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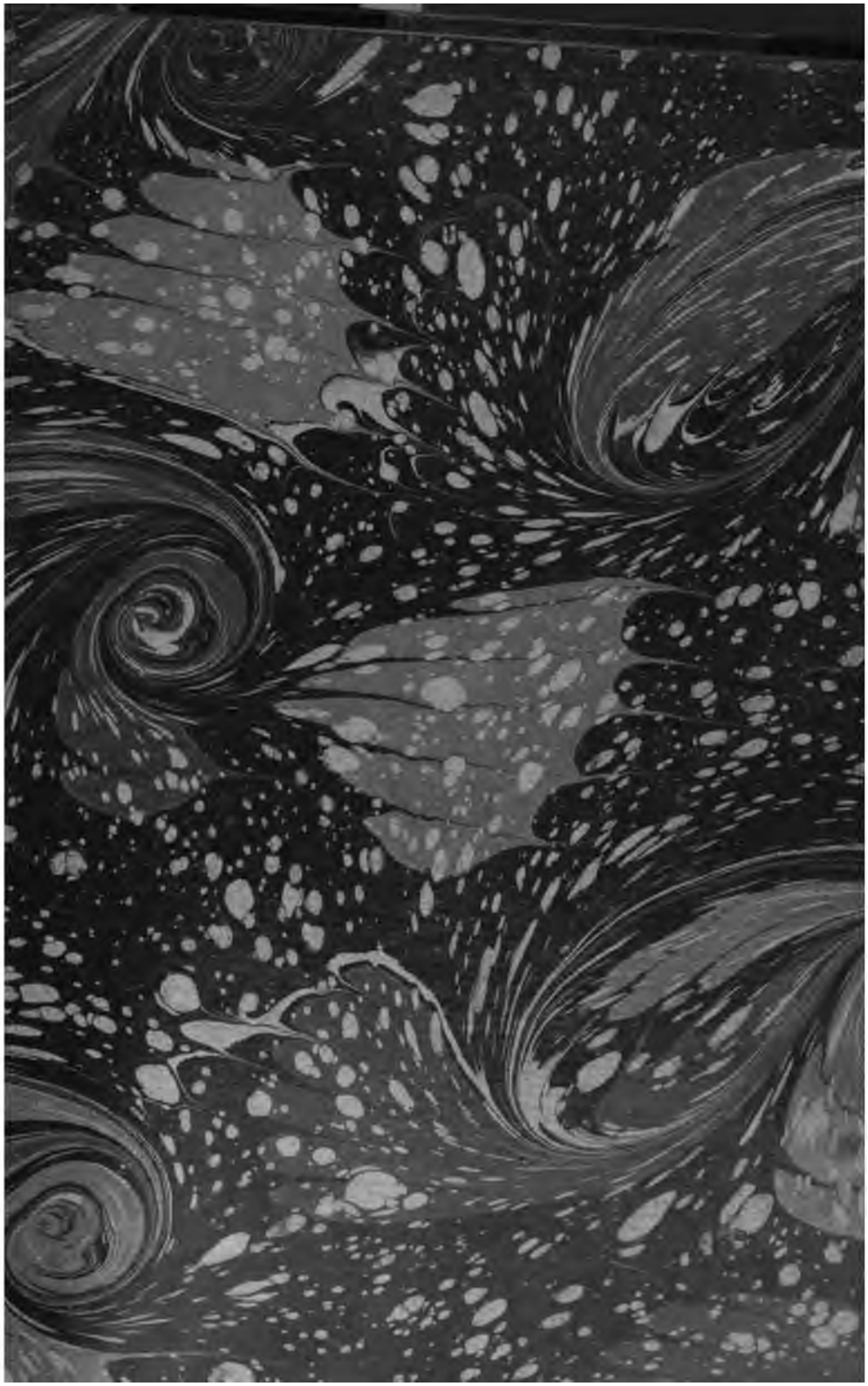
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HAND BOOK OF THE AMERICAN 2 REPUBLICS

Second Edition, Enlarged and Revised.



From

BUREAU OF THE
AMERICAN REPUBLICS

BULLETIN No. 11.

FEBRUARY, 1891.


WEST INDIA ISLANDS
Caribbean Sea
COLOMBIA
VENEZUELA
ECUADOR
PERU
BOLIVIA
BRAZIL
PARAGUAY
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
CHILE
PACIFIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Equator
Tropic of Capricorn
MAP OF
SOUTH AMERICA

17538

While the greatest possible care is taken to insure accuracy in the publications of the Bureau of the American Republics, it will assume no pecuniary responsibility on account of inaccuracies that may occur therein.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

WASHINGTON.

MAPS AND ILLUSTRATIONS BY GILES COMPANY, NEW YORK,

AND NORRIS PETERS COMPANY, WASHINGTON.

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Bureau of the American Republics.

The International American Conference, in session at Washington from October 2, 1889, to April 19, 1890, at which all of the independent nations of North, Central, and South America, and the Republic of Hayti were represented, recommended the establishment of an association under the title of "The International Union of American Republics for the Prompt Collection and Distribution of Commercial Information," to be represented at Washington, under the supervision of the Secretary of State, by a Bureau of the American Republics.

It was recommended that this Bureau should publish from time to time bulletins, in an attractive form, which should contain information that may be useful to producers, merchants, and manufacturers, and others interested in the development of commerce between the countries of the Western Hemisphere, including customs tariffs, official circulars, international treaties and conventions, local regulations, and, so far as practicable, statistics regarding the resources, products, and commerce of those countries.

It was considered proper, also, that the Bureau should at all times be available as a medium of communication for persons desiring reasonable information in regard to the customs tariffs and regulations, and the commerce and navigation of the American Republics. While it may be expected that the utmost care will be taken to secure accuracy in the publications of, and the information furnished by, the Bureau, the International Union will assume no pecuniary responsibility on account of inaccuracies which may accidentally occur.

It was recommended by the Conference that the Government of the United States should advance the funds necessary to pay the

expenses of the Bureau, and that the other Republics which thought proper to enter the association, should, at the close of each fiscal year, be assessed for their share of the same in proportion to their population. In accordance with this recommendation the Congress of the United States, at its last session, authorized the establishment of the Bureau of American Republics, and made an appropriation to sustain it during the current year.

This bulletin of the Bureau contains such information as is thought to be useful to those interested in the development of commerce between the American Republics, and will be followed at frequent intervals by others, which it is hoped may be found even more valuable and interesting. It is intended to publish a series of bulletins devoted to descriptions of each of the American Republics, their resources, industries, and commercial advantages, their customs laws and regulations, and such other information as may be deemed desirable.

There is also in course of preparation a Code of Nomenclature containing a list of all articles of merchandise imported and exported, with their Spanish and Portuguese equivalents. This Code, when completed, will be submitted for the sanction of the proper officers of the several Governments, and made, it is hoped, the official authority for determining the terms to be used in bills of lading, consular invoices, ships' manifests, etc. Such a uniform code, it is believed, will relieve merchants and shippers from serious annoyances and complications, which now embarrass them.

It is also proposed to publish a compilation of the tariff laws of the several American Republics and a manual of customs regulations, which will be found useful in the counting room of every merchant and manufacturer engaged in trade between North, Central, and South America.

The director of the Bureau will appreciate any suggestions that may be offered for increasing the value of the bulletins and their usefulness in fulfilling the purpose for which they are intended.

Official Register.

EXECUTIVES OF THE AMERICAN NATIONS.

Countries.	Capitals.	Executives.	Vice Presidents.
Argentine.	Buenos Ayres....	Dr. Carlos Pelligrini*. ...	
Bolivia.....	La Paz.....	Aniceto Arce, August 15, 1888.	P. M. del Carpio.
Brazil.....	Rio de Janeiro...	Deodoro da Fonseca, November 15, 1889.	Floriano Peixoto.
Chile.....	Santiago.....	José Manuel Balmaceda,† September 18, 1886.	
Colombia.....	Bogotá.....	Rafael Nuñez, August 7, 1884.	Carlos Holguin.
Costa Rica.....	San José.....	José J. Rodriguez, May 1, 1890.	Pánfilo Valverde, Joaquin Lizano, Carlos Duran.
Ecuador.....	Quito.....	Antonio Flores, June 30, 1888.	P. Herrera.
Guatemala	Guatemala	Manuel L. Barillas, March 16, 1886.	
Haiti.....	Port au Prince...	L. M. F. Hyppolyte, October 17, 1889.	
Hawaii.....	Honolulu.....	Liliuokalani	
Honduras	Tegucigalpa.....	Luis Bogran, November 27, 1883.	
Mexico.....	Mexico.....	Porfirio Diaz, December 1, 1884.	
Nicaragua.....	Managua.....	Roberto Sacasa, August 1, 1889.	
Paraguay.....	Asuncion.....	Juan G. Gonzalez.....	
Peru.....	Lima.....	Gen. Remijio Morales Bermudez.	P. A. del Solar. Coronel J. Borgoño.
Salvador	San Salvador ...	Carlos Ezeta, June, 1890...	
San Domingo...	San Domingo....	Gen. Ulysses Heureaux, September 1, 1886.	
United States...	Washington	Benjamin Harrison, March 4, 1889.	Levi P. Morton.
Uruguay.....	Montevideo.....	Julio Herrera y Obes, May 1, 1890.	Duncan Stewart.
Venezuela.....	Carácas	Raimundo Andueza Palacio.†	Guillermo Tell Villegas.

*Succeeded to Presidency upon resignation of President. No successor as Vice President elected.
†The successor to the President in Venezuela is the first member of the federal council.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

Countries.	Offices.	Names.
Argentine Republic.	President	Carlos Pelligrini.
	Minister of Foreign Relations.	E. Costa.
	Minister of Finance	Vicente Fidel Lopez.
	Minister of Public Instruction.	Juan Carballido.
	Minister of Justice and Worship.	Do.
	Minister of War	N. Levalle.
	Minister of the Interior	General Roca.
Bolivia	President	Aniceto Arce.
	Minister of Foreign Relations.	Serapio Reyes Ortiz.
	Minister of Finance	Emeterio Cano.
	Minister of War	Severo Fernandez Alonzo.
	Minister of the Interior	Telmo Ichaso.
	Minister of Justice and Worship.	Genaro Sanjenés.
Brazil	President	Deodoro da Fonseca.
	Minister of Foreign Relations.	Justo Chermont.
	Minister of Finance	Tristão de Alencar Araripe.
	Minister of War	Julio Anacleto Falcão da Frota.
	Minister of the Interior	João Barbalho Uchoa Cavalcante.
	Minister of Justice	Assis Brazil.
	Minister of Navy	Fortunato Sosta Vidal.
	Minister of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works.	Baron de Lucena.
Chile	President	José Manuel Balmaceda.
	Minister of the Interior	Domingo Goday.
	Minister of Foreign Relations and Worship.	Ricardo Crugal.
	Minister of Public Instruction and Justice.	Ismael Perez Montt.
	Minister of Finance	J. M. Valdes Carrera.
	Minister of War and Navy	Gen. D. José F. Gana.
	Minister of Public Works	Lauro Barros.
Colombia	President	Rafael Nuñez.
	Vice President	Carlos Holguin.
	Minister of Foreign Relations.	Antonio Roldán.
	Minister of Finance	José Manuel Goenaga.
	Minister of Public Instruction.	José I. Trujillo.
	Minister of War	Olegario Rivera.
	Minister of the Interior	Antonio Roldán, *ad int.*
	Minister of Justice	Luis A. Meza.
	Minister of Treasury	Primitivo Crespo.
	Minister of Public Works	Marcelino Arango.
Costa Rica	President	José J. Rodriguez.
	Minister of Foreign Relations.	Ezequiel Gutierrez.
	Minister of Justice and Worship.	Do.
	Minister of Finance and Public Instruction.	Pánfilo Valverde.
	Minister of War and Navy	Rafael Iglesias.
	Minister of the Interior	Joaquin Lizano.

Executive Departments of the American Republics—Continued.

Countries.	Offices.	Names.
Ecuador	President	Antonio Flores.
	Minister of Foreign Relations and Interior.	Francisco J. Salazar.
	Minister of Finance	Gabriel Jesús Nuñez.
	Minister of Public Instruction, Worship, and Public Works.	Elias Laso.
	Minister of War and Navy	Gen. Julio Saenz.
Guatemala	President	Manuel Lizandro Barillas.
	Minister of Foreign Relations and Public Instruction.	F. Anguiano.
	Minister of Finance	Juan Orantes.
	Minister of War	C. Mendizabal.
	Minister of Interior and Justice.	Salvador Escobar.
Haiti	President	L. M. F. Hyppolite.
	Minister of Foreign Relations, Finance, and Commerce.	Antenor Firmin.
	Minister of Public Instruction.	Dantes Rameau.
	Minister of War and Navy	Beliard Jeune.
	Minister of the Interior	Nemours Pierre Louis Ainé.
	Minister of Justice and Worship.	Duvernau Trouillot.
	Minister of Public Works and Agriculture.	Hugon Lechaud.
Honduras	President	Louis Bogran.
	Minister of Foreign Relations.	Jerónimo Zelaya.
	Minister of Finance	Roque Muñoz.
	Minister of War	Ponciano Leiva.
	Minister of the Interior	Francisco Planas.
Mexico	President	Porfirio Diaz.
	Secretary of Foreign Relations.	I. Mariscal.
	Secretary of Finance	M. Dublan.
	Secretary of War and the Navy	P. Hinojosa.
	Secretary of the Interior	M. R. Rubio.
	Secretary of Justice and Public Instruction.	J. Baranda.
	Secretary of Public Works and Commerce.	C. Pacheco.
Nicaragua	President	Roberto Sacasa.
	Minister of Foreign Relations.	Rosendo López.
	Minister of Finance and Public Credit.	José del C. Bengoechea.
	Minister of the Interior	Federico Marenco.
	Minister of War	Augustin Duarte.
	Minister of Public Works	Francisco J. Medina.
Paraguay	President	Juan G. Gonzalez.
	Minister of Foreign Relations.	Venancio Lopez.
	Minister of Finance	José S. Découd.
	Minister of Public Instruction.	Benjamin Aceval.
	Minister of War	Col. Egusquiza.
	Minister of the Interior	José T. Sosa.
	Minister of Justice	Benjamin Aceval.

Executive Departments of the American Republics—Continued.

Countries.	Offices.	Names.
Peru	President	Remigio Morales Bermudez.
	Minister of Foreign Relations.	A. Elmore.
	Minister of Finance	I. de la Quintana.
	Minister of War and Navy	B. Suarez.
	Minister of the Interior	M. N. Valcarcel.
	Minister of Justice	F. G. Chavez.
Salvador	President	Carlos Ezeta.
	Minister of Foreign Relations, Worship, and Justice.	Francisco E. Galindo.
	Minister of Finance	Reyes Arrieta.
	Minister of Public Instruction and Public Works.	Alberto Mena.
	Minister of War, Navy, and Interior.	Antonio Ezeta.
Santo Domingo	President	Ulysses Heureaux.
	Minister of Foreign Relations.	J. Gonzalez.
	Minister of Finance	J. F. Sanchez.
	Minister of Public Instruction and Justice.	G. Perez.
	Minister of War	F. Lithgoro.
	Minister of the Interior	W. Figuereo.
	Minister of Public Works	A. Wos y Gil.
United States	President	Benjamin Harrison.
	Vice President	Levi P. Morton.
	Secretary of State	James G. Blaine.
	Secretary of the Treasury	Charles Foster.
	Secretary of War	Redfield Proctor.
	Secretary of the Navy	B. F. Tracy.
	Secretary of the Interior	John W. Noble.
	Secretary of Agriculture	J. M. Rusk.
	Postmaster-General	John Wanamaker.
	Attorney-General	William H. H. Miller.
Uruguay	President	Julio Herrera y Obes.
	Minister of Foreign Relations.	M. Herrera y Espinosa.
	Minister of Finance	Carlos M. Ramirez.
	Minister of Public Instruction and Justice.	Dr. José M. Castellanos.
	Minister of War and Navy	Gen. Pedro Callorda.
	Minister of the Interior	Gen. Luis E. Perez.
Venezuela	President	Raimundo Andueza Palacio.
	Minister of Foreign Relations.	Carlos G. Grisanti.
	Minister of Finance	Vicente Coronado.
	Minister of Public Instruction.	Eduardo Blanco.
	Minister of War and Navy	Luis R. Caspers.
	Minister of Interior Relations.	Feliz Quintero, hijo.
	Minister of Progress	Teodardo Gonzalez.
	Minister of Public Credit	J. Tadeo Monagas.
	Minister of Public Works	German Jimenez.

COLONIES, PROTECTORATES, AND DEPENDENCIES.

UNDER THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

Bahamas.—Capital, Nassau. Governor, Sir Ambrose Shea.

Barbadoes.—Capital, Bridgeton. Governor, Sir Walter J. Sendall.

Bermudas.—Capital, Hamilton. Governor, Lieut. Gen. E. Newdigate-Newdegate.

Canada.—Capital, Ottawa. Governor-general, the Right Honorable Frederick Arthur Stanley, Baron Stanley of Preston.

Guiana, British.—Capital, Georgetown. Governor, Right Honorable Viscount Gormanston.

Honduras, British.—Capital, Belize. Governor, R. T. Goldsworth.

Jamaica.—Capital, Kingston. Governor. Sir Henry Arthur Blake.

Leeward Islands.—Capital, St. John, at Antigua. Governor and commander-in-chief, Sir William Frederick Haynes-Smith.

Newfoundland and Labrador.—Capital, St. John's. Governor, Sir J. Terence N. O'Brien.

Trinidad.—Capital, Trinidad. Governor, Sir W. Robinson.

Windward Islands.—Capital, St. George's, in Grenada. Governor and Commissioner-in-chief, Sir W. F. Hely-Hutchinson.

UNDER THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

Guadeloupe.—Capital, Pointe-á-Pitre. Governor, Le Boucher.

Guiana.—Capital, Cayenne. Governor, Gerville-Reache.

Martinique.—Capital, St. Pierre. Governor, G. Casse.

St. Pierre and Miquelon.—Capital, St. Pierre. Governor, D. Moracchini.

UNDER THE NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT.

Curaçao.—Capital, Willemstad. Governor, C. A. H. Barge.

Surinam, or Dutch Guiana.—Capital, Paramaribo. Governor, M. A. de Savornin Lohman.

UNDER THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT.

Cuba.—Capital, Havana. Governor-General, Exmo. Sr. Don Camilo Polavieja.

Porto Rico.—Capital, San Juan. Governor, Exmo. Sr. Don Luis Daban.

UNDER THE DANISH GOVERNMENT.

St. Croix.—Capital, Christianstadt. Governor, C. H. Arendrup.

St. Thomas and St. John.—Capital, Charlotte Amelia. Governor, C. H. Arendrup.

Diplomatic and Consular Service.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES IN MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND THE WEST INDIES.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

John R. G. Pitkin, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary . Buenos Ayres.
George W. Fishback, Secretary of Legation Buenos Ayres.

Consuls.

Buenos Ayres	Edward L. Baker	Consul.
Do	Edward L. Baker, jr	Vice-consul.
Cordoba		Consul.
Do	John M. Thome	Vice-consul.
Rosario	Willis E. Baker	Consul.
Do	Augustus M. Barnes	Vice-consul.

BOLIVIA.

Thomas H. Anderson, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary . . La Paz.

BRAZIL.

Edwin H. Conger, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary Rio de Janeiro.
J. Fenner Lee, Secretary of Legation Rio de Janeiro.

Consuls.

Bahia	David N. Burke	Consul.
Do	Frank Stevenson	Vice-consul.
Aracaju	Luis Schmidt	Acting agent.
Para	James M. Ayres	Consul.
Do	Richard F. Sears	Vice-consul.
Manaos	James Baird	Agent.*

* NOTE.—The title "agent" means "consular agent" in each case except when otherwise stated.

Maranhão	Antonio J. Tavares	Agent.
Pernambuco	Edwin Stevens	Consul.
Do		Vice-consul.
Ceara	William H. Murdock	Agent.
Maceio	Edward M. Legeñe	Agent.
Natal	Lyle Nelson	Agent.
Rio Grande do Sul	Charles Negley	Consul.
Do	W. A. Preller	Vice-consul.
Porto Alegre	A. H. Edwards	Agent.
Rio de Janeiro	Oliver H. Dockery	Consul-general.
Do	Claudius Dockery	Deputy consul-general.
Victoria	Jean Zinzen	Agent.
Santos		Consul.
Do	Edwin Broad	Acting vice-consul.
Desterro	Robert Grant	Agent.

BRITISH COLONIES.

BERMUDA.

Hamilton	Henry W. Beckwith	Consul.
Do	James B. Hey	Vice and deputy consul.
St. George's		Commercial agent.
Do	James A. Atwood	Vice-commercial agent.

WEST INDIES.

Antigua	John S. Bradford	Consul.
Do	Samuel Galbraith	Vice-consul.
Anguila	Wager Rey	Agent.
Dominica	William Stedman	Agent.
Montserrat	Richard Hannam	Agent.
Nevis	Charles H. Simmonds	Agent.
Portsmouth	Alex Riviere	Agent.
Barbadoes	Edward A. Dimmick	Consul.
Do		Vice-consul.
St. Lucia	William Peter	Agent.
St. Vincent		Agent.
St. Christopher	Emile S. Delisle	Commercial agent.
Do		Vice-commercial agent.
Trinidad	William P. Pieroe	Consul.
Do	Henry B. Lee	Vice-consul.
Scarborough	Edward Keens	Agent.
Turk's Island		Consul.
Do	Jeremiah D. Murphy	Vice and deputy consul.
Cockburn Harbor	John W. Tatem	Agent.
Salt Cay	Daniel F. Harriott	Agent.

BAHAMA ISLANDS.

Nassau	Thomas J. McLain, jr	Consul.
Do	Henry R. Saunders, jr	Vice-consul.
Albert Town	Howard H. Farrington	Agent.
Dunmore Town	Norman E. B. Munro	Agent.
Governors Harbor	Charles A. Bethel	Agent.
Green Turtle Cay	Jabez A. Lowe	Agent.
Mathewtown	Daniel D. Sargent	Agent.

JAMAICA.

Kingston	William R. Estes	Consul.
Do	Richard W. Bayley	Vice-consul.
Do	Alfred L. Morrice	Deputy consul.
Falmouth	Charles A. Nunes	Agent.
Milk River	A. A. Green	Agent.
Montego Bay	G. L. P. Corinaldi	Agent.
Port Antonio	George E. Davis	Agent.
Port Maria	I. I. Lyon	Agent.
Port Morant	Lorenzo D. Baker, jr	Agent.
Savannah-la-Mar	Ch. S. Farquharson	Agent.
St. Ann's Bay	Michael Solomons	Agent.

HONDURAS (BRITISH).

Belize		Consul.
Do	John E. Mutrie	Vice-commercial agent.

GUIANA (BRITISH).

Demerara	William T. Walthall	Consul.
Do	James Thomson	Vice-consul.
Do	Arthur C. Walthall	Deputy consul.

CHILE.

Patrick Egan, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary Santiago.
——— ———, Secretary of Legation Santiago.

Consuls.

Coquimbo	Joseph Grierson	Consul.
Do		Vice-consul.
Iquique	Joseph W. Merriam	Consul.
Do	Maximo Rosenstock	Vice-consul.
Talcahuano	John F. Van Ingen	Consul.
Do		Vice-consul.
Valparaiso	William B. McCreery	Consul.
Do	August Moller, jr	Vice-consul.
Caldera	John C. Morong	Agent.

COLOMBIA.

John T. Abbott, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary Bogotá.
Edmund W. P. Smith, Secretary of Legation and Consul-General Bogotá.

Consuls.

Barranquilla	Johnson Nickeus	Consul.
Do	Samuel M. Whelpley	Vice-consul.
Do	Thomas H. Candor	Deputy consul.
Rio Hacha	T. V. Henriquez	Agent.
Santa Martha	Manuel J. Mier	Agent.
Bogota	Edmund W. P. Smith	Consul-general.
Do	William G. Boshell	Vice-consul-general.
Bucaramauga	Charles Keller	Agent.
Cucuta	Christian Andersen Moller	Agent.
Honda	Henry Hallam	Agent.
Carthagena	Clayton I. Croft	Consul.
Do	Adolphus Lecompte	Vice-consul.
Colon (Aspinwall)	Williams E. Sims	Consul.
Do	Tracy Robinson	Vice-consul.
Bocas del Toro	George Fitzgerald	Agent.
Medellin		Consul.
Do	Lucius Santa Maria	Vice-consul.
Panama	Thomas Adamson	Consul-general.
Do	Jose G. Duque	Vice-consul-general.
Agua Dulce	Henry Dickson	Agent.

COSTA RICA.

Romualdo Pacheco, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary Guatemala.
Samuel Kimberly, Secretary of Legation Guatemala.

Consuls.

San José	Beckford Mackey	Consul.
Do	Harrison N. Rudd	Vice-consul.
Port Limon	W. B. Unckles	Agent.
Punta Arenas	R. H Gadd	Agent.

DANISH COLONIES.

WEST INDIES.

St. Thomas	Samuel B. Horne	Consul.
Do	Joseph Ridgeway, jr	Vice-consul.
Fredericksted	William F. Moore	Agent.
Saint Croix	Joseph L. Taylor	Agent.

DUTCH COLONIES.

GUIANA (DUTCH).

Paramaribo	Thomas Browne	Consul.
Do		Vice-consul.

WEST INDIES.

Curaçoa	Leonard B. Smith	Consul.
Do	Jacob Wuister	Vice-consul.
Buen Ayre	Lodewyk C. Boye	Agent.
St. Martin	D. C. Van Romondt	Consul.
Do	Lewis H. Percival	Vice-consul.
St. Eustatius	George Doyle	Agent.

ECUADOR.

Guayaquil	William B. Sorsby	Consul-general.
Do	Martin Reinberg	Vice-consul-general.
Bahia de Caraquez	Edward T. Goddard	Agent.
Esmeraldas	P. P. Prias	Agent.
Manta	Pedro A. Moreira	Agent.

FRENCH COLONIES.

GUIANA (FRENCH).

Cayenne	Leon Wacongne	Consul.
Do		Vice-consul.

WEST INDIES.

Guadeloupe	Alonzo Spencer	Consul.
Do	Hilaire Thionville	Vice-consul.
Martinique	Alfred B. Keevil	Consul.
Do	Simon H. David	Vice-consul.
Fort de France	Henry T. Labat	Agent.
St. Bartholomew	R. Burton Dinzey	Commercial agent.
Do	J. O. Florandin	Vice-commercial agent.

GUATEMALA.

Romualdo Pacheco, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. Guatemala
Samuel Kimberly, Secretary of Legation and Consul-General Guatemala

Consuls.

Guatemala	Samuel Kimberly	Consul-general.
Do	John Rice Chandler	Vice-consul.
Champerico	Florentine Souza	Agent.
Livingston	John T. Anderson	Agent.
San José de Guatemala	Robert H. May	Agent.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

John L. Stevens, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary... Honolulu.

Consuls.

Honolulu	Henry W. Severance	Consul-general.
Do	Arthur W. Richardson	Vice and deputy consul-general.
Hilo	Charles Furneaux	Agent.
Kahului	August F. Hopke	Agent.
Mahukona	Charles L. Wight	Agent.

HAITI.

Frederick Douglass, Minister Resident and Consul-General..... Port-au-Prince.

Consuls.

Cape Haytien	Stanislas Goutier	Consul.
Do		Vice-consul.
Gonaives	Etheart Dupuy	Agent.
Port de Paix	Theodore Behrmann	Agent.
Port-au-Prince	Frederick Douglass	Consul-general.
Do	John B. Terres	Vice-consul-general.
Aux Cayes	Henry E. Roberts	Agent.
Jacmel	Jean Vital	Agent.
Jeremie	L. T. Rouzier	Agent.
Miragoane	Francis W. Mitchell	Agent.
Petit Goave	F. Merantie	Agent.
St. Marc	Charles Miot	Agent.

HONDURAS.

Romualdo Pacheco, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary Guatemala.
Samuel Kimberly, Secretary of Legation Guatemala.

Consuls.

Ruatan and Truxillo	Wm. C. Burchard	Consul.
Do	Philip S. Burchard	Vice-consul.
Bonacca	William Bayly	Agent.
Truxillo	Manuel J. Izaguirre	Agent.
Utilla	Robert Woodville	Agent.

Tegucigalpa	James J. Peterson	Consul.
Do	George Bernhard	Vice-consul.
Amapala	Theodore Kohncke	Agent.
Puerto Cortez	William E. Seymour	Agent.
Yuscaran		Agent.

MEXICO.

Thomas Ryan, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary Mexico.
Charles A. Dougherty, Secretary of Legation Mexico.

Consuls.

Acapulco	James F. McCaskey	Consul.
Do		Vice-consul.
San Benito	F. A. Quinby	Agent.
Tehuantepec and Salina Cruz.	James W. Jeffries	Agent.
Chihuahua		Consul.
Do	William Heimke	Vice-consul.
Durango	John S. McCaughan	Consul.
Do	Allan C. McCaughan	Vice-consul.
Ensenada		Consul.
Do	Anthony Godbe	Vice-consul.
Guaymas	Alexander Willard	Consul.
Do	Charles E. Hale	Vice-consul.
La Paz	James Viosca	Consul.
Do	William Silver	Vice-consul.
Magdalena Bay		Agent.
San José and Cape San Lucas.	Abraham Kurnitzky	Agent.
Matamoros	John B. Richardson	Consul.
Do	John F. Valls	Vice and deputy consul.
Camargo	Julian Lacaze	Agent.
Mier	Henry Vizcayo	Agent.
Santa Cruz Point	Conrad Cloetta	Agent.
Victoria		Agent.
Mazatlan	Edward G. Kelton	Consul.
Do	William L. Zuber	Vice-consul.
Merida	Edward H. Thompson	Consul.
Do	John M. Gilkey	Vice and deputy consul.
Campeachy	Gasper Trueba	Agent.
Laguna de Terminos	W. H. Bell	Agent.
Progreso	Anastasio C. M. Azoy	Agent.
Mexico	Richard Guenther	Consul-general.

Mexico	William M. Edgar	Vice-consul-general.
Do	F. E. Trainer	Deputy consul-general.
Guanajuato	Dwight Furness	Agent.
Zacatecas	T. Howard Hatch	Agent.
Nogales	Delos H. Smith	Consul.
Do	Josiah E. Stone	Vice-consul.
Nuevo Laredo	Warner P. Sutton	Consul-general.
Do	Garland L. Mayes	Vice-consul-general.
Do	Charles A. Andrus	Deputy consul-general.
Garita Gonzales	Charles A. Andrus	Agent.
Paso del Norte	Archibald J. Sampson	Consul.
Do	William B. McLachlen	Vice and deputy consul.
Piedras Negras	Eugene O. Fechet	Consul.
Do	Samuel M. Simmons	Vice-consul.
Ciudad Porfirio Diaz	Samuel M. Simmons	Agent.
Saltillo	John Woessner	Consul.
Do		Vice-consul.
San Blas		Consul.
Do	James W. Stevens	Vice-consul.
Tampico	Adam Lieberknecht	Consul.
Do	Neill E. Pressly	Vice-consul.
San Luis Potosi	James P. Turnbull	Agent.
Tuxpan	John Drayton	Consul.
Do		Vice-consul.
Vera Cruz	W. W. Appperson	Consul.
Do	Paul Guma	Vice-consul.
Coatzacoalcos	Frank W. Carpenter	Agent.
Frontera	Michael Girard	Agent.

NICARAGUA.

Romualdo Pacheco, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. Guatemala
Samuel Kimberly, Secretary of Legation Guatemala

Consuls.

Managua	William Newell	Consul.
Do	H. E. Low	Vice-consul.
Corinto	Henry Palazio	Agent.
San Juan del Sur	Charles Holmann	Agent.
San Juan del Norte	William A. Brown	Consul.
Do	Frank Von Phul	Vice-consul.
Bluefields	John H. Simmons	Agent.
Corn Island	James Hutchings	Agent.

PARAGUAY.

George Maney, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary..... Montevideo, Uruguay.

Consuls.

Asuncion	Edmund Shaw	Consul.
Do	Carlo R. Saguier	Vice-consul.

PERU.

John Hicks, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary Lima.
Richard R. Neill, Secretary of Legation..... Lima.

Consuls.

Callao	Aquilla J. Daugherty	Consul.
Do	John Eyre	Acting vice-consul.
Cerro de Pasco	M. C. McNulty	Agent.
Chiclayo	Alfred Solf	Agent.
Mollendo	William R. Griffith	Agent.
Payta	R. M. Columbus	Agent.
Piura	Emilio Clark	Agent.
Truxillo	Edward Gottfried	Agent.
Tumbez	William Balami	Agent.

SALVADOR.

Romualdo Pacheco, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. Guatemala.
Samuel Kimberly Secretary of Legation Guatemala.

Consuls.

San Salvador	James W. Love	Consul.
Do	Frederick Baruch	Vice-consul
Acajutla	Frederick Koncke	Agent.
La Libertad	Emilio Courtade	Agent.
La Union	John B. Courtade	Agent.

SANTO DOMINGO.

Frederick Douglass, Chargé d'Affaires..... Port-au-Prince

Consuls.

Puerto Plata	Thomas Simpson	Consul.
Do	Washington Lithgow	Vice-consul.

Monte Christi	A. S. Grullon	Agent.
Samana		Commercial agent.
Do	Jean M. Villain	Vice-commercial agent.
San Domingo	John S. Durham	Consul.
Do	Juan A. Read	Vice-consul.
Azua	John Hardy	Agent.
Macoris	Julio Pardo	Agent.

SPANISH COLONIES.

CUBA.

Baracoa	William B. Dickey	Commercial agent.
Do	Frank N. Gomez	Vice-commercial agent.
Cardenas	S. P. C. Henriques	Commercial agent.
Do	Julius B. Hamel	Vice-commercial agent.
Cienfuegos	Henry A. Ehninger	Consul.
Do	Juan D. Carbo	Vice-consul.
Trinidad de Cuba	José P. y Magdaleno	Agent.
Zaza	Sinesio Balesta	Agent.
Havana	Ramon O. Williams	Consul-general.
Do	Joseph A. Springer	Vice-consul-general.
Matanzas	Frank H. Pierce	Consul.
Do	Henry Heidegger	Vice-consul.
Sagua la Grande	Daniel M. Mullen	Commercial agent.
Do	Anthony Pelletier	Vice-commercial agent.
Gibara	José Homobono Beola	Agent.
Nuevitas	Richard Gibbs	Agent.
San Juan de los Remedios		Commercial agent.
Do	James H. Springer	Vice-commercial agent.
Santiago de Cuba	Otto E. Reimer	Consul.
Do	Robert Mason	Vice-consul.
Do	Angels Girandy	Deputy consul.
Guantanamo	Frederick F. Morris	Agent.
Manzanillo	W. Stakeman	Agent.
Santa Cruz	William Voight	Agent.

PUERTO RICO.

Mayaguez		Commercial agent.
Do	Alfred Cristy	Acting vice-commercial agent.
San Juan	Lewin R. Stewart	Consul.
Do	Andres Crosas	Vice and deputy consul.
Aguadilla	Aug. Ganslandt	Agent.
Arecibo	John J. Ball, jr.	Agent.
Fajardo	John V. Lopez	Agent

Guayama	J. C. McCormick	Agent.
Naguabo	Antonio Roig	Agent
Ponce	James F. Finlay	Agent.
Viequez	H. N. Longpré	Agent.

URUGUAY.

George Maney, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary... Montevideo.

Consuls.

Colonia	Benjamin D. Manton	Consul.
Do	Manuel Caballero	Vice-consul.
Paysandu	J. G. Hufnagel	Agent.
Montevideo	Frank D. Hill	Consul.
Do	Thomas W. Howard	Vice-consul.

VENEZUELA.

William L. Scruggs, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. Carácas.
Richard M. Bartleman, Secretary of Legation..... Carácas.

Consuls.

Ciudad Bolivar	George F. Underhill	Consul.
La Guayra	Philip C. Hanna	Consul.
Do	Thomas D. Golding	Vice-consul.
Barcelona	Ignacio H. Baiz	Agent.
Carácas	Charles R. Rohl	Agent.
Carupano	Juan A. Orsini	Agent.
Cumana	José G. N. Romberg	Agent.
Maracaibo	E. H. Plumacher	Consul.
Do	Eduard Beekman	Vice-consul.
Do	William Volger	Deputy consul.
Coro	Frederick Cook	Agent.
San Cristobal	Johannes A. Lallemant	Agent.
Tovar	Max W. Rehbein	Agent.
Valera	Carl Strieck	Agent.
Puerto Cabello	William G. Riley	Consul.
Do	William H. Volkmar	Vice-consul.
Valencia	T. H. Grosewisch	Agent.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVES OF LATIN AMERICA IN THE UNITED STATES.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Vicente G. Quesada, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 1822 Jefferson Place, Washington, D. C.
Juan S. Attwell, Naval Attaché, 816 Eighteenth street, Washington, D. C.

Consuls.

New York	Carlos Carranza	Consul-general.
Do	José Marti	Consul.
Do	Felix L. de Castro	Vice-consul.
Bangor	J. Swett Rowe	Consul.
Philadelphia	Gonzalo de Quesada	Consul.
Baltimore	C. M. Stewart	Consul.
Boston	Andrew Cutting	Consul.
Do	Arturo Donner	Vice-consul.
Portland, Me	Stephen R. Small	Consul.
Charleston	Motte A. Pringle	Consul.
Brunswick, Ga	I. G. Collins	Vice-consul.
San Francisco, Cal	J. F. Schleiden	Consul.
Richmond, Va	George A. Barksdale	Vice-consul.
Wilmington, N. C	George Harriss	Vice-consul.
Brunswick, Ga	Rosando Torras	Consul.
Pensacola, Fla	Manuel S. Macias	Consul.
Do	L. M. Merritt	Vice-consul.
New Orleans	Juan O. Bigelow	Consul.
Satilla, Ga	Benjamin P. Johnson	Consul.
Fernandina, Fla	J. A. Nelson	Consul.
Chicago	Polhemus Learing Hudson	Consul.
Savannah, Ga	Rafael Salas	Vice-consul.

BOLIVIA.

Consuls.

New York	Melchor Obarrio	Consul-general.
San Francisco, Cal		Consul.
Do	W. Darley Bentley	Vice-consul.
New Orleans	José P. Macheca	Consul.
Boston	W. H. Bowdlear	Consul.
Mobile	Lloyd D. Batre	Consul.
St. Louis, Mo	Paul H. Ravasies	Consul.

BRAZIL.

Salvador de Mendonça, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 1761 Massachusetts avenue, Washington, D. C.
José Augusto Ferreira da Costa, Secretary. Legation, 1707 G street, Washington, D. C.
Alfredo de M. Gomes Ferreira, Second Secretary of Legation, 1707 G street, Washington, D. C.
Mario de Mendonça, Second Secretary of Legation, 1761 Massachusetts avenue, Washington, D. C.

Consuls.

New York, 23 State st	Arthur Teixeira de Macedo	Consul-general.
New York, 148 Pearl st	Gustavo H. Gossler	Vice-consul.
Baltimore	Antonio Fontoura Xavier	Consul.
Do	Charles Mackall	Vice-consul.
Savannah, Ga	William H. Adams	Vice-consul.
Norfolk and Newport News.	Barton Myers	Vice-consul.
New Orleans	Allain Eustis	Vice-consul.
Wilmington, N. C	Oscar G. Parsley	Vice-consul.
Charleston	Charles F. Huchet	Vice-consul.
Pensacola	Manuel F. Gonzales	Vice-consul.
St. Louis, Mo	Affonso de Figueiredo	Vice-consul.
Brunswick, Ga	John R. Cook	Vice-consul.
Philadelphia	John Mason, jr	Vice-consul.
Jacksonville, Fla	S. G. Searing	Vice-consul.
Fernandina, Fla	do	Vice-consul.
Cedar Keys, Fla	do	Vice-consul.
Boston	Reuben W. Hopkins	Vice-consul.
Richmond, Va	Herman R. Baldwin	Vice-consul.
Mobile, Ala	Andrew Jackson Ingersoll	Vice-consul.
Calais, Me	William A. Murchie	Vice-consul.
Wilmington, Del	William G. Gibbons	Vice-consul.
Darien, Ga	Charles S. Langdon	Vice-consul.
Bangor, Me	Edgar Clarence Pearson	Vice-consul.
St. Mary's and Satilla, Ga.	Augustus Baratee	Vice-consul.

CHILE.

Prudencio Lazcano, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 1623 Sixteenth street, Washington, D. C.
Manuel J. Vega, Secretary of Legation, 1019 Connecticut avenue, Washington, D. C.
Carlos Zañartu Fierro, Second Secretary (absent), Washington, D. C.
Capn. Francisco Sanchez, 1408 H street, Washington, D. C.

Consuls.

New York	F. A. Beelen	Consul-general.

Boston	Horacio N. Fisher	Consul.
Baltimore	Washington Booth	Consul.
Philadelphia, Pa	Edward Shippen	Consul.
Port Townsend, Wash	R. W. de Lion	Consul.
Portland, Oregon	Fernando G. Ewald	Consul.
Savannah, Ga	Roberto B. Reppard	Consul.
New York	Justo R. de la Espriella	Consul.
San Francisco, Cal	Enrique Barroilhedt	Consul.
Do	Walter D Cotton	Vice-consul.

COLOMBIA.

José Marcelino Hurtado, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, The Albany, Washington, D. C.
Julio Rengifo, Secretary of Legation, 1903 N street, Washington, D. C.
J. Vicente Serrano, Attaché, 1903 N street, Washington, D. C.

Consuls.

New York, 16 Beaver st	Clímaco Calderón	Consul-general.
Philadelphia, Pa	Anibal Gonzalez	Consul.
Do	Leon de la Cova	Vice-consul.
Baltimore	I. F. Gaibrois	Consul.
Savannah, Ga	José Deparés	Consul.
Charleston, S. C	Rafael S. Salas	Consul.
Boston, Columbus avenue	Jorge Vargas Herredia	Consul.
San Francisco, Cal., 319 California street.	Adolfo Canal	Consul.
New Orleans	Augusto Ferrandon	Consul.
Detroit	Herman Freund	Consul.
New York	Anastasis G. Ribón	Vice-consul.

COSTA RICA.

Pedro Perez Zeledón, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (absent), Washington, D. C.
Joaquin B. Calvo, Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*, 1013 Thirteenth street, Washington, D. C.

Consuls.

New York and Philadelphia.	Cárlos R. Flint	Consul-general.
New York	Cecilio A. Delgado	Consul.
Do	Juan M. Ceballos, jr	Vice-consul.
San Francisco, Cal	Ricardo Villafranca	Consul-general.
Do	R. H. Pond	Vice-consul.
Philadelphia, Pa	S. M. Waln	Consul.

Key West	Eusib J. Gomez	Consul.
Charleston, S. C	Andes Cassard	Consul.
New Orleans	Eugene J. Ledyard	Consul-general.
Do	Lamar C. Quintero	Consul.
Boston	Charles E. Sanborn	Consul.

ECUADOR.

José Maria Plácido Caamaño, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (absent), Washington, D. C.

Antonio Echeverria, Secretary of Legation (absent), Washington, D. C.

Consuls.

New York, 51 Liberty st	Domingo L. Ruiz	Consul-general.
New York	Eduardo Gogorza	Vice-consul.
Do	H. Kiesewetter	Consul.
Philadelphia, Pa., 532 Walnut street.	Edward Shippen	Consul.
San Francisco, Cal., 640 Market street.	Juan J. Wright	Consul.
Do	Newton Woodward Hall	Vice-consul.
Boston, 37 Center street	Gustavo Preston	Consul.
Charleston, S. C	Guillermo Oliveras Haal	Vice-consul.
Washington	Chas. A. Marquis de Chambrun	Consul.

GUATEMALA.

Consuls.

New York	Jacobo Baiz	Consul-general.
San Francisco, Cal	Domingo Estrada	Consul-general.
New Orleans	Emiliano Martinez	Consul-general.
Do	Tupercio Martinez	Vice-consul.

HAWAII.

H. A. P. Carter, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Wormley's Hotel.

Consuls.

New York	E. H. Allen, jr	Consul-general.
San Francisco, 302 California street.	D. A. McKinley	Consul-general.
San Francisco	H. W. Severance	Consul.

Philadelphia	Robert H. Davis	Consul.
Boston, 40 Water street	Lawrence Bond	Consul.
Port Townsend, Wash.	James G. Swan	Consul.
San Diego	James W. Gowin	Consul.
Seattle, Wash	George R. Carter	Consul.

HAITI.

Hannibal Price, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 1340 I street, Washington, D. C.

John Hurst, Secretary of Legation.

Consuls.

New York, 101 Pearl st.	Joh. Haustedt	Consul-general.
New York	Wilkelm Klatte	Vice-consul.
Bangor	Pre. Mc. Conville	Consul.
Boston, 55 Kilby street	Benjamin C. Clark	Consul.
Wilmington, N. C., 12 Princess street.	William M. Cumming	Vice-consul.
Philadelphia, Pa	A. H. Lennox	Consul.
Baltimore	Lee Wolff	Vice-consul.
New London, Conn	William Belcher	Vice-consul.
Mobile, Ala	Charles M. Bancroft	Vice-consul.
Boston, Mass	Henry Kundhardt	Vice-consul.

HONDURAS.

Consuls.

New York	Jacobo Baiz	Consul-general.
Do	E. Grant Marsh	Consul.
Do	F. Spies	Vice-consul.
San Francisco, Cal	Wm. V. Wells	Consul-general.
Do	John T. Wright	Consul.
New Orleans	E. A. Lever	Consul.
Do	Eduardo Hernández	Vice-consul.
Philadelphia, Pa	Salomon Foster	Consul.
Washington, D. C	R. W. Stevens	Consul.

MEXICO.

Matias Romero, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 1413 I street, Washington, D. C.

Cayetano Romero, First Secretary of Legation, 12 East Townsend street, Baltimore, Md.

Vicente Morales, Second Secretary of Legation, 1126 Connecticut avenue, Washington, D. C.

Enrique Santibañez, Second Secretary of Legation, The Hamilton, Washington, D. C.

Edmundo J. Plaza, Third Secretary of Legation. 1336 I street, Washington, D. C.

Ramon G. Pacheco, Third Secretary of Legation, Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C.

Antonio Leon Grajeda, Third Secretary of Legation, 1336 I street, Washington. D. C.

José Romero, Attaché, 1413 I street, Washington, D. C.

Consuls.

New York, 35 Broadway.	Juan N. Navarro	Consul-general.
Laredo, Tex	Rafael Varrios	Consul.
Brownsville, Tex., Elizabeth street.	Manuel Treviño	Consul.
San Antonio, Tex., Acequia street.	Plutarco Ornelas	Consul.
Eagle Pass, Tex., Commercial street.	Felipe G. Cazeneuve	Consul.
Rio Grande City, Tex	José Francisco Gonzalez	Consul.
San Diego, Cal	Antonio V. Lomeli	Consul.
Franklin, Tex	Jesus Escobar y Armendariz.	Consul.
Pensacola, Fla	Jaime N. Moreno	Vice-consul.
Mobile, Ala	William A. Le Baron	Vice-consul.
St. Louis, Mo., 216 North Eighth street.	John F. Cahill	Consul.
Kansas City, Mo	Mauricio Rhaden	Vice-consul.
Tucson, Ariz	Rufino Velez	Vice-consul.
Nogales, Ariz	Felipe A. Labadie	Consul.
Boston, Mass	A. P. Cushing	Consul.
Do	Edward A. Adams	Vice-consul *ad interim*.
San Francisco, Cal	Alejandro K. Coney	Consul-general.
Do	José F. Godoy	Vice-consul.
Los Angeles, Cal	Joaquin Diaz Prieto	Consul.
New Orleans, 13 Commercial Place.	Manuel G. Zamora	Consul.
Chicago, Ill	Felipe Berriozabal	Consul.
Deming, N. Mex	Salvador Maillefert	Consul.
Kansas City	Rafael G. Acosta	Consul.
Galveston	Francisco de P. Villasano	Consul.

NICARAGUA.

Horacio Guzman, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 1224 Seventeenth street, Washington, D. C.

Román Mayorga, Secretary of Legation, 922 Fourteenth street, Washington, D. C.

Consuls.

New York, 62 West Thirty-sixth street.	Alexander Cotheal	Consul-general in the United States.
Do	Gerardo Canton	Consul.
San Francisco, Cal	Francisco Herrera	Consul-general.
Baltimore	Basil Wagner	Consul.
Philadelphia, Pa	Henry Cardwell Potter	Consul.
New Orleans	J. G. Woods	Consul.
Boston	Jorje Oyarzabal y Bucelli	Consul.
Mobile	William A. Le Baron	Consul.

PARAGUAY.

Consuls.

Washington	John Stewart	Consul-general in United States.
New York	Rafael R. Barthold	Consul-general.
Philadelphia, Pa	E. Brainerd	Consul.
San Francisco, Cal	Petrus J. Van Löben Sels	Consul.

PERU.

Felix Cipriano C. Zegarra, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 1519 K street, Washington, D. C.
José Maria Yrigoyen, Secretary of Legation, 1531 I street, Washington, D. C.
Manuel Elguera, Attaché, 1408 H street, Washington, D. C.

Consuls.

New York	Juan Quintana	Consul-general.
Do	Francisco Perez de Velasco	Consul.
San Francisco, Cal	U. E. Holloway	Consul.
Boston, Mass	Mateo Crosby	Consul.
Savannah, Ga	Ramon S. Montblanch	Consul.
Key West	José de Pozo y Estenos	Consul.
Portland, Oregon	John Stuard MacDonald	Consul.

SALVADOR.

Benjamin Molina Guirola, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 813 Vermont avenue, Washington, D. C.
Angel Guirola, Secretary of Legation, 813 Vermont avenue, Washington, D. C.
Pedro J. Paz, Attaché, The Langham, Washington, D. C.

Consuls.

New York	Santiago Perez Triana	Consul-general in United States.
New York	Marino Pomares	Consul.
Do	Ernesto Schernikow	Vice-consul.
San Francisco, Cal	José Mariano Romá	Consul.
New Orleans	Emiliano Martinez	Consul.

SANTO DOMINGO.

Consuls.

New York	Francisco Leonti Vasquez	Consul-general.
Do	Enrique Henriquez	Consul.
Boston, Mass	George L. Ruffin	Consul.
Do	Edwin M. Fowle	Commercial agent.
Philadelphia, Pa	Thomas B. Wanamaker	Consul.
Chicago, Ill	Carlos Lemale	Consul.

URUGUAY.

Consuls.

New York	Enrique Estrozulas	Consul-general.
Do	José Marti	Consul.
Do	Rafael de Florez	Vice-consul.
Portland, Me	S. E. Spring	Vice-consul.
San Francisco, Cal	Juan Guillermo Grace	Consul.
Baltimore	Prudencio Murguiondo	Consul.
Brunswick, Ga	Henry T. Dunn	Vice-consul.
Calais, Me	Guillermo A. Murchie	Vice-consul.
Pensacola, Fla	Thomas C. Watson	Vice-consul.
Galveston	Alfred C. Garsia	Vice-consul.
Boston and Salem	Arthur Carroll	Vice-consul.
Philadelphia, Pa	Charles W. Matthews	Vice-consul.
Richmond, Va	H. R. Baldwin	Vice-consul.
St. Mary's, Ga	Ricardo D. Fox	Vice-consul.
Fernandina, Fla	W. J. Woodward	Vice-consul.
Georgia	Ramon Salas y Moutblanch	Consul.

VENEZUELA.

Nicanor Bolet Peraza, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, 1227 Connecticut avenue, Washington, D. C.

Leopoldo Terrero, First Secretary of Legation, 1227 Connecticut avenue, Washington, D. C.

N. Bolet Monagas, Second Secretary of Legation, 1227 Connecticut avenue, Washington, D. C.
Carlos C. Bolet, Attaché, 1227 Connecticut avenue, Washington, D. C.

Consuls.

New York, 18 Broadway	Rafael Villavicencio	Consul-general.
New York	Manuel Cadenas	Vice-consul.
New Orleans	Emiliano Martinez	Consul.
Savannah, Ga	Antonio Gogorza	Consul.
St. Louis, Mo	I. A. Browder	Consul.
Boston, Mass	Dudley Hunt	Vice-consul.
Chicago, Ill	David V. Whiting	Consul.
Philadelphia, Pa	J. B. Hamel, jr	Vice-consul.
Washington, D. C., 1336 I street.	Victor Manuel Mago	Consul-general.
Baltimore	Eduardo Meyer	Consul.
Pensacola, Fla	I. L. Borras	Consul.
Boston, Mass., 23 Court street.	A. Escobar	Consul.
Philadelphia, Pa., 613 South Second street.	Manuel Maria Ponte, jr	Consul.
San Francisco, Cal., 615 Taylor street.	Benigno Campos	Consul.

INTER-CONTINENTAL RAILWAY COMMISSION.

President, ALEXANDER J. CASSATT, 202 Rittenhouse Square, Philadelphia, Pa.
Secretary, HECTOR DE CASTRO, 2101 P street NW., Washington, D. C.

Countries.	Names.	Addresses.
Argentine Republic.	Señor Don Miguel Tedin.....	The Shoreham.
	Señor Don Julio Krause.....	728 17th st., Washington, D. C.
	Señor Don Carlos Agote.....	816 18th st., Washington, D. C.
Brazil.....	Señhor Pedro Betim Paes Leme.	924 14th st., Washington, D. C.
	Señhor Francisco de Monlevade.	924 14th st., Washington, D. C.
	Señhor Francisco Liete Lolo Perreira.	Absent.
Colombia.....	Señor Don C. Federico Parraga	58 William st., New York City.
	Señor Don Julio Rengifo.....	1531 I st., Washington, D. C.
	Señor Don Climaco Calderon.	16 Beaver st., New York City.
Ecuador	M. Romero*.....	1413 I st. NW., Washington, D. C.
Mexico.....	Señor Don Leandro Fernandez	Hotel Dam, New York City.
Paraguay.	John Stewart.....	32 I st. NE., Washington, D. C.
Peru.....	Señor Don Leffert L. Buck..	18 Broadway, New York City.
Salvador	Señor Don Benjamin Molina Guirola.	813 Vermont avenue, Washington.
United States.....	A. J. Cassatt.....	Philadelphia, Pa.
	Henry G. Davis.....	213 East German street, Baltimore, Md.
Venezuela.....	Señor Don Luis Julio Blanco.	924 14th st. NW., Washington.

* By request of the Government of Ecuador.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY COMMISSION.

President, MATIAS ROMERO, 1413 I street, NW., Washington, D. C.
Secretaries, JOSÉ IGNACIO RODRIGUEZ, 1340 Vermont avenue, Washington, D. C.
ARTHUR W. FERGUSSON, 2913 P street, NW., Georgetown, D. C.

Countries.	Names.	Addresses.
Argentine Republic.	Señor Don Miguel Tedin.....	The Shoreham.
Bolivia.....	Señor Don Melchor Obarrio..	128 Broadway, New York City.
Brazil.....	Señhor Don Salvador de Mendonça.	1761 Massachusetts avenue, Washington, D. C.
Chile.....	Señor Don Prudencio Lazcano.	1623 Sixteenth street NW., Washington, D. C.
Colombia.....	Señor Don Julio Rengifo*....	1531 I st. NW., Washington, D. C.
	Señor Don Climaco Calderon.	16 Beaver street, New York City.

* Represents Ecuador also.

International Monetary Commission—Continued.

Countries.	Names.	Addresses.
Hawaii	H. A. P. Carter	Wormley's Hotel, Washington, D. C.
Hayti	Hannibal Price	1727 F street, NW., Washington, D. C.
Honduras	R. W. Stevens	1604 Nineteenth street NW., Washington, D. C.
Mexico	Señor Don Matias Romero	1413 I street NW., Washington, D. C.
Nicaragua	Señor Dr. Don Horacio Guzman.	1224 Seventeenth street NW., Washington, D. C.
Peru	Señor Don Felix Cipriano G. Zegarra.	1519 K street NW., Washington, D. C.
United States	Nathaniel P. Hill	Arlington Hotel, Washington, D. C.
	Lambert Tree	Do.
	William A. Russell	Do.
Uruguay	Señor Don José Martí	120 Front street, New York, N. Y.
Venezuela	Señor Don Estanislao Vetancourt Rendon.	924 14th st. NW., Washington, D. C.

BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.*

Offices.	Names.	Residences in Washington, D. C.
Director	William E. Curtis	1801 Connecticut avenue.
Secretary	Henry L. Bryan	604 East Capitol street.
Statistician	Carlos Federico Adams-Michelena.	1212 S street NW.
Translator (Portuguese).	John C. Redman	1354 Wallach Place.
Translators (Spanish)	Ricardo Villafranca	1435 L street NW.
	Mary F. Foster	1519 Twentieth street NW.
Clerks	John T. Suter, jr	420 H street NW.
	Leonard G. Myers	1918 I street NW.
Stenographer	Imogen A. Hanna	1001 New Hampshire avenue.

*Organized under the supervision of the Secretary of State in pursuance of the recommendations of the International American Conference.

Argentine Republic.

The Argentine Republic is bounded on the north by Bolivia, on the east by Brazil and Uruguay and the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by the Atlantic Ocean and Chile, and on the west by the Andes, which separates it from Chile. It extends from latitude 21° to 55° south, a distance of 2,400 miles, and is mostly included between 53° and 70° west longitude. Its average breadth is nearly 700 miles. The climate is generally healthy, the soil fertile and very productive; valuable forests lie along the river banks, and on the extensive plains millions of sheep and cattle roam.

By a treaty negotiated some years ago the archipelago of Terra del Fuego was divided between Chile and the Argentine Republic. The islands are inhabited mostly by tribes of wild Indians, who are supposed to be cannibals. Recently gold has been discovered in that portion of the islands belonging to the Argentine Republic, and several profitable mines are now being worked there.

The resources of the Argentine are great, and it has been one of the most prosperous of the South American Republics.

Executive Authority.—President of the Republic, chosen by an electoral college elected by the people every six years, two electors for each member of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies. Presidents are not eligible for reëlection without an intervening term. Salary, $36,000. Vice President, elected in the same manner and at the same time, is presiding officer of the Senate, but no political power; succeeds the President in case of death or incapacity. Salary, $18,000. Both President and Vice President must be Roman Catholics, natives of the country, and over thirty years of age. Cabinet consists of five ministers, namely, of the Interior, Foreign Affairs, War, Finance, and Justice. . Salaries, $16,800 each.

Legislative Authority.—Federal Congress, consisting of Senate and House of Deputies. Senate consists of thirty members, two from the federal district, and two from each of the provinces, elected by the legislatures for nine years, divided into three classes, the term

of one class expiring every three years. Under the constitution senators must have private income of $2,000 a year. Salaries, $8,400 per year. Chamber of Deputies, eighty-six members, elected directly by the people, one for every twenty thousand (20,000) inhabitants; must be twenty-five years of age, and have a citizenship of four years. Deputies are elected for four years, but one-half of the House retires every two years. Salaries, $8,400 per annum. The two chambers meet annually from May 1 to September 30.

Judicial Authority.—Justice is administered by a supreme court of five judges and an attorney-general, and by a number of inferior and local courts, trial bv jury being guaranteed by the constitution for criminal cases.

AREA AND POPULATION.

The area of the Republic is 1,125,086 English square miles, and the population in 1887, 4,046,654. The area and population of the fourteen provinces and nine territories are as follows:

Provinces and Territories.	Area in English square miles.	Population.
Provinces:		
Buenos Ayres	63,000	850,000
Catamarca	31,500	130,000
Cordoba	54,000	380,000
Corrientes	54,000	290,000
Entre Rios	45,000	300,000
Jujuy	27,000	90,000
La Rioja	31,500	100,000
Mendoza	54,000	160,000
Salta	45,000	200,000
San Juan	29,700	125,000
San Luis	18,000	100,000
Santa Fé	18,000	240,332
Santiago	31,500	160,000
Tucuman	13,500	210,000
Territories:		
Pampa	191,842	40,000
Neuquen, Rio Negro, Chubut, Santa Cruz, Fuego, Tierra del	268,000	30,000
Misiones	23,932	50,000
Formoza, Chaco	125,612	50,000
Total	1,125,086	4,046,654

The capital of the Republic, Buenos Ayres, had a population of 177,790 in 1869, 295,000 in 1882, and 538,385, including suburbs, in November, 1889, of whom over 150,000 are foreigners. La Plata, the new capital of the province of Buenos Ayres (founded 1884), has a population of 40,000. It is about 40 miles southeast of the city of Buenos Ayres.

Cities of over 5,000 inhabitants.

Buenos Ayres	568,644	Pasco	15,000
Cordoba	66,000	Sante Fé	10,670
Rosario	55,000	Gualeguaychu	9,776
La Plata	40,000	San Juan de la Frontera	8,353
Tucuman	40,000	Santiago del Estero	7,775
Mendoza	20,000	Chivilcoy	6,863
Salta	20,000	Bajada de Santa Fé	6,000
Paraná	20,000	Catamarca	5,718
Corrientes	15,500		

The increase of population has been greatly due to immigration. The arrivals in the last six years have been as follows: 1882, 51,503; 1883, 63,243; 1884, 77,805; 1885, 108,722; 1886, 93,116; 1887, 136,842; 1888, 180,993; 1889, 289,014, or nearly 1,000,000 immigrants in that period. Most immigrants are from the south of Europe. In 1880–'87 the Italians formed 70 per cent. of the total; Spaniards, 10.25 per cent.; French, 7.75 per cent.; and all others but 12 per cent. The emigration during this period has varied between 9,000 and 14,000 annually. The excess of immigration over emigration in the years 1871–'86 was 634,266.

In 1887 the number of foreigners in the Republic was 600,000, including 280,000 Italians, 150,000 French, 100,000 Spaniards, 40,000 English, and 20,000 Germans.

Religion.—Although the constitution recognizes the Roman Catholic religion as that of the State, all other creeds are tolerated, and there are more Protestant churches in Buenos Ayres than in any other city in South America. In 1889 the Government gave $423,540 in aid of the Roman Catholic church. By law, in 1888, the right of civil marriage was established.

Education.—As reported by the General Government, in 1888, there were 3,227 public schools, with 7,332 teachers, and 254,608 pupils—these schools being under the control of the ministry of

education; secondary system, 15 academies, 343 professors, and 2,517 pupils; 14 normal schools for women, with 4,324 students; 13 for men, with 2,655 students, and 7 mixed, with 1,818 students, there being 730 professors employed in the normal school system. There is a well-equipped national observatory at Cordoba, museums at Buenos Ayres and La Plata, and a meteorological bureau, 2 universities, with faculties of law (203 students), medicine (414 students), engineering (126 students), and mines (30 students); also 2 practical schools of agriculture, a naval academy, and a military academy.

Revenue and expenditures.

Revenue.	1889.	1890.	Expenditure.	1889.	1890.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Import dues	39,750,000	48,000,000	Interior	15,611,213	16,237,406.00
Railway	120,000		Finance	24,746,772	25,989,893.28
City taxes	3,300,000	3,850,000	Instruction	8,757,829	9,517,026.00
Banks	4,054,000	7,700,000	War	8,310,780	9,507,838.60
Stamps and post-office	5,300,000	6,050,000	Marine	2,908,712	4,029,440.12
Sundries	7,700,000	8,670,000	Foreign Affairs	1,446,120	2,600,300.00
			Total	61,781,428	67,881,884.00
Total	60,224,000	74,370,000			

Army and Navy.—The army comprises 11 generals, 238 field officers, and 880 subalterns, with 1,000 artillery, 2,500 horse, and 3,500 foot; in all, 7,000 combatants. The militia comprises 236,000 men between 17 and 45 years, and 68,000 reserve, between 45 and 60 years. There is a military school with 125 cadets, and a school for non-commissioned officers. The naval school has 60 cadets, and the school of gunners, 80. In 1889 the navy of the Republic included 1 sea-going armor clad, 2 coast-defense armor clads (monitors), 1 deck-protected cruiser, 6 gunboats, 2 transports, 3 screw and 4 paddle dispatch boats, 1 torpedo school ship, 4 torpedo boats, and 4 spar torpedo boats. Several new men of war are now under construction in England, the Government having also reinforced its torpedo material. There are also a few sailing vessels. There are in all about 58 guns. The sea-going armor clad *Almirante Brown* is of 4,200 tons displacement, 5,400 horse power, and is protected by 9-inch steel-faced armor. In her central battery she carries 6 11½-ton breech-loading guns of the Armstrong type, and has 2 other

guns of the same caliber mounted at the bow and stern respectively. She is also equipped with Whitehead torpedoes and the electric light. Her design was prepared by Mr. W. H. White, now assistant controller and director of naval construction of Her Majesty's navy, and she was built in 1881 by Messrs. Samuda. The navy is manned by 1,500 officers and men, of whom 320 are officers and 370 marines.

Resources and Products.—The area of land under cultivation in 1888 in the fourteen provinces and five national territories was 2,359,958 hectares,* or 9,200 square miles. In other words, the figures barely represent 1 per cent. of the total area of the country, which is set down at 289,420,341 hectares.

The total area under wheat in 1875 was 100,000 hectares; in 1889 it was 1,035,000 hectares; maize, 850,000 hectares; flax, 140,000 hectares.

The value of the agricultural products exported in 1888 was $16,300,000. According to recent statistics the value of the harvest in 1889 in the Republic amounted to $100,552,000 gold.

Cattle and sheep breeding is an important industry in the Argentine Republic. In 1888 there were 4,398,000 horses, 22,869,000 oxen, and 70,453,000 sheep. The value of the wool exported in 1889 was $56,000,000.

Railways and Telegraph.—The length of railway open for traffic in 1889 was 6,940 miles, which connects the principal cities of the Republic with the capital. There were in addition 2,990 miles in construction. The total cost of construction of the lines open for traffic at the end of 1885 was £20,000,000, being an average cost of £6,666 per mile. The receipts for 1888 amounted to $21,000,000 and the expenses, $12,250,000. In 1888 there were 14,700 miles of telegraph lines in operation, 7,300 miles belonging to the state and the rest to private companies. The total length of telegraph wires in 1888 was 28,550 miles. The number of telegraphic dispatches sent was 3,511,420 in the year 1889; number of offices in 1887, 668. A concession has been granted (November, 1889,) to lay a direct cable from Buenos Ayres to Europe, which must be ready within thirty months. The concessionaire made a deposit of $100,000 in December, 1890, as a guarantee. The post office in the

* A hectare is equal to about 2½ acres.

year 1889 carried 42,965,555 letters, 965,269 postal cards, and 32,793,607 newspapers, etc. There were 659 offices.

Banking.—On November 3, 1887, a law of national banks similar to the banking law of the United States was promulgated. There are at present 40 banks in the Argentine Republic; 5 of which belong to English companies. The capital of all these banks is $350,000,000. Mean total assets were estimated at $137,653,868 gold, and $460,614,226 paper; liabilities of equal amount.

COMMERCE.

The commerce of the Argentine Republic is with Great Britain, France, Germany, other European countries, the United States and with the Republics of South America.

The principal imports are wearing apparel, textiles, canned goods, and other food substances, iron manufactures, tools, furniture, liquors of all kinds, railway and telegraph materials and machinery, pottery, crockery, glassware, coal, coke, oil, etc., chemical substances and all kinds of toilet and fancy articles, besides coin and bullion.

The exports from the Argentine are wool, tallow, stearin, hides, skins, bones, cattle, sheep, agricultural produce, minerals, etc.

The following statement shows, for several recent years, the exports to the Argentine Republic of leading articles from the United States, the United Kingdom, and France.

Exports of domestic merchandise from the countries specified to the Argentine Republic by principal articles from 1885 *to* 1889, *inclusive.*

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
From United States:					
Wood, and manufactures of	*Dollars.* 1,112,661	*Dollars.* 1,332,617	*Dollars.* 1,495,998	*Dollars.* 1,839,012	*Dollars.* 2,554,658
Iron and steel, and manufactures of	845,818	536,298	617,584	740,680	1,193,881
Agricultural implements	320,912	591,588	538,814	877,519	1,069,320
Mineral oils refined	396,694	278,188	457,337	426,654	726,795
Carriages, horse and railroad cars	164,356	54,681	446,001	489,213	719,887
Cotton, manufactures of	410,914	494,486	797,246	486,028	497,894
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc	101,209	86,567	94,699	115,836	151,771
Tobacco, and manufactures of	100,193	131,347	152,950	47,096	100,960

Exports of domestic merchandise from the countries specified to the Argentine Republic by principal articles from 1885 *to* 1889, *inclusive*—Continued.

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
From United States:					
Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products	*Dollars.* 38,425	*Dollars.* 40,132	*Dollars.* 32,567	*Dollars.* 49,431	*Dollars.* 97,216
All other articles	835,844	785,866	1,038,533	1,027,942	1,263,695
Total	4,327,026	4,331,770	5,671,729	6,099,411	8,376,077
From United Kingdom:					
Iron, wrought and unwrought	5,246,233	4,780,674	5,175,430	11,398,603	13,397,255
Cottons	4,866,457	7,227,818	8,216,730	5,247,440	7,742,611
Machinery and mill work	1,213,275	1,797,208	2,236,132	3,620,949	4,966,327
Woolens	2,865,766	3,145,204	4,223,543	3,167,556	4,097,880
Coal, cinders and fuel	823,952	790,417	1,172,593	1,246,374	2,420,266
Hardware and cutlery	526,215	601,369	791,712	910,585	775,302
Jute manufactures	628,591	719,103	1,042,935	641,483	1,408,141
Earthen, china, and glass ware	243,053	356,199	471,457	606,770	1,171,045
Apparel and haberdashery	318,551	313,914	359,834	389,145	473,063
Painters' colors and materials	172,951	270,261	321,812	358,817	443,693
Stationery (other than paper)	165,334	163,179	150,477	306,404	585,644
Linens, by the yard	256,611	284,311	310,239	284,496	373,471
Chemicals and dyestuffs	200,690	244,790	253,326	274,295	473,399
Leather, wrought and unwrought	255,710	162,196	180,752	244,274	345,930
All other articles	4,896,740	4,403,300	5,409,698	8,564,179	13,309,337
Total	22,680,129	25,259,943	30,316,670	37,261,370	51,983,364
From France:					
Wine	4,517,443	6,358,815	8,038,834	8,706,412	10,242,643
Wool, manufactures of	4,069,921	3,649,806	3,887,538	2,378,819	1,816,970
Cotton, manufactures of	602,351	1,229,049	2,526,606	1,905,170	2,100,580
Hides and leather, manufactures of	1,877,168	1,932,517	2,473,022	1,463,514	2,527,684
Clothing, readymade	2,100,409	1,134,881	1,920,203	1,558,361	1,455,798
Refined sugar	563,394	714,312	1,074,692	932,321	2,850,343
Iron, manufactures of	361,420	449,607	995,993	628,556	863,724
Fancy articles, (notions and perfumery)	350,974	523,964	848,841	1,793,269	2,535,803
Wood, and manufactures of	290,529	580,479	583,858	613,319	1,018,757
Jewelry	379,895	283,430	582,669	316,633	359,155
Spirits	288,157	335,370	487,244	300,673	383,314
Paper, and manufactures of	312,608	334,954	374,583	580,726	506,090
Earthen and china ware	238,293	288,088	336,385	347,196	473,905
All other articles	2,534,925	3,520,891	3,601,697	4,417,343	5,617,098
Total	18,487,487	21,336,163	27,732,165	25,942,312	32,751,864

Imports from the Argentine Republic to the countries specified by principal articles from 1885 to 1889, inclusive.

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Into United States:					
Hides and skins other than fur	*Dollars.* 2,697,610	*Dollars.* 2,746,771	*Dollars.* 2,588,517	*Dollars.* 3,969,203	*Dollars.* 3,749,170
Wool, unmanufactured	999,291	1,183,727	695,075	1,178,003	908,969
Hair, unmanufactured	253,240	361,086	230,616	237,303	171,166
Fur skins, undressed	101,736	96,069	224,484	239,410	48,973
Natural feathers	16,081	36,318	33,969	47,122	34,540
All other articles	260,552	598,375	327,531	231,118	541,800
Total	4,328,510	5,022,346	4,100,192	5,902,159	5,454,618
Into United Kingdom:					
Wheat and other grain	1,170,305	1,920,024	4,314,075	6,042,529	1,877,729
Skins and furs	991,194	654,170	495,815	632,047	609,490
Tallow and stearine	826,760	315,539	135,396	514,603	803,143
Bones (except whale fins)	492,597	196,290	222,229	435,776	194,811
Hides, raw	651,751	505,255	358,968	301,071	369,143
Wool, sheep or lamb	493,079	1,040,492	157,285	244,366	855,394
Silver ore	100,712	83,417	53,079	93,456	86,463
Meats, preserved, other than salted	170,688	235,786	91,325	92,658	102,892
All other articles	4,246,683	3,060,921	4,765,021	4,581,858	4,912,685
Total	9,143,769	8,011,894	10,593,193	12,938,364	9,811,750
Into France:					
Wool, unmanufactured	21,545,297	25,377,034	20,157,700	21,077,955	25,164,607
Hides	11,598,536	12,103,667	9,900,877	9,347,440	13,800,195
Breadstuffs	2,080,037	2,907,378	3,986,628	3,732,602	2,145,022
Seeds, oleaginous	365,358	269,725	755,881	514,801	101,155
Grease	1,213,979	842,044	445,853	1,173,268	496,906
Meats of all kinds	978,690	2,175,613	214,507	294,472	265,880
Hair	217,588	189,007	234,500	108,102	171,738
Feathers, ornamental	113,121	86,749	36,362	80,828	46,947
All other articles	280,178	393,707	328,466	723,468	410,617
Total	38,392,784	44,344,924	36,060,774	37,052,936	42,603,067

Imports from the Argentine Republic for 1887 *and* 1888 *by principal articles.*

Principal articles.	Year ending June 30, 1888.	Year ending December 31, 1887.		Year ending March 31, 1887.	Year ending December 31, 1887.
	Into the United States.	Into the United Kingdom.	Into France.	Into Germany.	Into Spain.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Bones, hoofs, horns, etc		248,036	40,819		
Breadstuffs		4,314,074	3,986,627	31,178	204,134
Chemicals, drugs, and dyes			92,633	14,994	
Copper and manfactures of		27,953			
Fancy goods (feathers, natural)	47,122		36,362	714	
Fertilizers	50,762			94,248	
Grease			1,201,734	46,966	302,936
Hair	237,303	55,648	234,500		
Hides and skins	3,969,203	864,782	9,900,877	319,872	865,526
Leather and manufactures of				476	
Provisions:					
Meat, preserved		91,325	214,507	64,498	63,675
Mutton, fresh		2,153,898			
Tallow		135,396			
Seeds (flax or linseed)	87,860	2,191,838			63,784
Silver ore		53,079		16,422	
Tobacco, leaf		4,725			
Wool	1,178,003	157,855	20,157,700	10,460,338	7,096
All other articles	331,906	294,584	195,015	109,638	23,403
Total	5,902,159	10,593,193	36,060,774	11,159,344	1,789,774

NOTE.—Imports into Germany include those from Argentine Republic, Uruguay, and Paraguay.

Exports to the Argentine Republic by principal articles for 1887 *and* 1888.

Principal articles.	Year ending June 30, 1888.	Year ending December 31, 1887.		Year ending March 31, 1887.	Year ending December 31, 1887.
	From the United States.	From the United Kingdom.	From France.	From Germany.	From Spain.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Agricultural implements	877,519				
Animals	26,600	729,990		6,664	6,147
Carriages, carts, and cars	489,213	1,105,333			
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines	115,836	374,331	232,087	48,552	69,950
Clocks and watches	68,298	39,687			
Coal	2,125	1,172,593			
Cotton, manufactures of	486,028	8,216,730	2,526,605		119,479

Exports to the Argentine Republic by principal articles for 1887 *and* 1888—Continued.

Principal articles.	Year ending June 30, 1888.	Year ending December 31, 1887.		Year ending March 31, 1887.	Year ending December 31, 1887.
	From the United States.	From the United Kingdom.	From France.	From Germany.	From Spain.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Earthen, China, and glassware	52,253	471,457	336,385	117,848	
Fancy articles	21,319	848,841	721,616		99,084
Fish	32,651	116,524			5,792
Flax, hemp, and jute, manufactures of	133,664	1,686,471	26,395	1,129,780	29,764
Fruits	1,971		71,217		76,793
Hair and manufactures of				11,900	
Gunpowder and other explosives	6,683				
India rubber, etc., manufactures of	7,071	92,245		5,950	
Iron and steel and manufactures of	740,680	8,524,065	995,990	1,825,460	18,398
Jewelry and manufactures of gold and silver	5,017		582,669		
Leather and manufactures of	24,290	256,898	2,473,022	134,470	12,976
Lime and cement	2,067	250,956			
Malt liquors	2,575	80,680		17,374	
Musical instruments	25,740				
Oils:					
Mineral, refined	426,654				
All other	1,688		67,983	952	41,579
Paints and painters' colors	4,810	321,812			
Paper and stationery	35,752	320,931	374,683	105,672	220,941
Provisions, meat and dairy products	49,431	109,238	28,631	476	
Silk, manufactures of	2,091	173,564	207,677		15,236
Spirits, distilled	754		487,244		11,924
Starch	15,648				
Sugar, refined	38		1,074,692	69,972	
Tobacco and manufactures of	47,096			5,474	
Vegetables	516	105,919			7,038
Wearing apparel	not speci'd	359,834	1,920,203	59,738	
Wine			8,038,836		2,590,855
Wood and manufactures of	1,839,012	583,860	57,358		
Wool, manufactures of	311	4,223,543	3,973,878	490,756	67,526
All other articles	554,060	1,740,080	2,725,056	121,776	260,234
Total domestic merchandise	6,099,411	30,316,670	27,732,165	4,932,788	3,653,716

NOTE.—The exports from Germany to the Argentine Republic include those to Uruguay and Paraguay.

Imports into and exports from the Argentine Republic by countries from 1887 *to* 1890, *inclusive.*

[The value of the peso is 96.5 cents in United States money.]

Principal countries.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Great Britain:	*Pesos.*	*Pesos.*	*Pesos.*	*Pesos.*
Imports from	34,779,219	44,044,851	56,820,169	61,217,504
Exports to	17,085,001	17,061,411	14,9.1,394	20,980,407
United States:				
Imports from	11,004,553	9,909,895	16,801,750	9,307,315
Exports to	5,938,808	6,665,520	7,726,691	6,066,063
France:				
Imports from	22,743,550	22,966,857	30,237,407	20,377,204
Exports to	24,871,354	27,973,561	38,264,414	26,881,803
Germany:				
Imports from	12,108,456	13,310,094	15,477,754	12,209,328
Exports to	9,835,754	13,309,546	17,120,472	11,680,023
Spain:				
Imports from	5,005,699	3,913,811	4,565,470	4,333,062
Exports to	1,321,203	3,313,864	3,332,115	2,083,577
Holland:				
Imports from	432,128	276,815	831,372	850,371
Exports to	13,250		116,479	160,249
Belgium:				
Imports from	10,947,955	11,084,482	13,958,247	10,983,811
Exports to	12,111,531	16,679,944	16,326,423	12,003,075
Uruguay:				
Imports from	6,507,934	5,443,001	7,206,315	8,547,065
Exports to	2,360,005	2,681,283	5,393,960	7,104,004
Italy:				
Imports from	7,037,741	7,764,023	10,188,189	8,661,918
Exports to	3,107,113	2,742,960	8,930,134	3,194,981
Brazil:				
Imports from	2,517,943	2,377,734	2,607,017	3,711,843
Exports to	1,841,112	2,460,451	7,522,835	10,009,012
Paraguay:				
Imports from	1,307,923	1,762,411	1,377,543	1,799,476
Exports to	423,795	384,373	855,292	375,658
Chile:				
Imports from	16,195	29,959	19,509	45,145
Exports to	1,150,576	1,682,011	2,504,727	2,118,938
Portugal:				
Imports from	61,783	59,670	72,567	102,309
Exports to	14,517	136,271	189,581	456,701
West Indies:				
Imports from	5,942	2,212	910	
Exports to	783,296	1,246,716	1,290,472	975,045
Bolivia:				
Imports from	67,996	53,359	63,313	111,155
Exports to	191,290	247,365	328,203	111,455
All other countries:				
Imports from	2,814,308	5,412,936	4,342,352	6,692,210
Exports to	3,373,215	3,526,627	2,981,865	1,078,912
Total imports	117,352,125	128,412,110	164,569,884	149,124,615
Total exports	84,421,820	100,111,903	122,815,057	105,617,666

*Imports and duties by articles.**

Principal articles.	1887.	1888.	1889.	Duties (1890).
	Pesos.	*Pesos.*	*Pesos.*	
Horned cattle	156,393	93,145	35,748	Free.
Other live stock	253,184	141,830	118,185	
Refined sugar	4,353,407	3,541,152	6,275,810	About 4½ cents per pound.
Cheese	1,073,629	998,214	954,682	50 per cent.
Other groceries and comestibles.	10,497,807	10,021,983	11,120,412	
Beer, bottled	654,723	581,793	1,077,032	15 cents per bottle or liter.
Brandy, bottled	902,850	615,708	797,190	About 11⅝ cents per pint.
Other liquors and wines	13,930,864	11,154,328	13,427,385	
Tobacco	1,697,383	1,587,571	1,895,788	Cigars and snuff 60 per cent. Tobacco 55 per cent.
Cotton goods	8,078,595	5,052,507	4,975,647	15 and 25 per cent.
Cassimeres	2,651,096	2,837,620	3,479,846	25 per cent.
Other spun and woven goods	11,500,399	13,309,500	15,693,749	
Clothing, etc	7,433,951	7,727,798	8,080,180	50 per cent.
Prepared medicines	668,971	600,614	469,133	
Perfumery	428,503	341,150	461,252	50 per cent.
Other drugs and chemicals	3,081,524	3,384,500	3,826,412	
Pine lumber	6,155,658	5,026,836	7,813,897	10 per cent.
Furniture	952,268	1,083,225	1,385,837	50 per cent.
Other lumber and wooden articles.	1,633,750	2,289,549	2,907,124	
Printing paper	717,257	910,038	1,308,456	10 per cent.
Other paper, and manufactures of.	2,394,589	2,488,457	2,632,368	
Leather, and manufactures of.	1,753,183	1,911,830	2,502,796	
Wire for fencing	1,863,420	1,515,368	1,983,194	10 per cent.
Iron, unmanufactured	1,480,599	2,620,495	2,883,058	10 per cent.
Other iron, and manufactures of.	11,015,347	13,507,451	19,860,861	
Railway materials	3,534,555	13,624,351	19,249,811	Free.
Materials for other public works.	1,505,348	1,847,981	4,923,938	
Jewelry	797,289	862,838	949,544	5 per cent.
Metallic belting	692,833	607,668	625,248	
Other metals, and manufactures of.	1,525,141	1,334,571	2,297,019	
Building stone	692,214	1,343,091	1,770,422	
Hydraulic cement	579,555	674,375		10 per cent.
Other stone and glassware and ceramics.	3,456,092	3,975,123	4,888,224	

* 1 per cent. addition on all importations by a supplemental law.

*Imports and duties by articles**—Continued.

Principal articles.	1887.	1888.	1889.	Duties (1890).
	Pesos.	*Pesos.*	*Pesos.*	
Stone coal	4,079,866	3,337,985	6,515,141	Free.
Kerosene	1,340,299	706,249	908,306	About $1\frac{35}{100}$ cents per pint.
Other combustibles, etc.	289,998	228,506	170,363	
Fancy articles	1,086,952	1,148,799	1,535,333	60 per cent.
Apothecary apparatus, etc.	108,420	363,714	413,587	
Other various manufactured articles.	2,342,183	4,933,177	4,356,906	
Total imports	117,352,125	128,412,110	164,569,884	

* 1 per cent. addition on all importations by a supplemental law.

Articles exported from the Argentine Republic.

Articles.	1887.	1888.	1889.
	Pesos.	*Pesos.*	*Pesos.*
Goat skins	460,140	585,478	821,590
Sheep skins	8,408,742	5,610,923	11,386,593
Ox and cow hides	12,047,837	14,631,009	13,709,014
Wool, unwashed	32,749,315	44,858,606	56,709,774
Other animal products and cattle	2,597,459	5,389,939	6,655,744
Wheat	9,514,635	8,248,614	1,596,446
Maize	7,236,886	5,444,464	12,977,721
Other agricultural products	4,516,620	2,605,282	2,361,380
Jerked beef	2,398,424	3,456,787	6,139,875
Grease and tallow	788,777	2,140,393	3,297,471
Other industrial products	1,525,558	2,508,667	2,509,020
Forest products	330,214	781,793	793,257
Mineral products	186,356	1,526,057	1,629,160
Other products and articles	1,661,657	2,323,891	2,228,012
Total exports	84,421,820	100,111,903	122,815,057

Destination of exports by principal articles.

Principal articles.	December 31, 1888.				
	To the United States.	To the United Kingdom.	To France.	To Germany.	To Spain.*
	Pesos.	*Pesos.*	*Pesos.*	*Pesos.*	*Pesos.*
Bones and bone ash	121,929	553,787			
Feathers, ostrich	39,947				
Flour	776	20,952	121,669	70,839	
Grease and tallow		617,597	269,926		
Hair	239,774	89,355			
Hides and skins	5,234,889	2,616,748	5,200,039	1,769,585	
Indian corn	11	3,353,567	943,079	111,816	
Linseed	112,544	1,465,452	260,624	95,697	
Peanuts	1,560		44,770		
Provisions, frozen sheep		1,189,987	57,220		
Silver, etc		568,521	211,179	212,218	
Wheat	82,401	4,371,273	546,034	205,266	
Wood		258,582			
Wool, unwashed	794,205	1,086,528	19,724,198	10,328,569	
All other articles	37,484	869,062	684,823	515,556	
Total	6,665,520	17,061,411	27,973,561	13,309,546	3,313,864

*Not specified.

Source of imports by principal articles.

Principal articles.	December 31, 1888.				
	From the United States.	From the United Kingdom.	From France.	From Germany.	From Spain.*
	Pesos.	*Pesos.*	*Pesos.*	*Pesos.*	*Pesos.*
Agricultural implements	662,090	374,449			
Animals		105,350			
Chemicals, drugs, medicines, etc	394,547	1,249,066	948,733	756,949	
Combustibles, coal, kerosene, etc	677,089	3,251,634			
Fancy articles, etc	57,053		1,127,256		
Furniture, etc	406,248	347,610	695,645	902,155	
Glass and stone ware	94,712	855,482	1,282,826	791,962	
Iron and steel, and other manufactures of	492,954	4,565,167	1,395,219	1,590,631	
Jewelry and manufactures of gold, silver, and other metals	143,639	765,297	1,115,174	280,126	
Leather, and manufactures of	189,391	388,576	824,892	240,013	
Liquors	6,007	476,871	5,277,839	646,991	
Lumber	4,946,140				

Source of imports by principal articles—Continued.

Principal articles.	December 31, 1888. From the United States.	From the United Kingdom.	From France.	From Germany.	From Spain.
	Pesos.	*Pesos.*	*Pesos.*	*Pesos.*	*Pesos.*
Machinery	650,663	3,164,435			
Paper, etc	60,856	455,470	579,575	1,776,507	
Provisions, cereal products, groceries, etc	171,110	1,400,845	3,134,350	1,173,411	
Public works, materials for		10,767,088		218,424	
Spun and woven goods	526,542	11,158,074	3,680,021	2,677,268	
Tobacco	58,394	44,717	186,413	126,657	
Wearing apparel	23,060	2,310,547	2,078,935	1,910,298	
All other articles	349,400	3,354,183	639,979	218,702	
Total merchandise	9,909,895	44,044,851	22,966,857	13,310,094	3,913,811

* Not specified.

The money, weights, and measures of the Argentine Republic and the United States equivalents are as follows:

Money.—The silver peso fuerte, or silver dollar, of 100 centesimos, is the monetary unit. Its value in money of the United States is 96.5 cents (January 1891). The forced paper currency since the beginning of 1885 has caused a great depreciation in the value of the paper dollar, which was worth (December, 1889) 43 cents, gold. Other coins are, in gold, the argentine, worth $4.824, and the ½ argentine; and, in silver, divisions of the peso.

Weights and measures.—The quintal = 101.40 pounds avoirdupois; the arroba of 25 libras = 25.35 pounds avoirdupois; the fanega = 1.547 bushels; the vara of 3 piés = 34.12+ inches; the frasco = 2.51 quarts. Since January 1, 1887 the use of the French metric system has been compulsory.

Bolivia.

Executive Authority.—The executive power is exercised by the President of the Republic, with certain ministers of state who constitute his cabinet. The President is elected for four years by direct and secret ballot of all citizens who can read and write. He can not be reëlected to succeed himself. The first and second Vice Presidents are elected in the same manner, and they, in the absence, illness, or other inability of the President, perform his functions in turn. The annual salary of the President is $24,000, and that of the first Vice President is $6,000, and that of the second $5,000. The cabinet consists of the following five ministers: Of Foreign Relations and Worship (who is usually the chief of the cabinet); of Industry and Finance; of the Interior; of Justice and Public Instruction, and of War. The salary of each minister is $5,000.

Legislative Authority.—The legislative power is vested in the National Congress, composed of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies; the former consists of eighteen members, two from each Department, elected by direct vote of the people. The Deputies are elected in the same manner, and number sixty-eight. Both chambers convene annually on the 6th of August in commemoration of the fact that on that day, in the year 1826, the first Congress, called together in Chuquisaca or Sucre, declared the independence of the country, which thereby was separated from Peru and took the name of Bolivia in honor of its liberator, Simon Bolivar. The salaries of Senators and Deputies amount to $200 per month during the ninety days of the session of the chamber. They receive, besides, their traveling expenses to the capital.

Judicial Authority.—The supreme tribunal or supreme court of justice sits at Sucre, the official capital of the Republic, which is

also the seat of the Tribunal of Accounts (valores). There are also in the Republic 8 judicial districts, and in each a superior court, which sits in each of the department capitals and supervises the judges, attorneys, etc.

AREA AND POPULATION.

The Republic of Bolivia is divided into 9 departments, which are themselves subdivided into 44 provinces and 357 cantons.

According to the most recent data, the area of Bolivia is 784,554 square miles, and its population, according to the last census, is 2,333,350 inhabitants, of whom 1,000,000 are aborigines, or Indians of pure blood; 700,000 half castes, and the other 600,000 of creoles, descendants of Europeans.

Area and population of departments.

Departments.	Area in square miles.	Population.
Sucre or Chuquisaca	72,796	360,680
La Paz	44,552	642,650
Potosi	55,400	300,000
Cochabamba	36,810	450,300
Oruro	25,640	170,000
Santa Cruz	140,180	200,500
Tarija	112,545	140,560
Beni	295,631	68,650
Total	784,554	2,333,350

Internal Organization.—The civil government of the departments is vested in a prefect, who is immediately subject to the executive power. There are subprefects, who reside in the provincial capitals, as the prefect resides in the departmental capitals. The cantons are administered by corregidores and alcaldes.

Population of departmental capitals.

Sucre (capital of the Republic and of the Department of Sucre)	30,000	Potosi	26,000
La Paz (present residence of the Government)	80,000	Santa Cruz	14,000
Cochabamba	40,000	Oruro	12,000
		Tarija	10,000
		Trinidad	8,600

Religion.—The Roman Catholic religion is alone recognized by the State, and is the only one which can be publicly practiced, but other religions are tolerated. The government of the Bolivian church is vested in the archbishop of Sucre and the bishops of La Paz, Cochabamba, and Santa Cruz.

Education.—Public instruction is afforded by 460 primary schools, attended by 25,460 children. Secondary instruction is given in 19 colleges, of which 8 are for males, 6 for girls, and 5 are private lyceums. Besides these institutions for secondary instruction there are also 4 seminaries, the number of students being 2,658. Higher instruction is afforded by 4 universities, in which 850 youths study law, medicine, and theology.

Finance.—According to the report of the Minister of Finance, presented to the last Congress, in 1890, the internal debt amounts to $4,450,000 and the foreign debt to $622,121. The latter is being greatly reduced.

Army.—The regular army is at present very small, including not more than 2,000 men. There is, however, a large national guard, well organized and disciplined, consisting of not less than 20,000 men, and which can be doubled in case of war.

Resources and Products.—The natural wealth of Bolivia is very great. In the animal kingdom there are in the cold regions the alpaca, whose wool is especially fine and much esteemed in commerce, and the llama, the guanaco, and the vicuña, which are of the same species. The wool of the last named is used for very fine cloth. There are found also the chinchilla, the nutria, and other fur-bearing animals. In the temperate regions there abound the wool-bearing animals, the hairy goat; also cattle, horses, and mules. The African dromedary is acclimated in the south of Bolivia, where it lives and breeds. In the hot regions there are found, besides ordinary cattle, the sloth, the auta (or great beast), a great variety of deer, birds of all kinds, and many kinds of fish in its full-flowing rivers. The vegetable kingdom is also extremely rich and varied, furnishing very fine cabinet, dye, and building woods. The coca, whose medicinal properties the pharmacopœia utilizes as the best local anæsthetic; the coffee of Tungas, which competes with that of Mocha; the cacao, which is claimed to be superior to that of other

countries of South America; vanilla; sugar cane; gum elastic, or caoutchouc, which is found in inexhaustible quantities; corn, wheat, potatoes, sweet potatoes, yucca, plantains, and tubers of all kinds; all the fruits, grains, and vegetables known in temperate and tropical climates. Among medicinal plants there are also found cinchona, jalap, sarsaparilla, matico, tamarind, palma Cristi, copaiba, ipecacuana, gum arabic, camphor, tobacco, balsams, etc. Cotton, of three different natural colors; the cork-tree, which furnishes corks; the wax tree; the cañamo; quillay, or vegetable soap; linseed; agave; hemp, etc.

Gold and silver are found almost throughout the country in great abundance, and the copper is of superior quality. There are also many mines of tin, lead, bismuth, mercury, platinum, iron, zinc, coal, rock crystal or alum, magnetic ore, talc, etc. Of precious stones, there are found emeralds, opals, agate, lapis lazuli, alabaster, berenguela, which is a species of translucent alabaster, jasper, marbles of all kinds and colors, slates, pumice stone, granite, syenite, porphyry, basalt, chalk, saltpeter, borax, common salt, magnesia, etc.

COMMERCE.

The commerce of Bolivia is much more considerable than is usually given in the published statistics, either in Europe or in the United States, where Bolivia cuts but little figure in the commercial transactions. Bolivia has always imported most of its foreign products through the Peruvian port of Arica, and has exported from the same port all of its rich and varied products; consequently no reliable data exist as to the imports and exports of Bolivia through the several channels, whether by the Amazon, by the Plata, by the Peruvian ports, or by the ports now in the possession of Chili. During the war of the Pacific there were exported from the ports of the Argentine Republic, according to data published in Buenos Ayres in 1881, $15,200,000 worth of unworked silver ore, and that, too, from the southern Departments only. In 1881 the value of that export rose to more than $17,000,000, and reached to almost $21,000,000 the following year. These facts suffice by themselves to prove that the insignificant figures set down as the Bolivian commerce are merely conjectural, the statisticians copying one another's

figures without making independent investigation. The foreign commerce of Bolivia may be estimated at more than $35,000,000 a year, of which $20,000,000 may be exports. The direct trade between the United States and Bolivia amounts to almost nothing, none of the Bolivian products being imported into the United States—some of them by reason of the cost of transportation, and others because of the high duties which they have to pay.

In Bolivia, on the other hand, they use a great quantity of American dry goods, drillings, hardware, machinery, and kerosene. The trade of Bolivia is principally with England, France, and Germany.

Exports of domestic merchandise from the countries specified to Bolivia by principal articles.

Countries and articles.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
From the United States:						
Iron and steel, and manufactures of	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.* 7,707	*Dollars.* 1,278	*Dollars.* 2,279
Cotton, manufactures of			1,301	1,373	749	3,125
Wood, manufactures of				3,014		15
Tobacco, and manufactures of				2,369		
Horses					2,100	
Provisions (meat and dairy products)				2,036		
All other articles				5,394	2,711	5,583
Total	(*)	(*)	1,304	21,893	6,838	11,002
From the United Kingdom:						
Iron, wrought and unwrought	108,022	61,751	192,514	250,255		
Machinery and mill work	11,514	56,130	80,205	64,286		
Coal, cinders, and fuel	35,039	18,755	29,044	37,200		
Carriages, railway, and parts of	12,025	9,548	7,514	66,929		
Cottons	27,379	14,696	17,412	14,628		
Bags and empty sacks	44	8,565	15,539	4,887		
Hardware and cutlery	6,141	7,051	4,604	3,119		
All other articles	112,635	84,319	64,947	98,955		
Total	312,799	260,815	411,779	540,259	None.	
From France:						
Sugar, refined	(*)	2	7,461	5,946	9,321	
Spirits and liquors	(*)	1,268	(*)	7,899	(*)	
All other articles	4,853	1,348	1,031	24,627	2,274	
Total	4,853	2,618	8,492	38,472	11,595	

* Not stated.

Imports into the countries specified from Bolivia by principal articles.

Countries and articles.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Into the United States:	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Hair					1,477	
Silver ore					28	
All other articles					621	30
Total	(*)	(*)	None.	None.	2,126	30
Into the United Kingdom:						
Cubic niter	634,373	524,127	528,585	362,700		
Copper	338,289	158,969	173,199	243,072		
Guano		236,911				
All other articles	861	7,640	8,468	87,938		
Total	973,523	927,647	710,252	693,710	None.	
Into France:						
Nitrate of soda	134,328	139,269	(*)	89,668	473,704	
All other articles	1,539	110	3,116		34,705	
Total	135,867	139,379	3,116	89,668	508,409	

* Not stated.

Railways and Telegraph.—Bolivia has telegraphic communication with the Argentine Republic on the south, the line extending from Tupisa to Sucre and Potosi, where it connects with a line to the port of Antofagasta on the Pacific. On the north it is connected with Peru from La Paz. Soon there will be a connection between La Paz and Sucre by way of Oruro, with a branch to Cochabamba. In this way the principal cities of Bolivia will be connected by telegraph, and through Chile and the Argentine Republic there will be connection with the rest of the world. The railway line, which starts at Antofagasta, has nearly reached Oruro, situated in the center of the elevated plateau of Bolivia, more than 400 miles from Antofagasta. A concession has just been made for the extension of a Bolivian line from Arequipa, Mollendo, and Puno as far as La Paz. The line from the Argentine Republic has almost reached the Bolivian frontier.

Money.—The Boliviano or dollar, of 100 centesimos, was struck on the basis of the 5-franc piece; present value (January, 1891), 77.1 cents in United States currency. The gold ounce is nominally equal to 17½ silver pesos.

Weights and Measures.—The libra, 1.014 pounds avoirdupois; the quintal, 101.44 pounds avoirdupois; the arroba, of 25 pounds, 25.36 pounds avoirdupois; the arroba of wine or spirits, 8.044 gallons; the gallon, 0.888 gallon; the vara, 0.927 yard; the square vara, 0.859 square yard.

United States of Brazil.

The Republic of Brazil occupies nearly half of the continent of South America. It is bounded on the north by Guiana, Venezuela, and Colombia; on the northeast, east, and southeast by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the west by Peru, Bolivia, and Paraguay. Its greatest length is about 2,600 miles, and the extent of its coast-line nearly 3,800 miles. Brazil claims the largest number of navigable rivers of any country in the world. Although situated mainly in the torrid zone, the climate is generally agreeable and not unhealthy.

Executive.—The President of Brazil is elected for a term of six years, by electoral colleges in the several States and the Federal District, but he can not be reëlected to succeed himself. He appoints the cabinet ministers, and exercises much the same powers as those vested in the President of the United States.

Legislative.—The Legislature of the Republic consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The House of Representatives consists of members elected by the people of the States and of the Federal District in the proportion of one for each 70,000 of the population. The representatives serve during 3 years. The Senate consists of 3 senators from each State, elected by the legislature of the State, and 3 from the Federal District, elected by an electoral college elected by the people. The senators serve for 9 years, one-third going out every 3 years.

Judicial.—The judiciary consists of a Federal supreme court and of such subordinate tribunals as the Legislature may provide. The supreme court consists of 15 members, appointed by the President. There are also municipal magistrates and justices of the peace, elective officers, whose chief function is the settlement of disputes by arbitration.

AREA AND POPULATION.

The area of Brazil is estimated to be 3,209,878 English square miles, divided into a Federal District and twenty States. The census of 1872 gave the population at 9,930,478—males, 5,123,869; females, 4,806,609. This census, only a partial one, was not considered reliable.

The following table, based on an official estimate, gives the population and area of each State in 1888, and shows the present arrangement of the country's subdivision into States under the new constitution:

States.	Area in English square miles.	Population, 1888.	Density per square mile, 1888.
Federal District	538	406,958	756.000
Amazonas	732,460	80,654	0.110
Pará	443,653	407,350	0.910
Maranhão	177,566	488,443	2.700
Piauhy	116,218	266,933	2.200
Ceará	40,253	952,625	23.600
Rio Grande do Norte	22,195	308,852	13.900
Parahyba	28,854	496,618	17.000
Pernambuco	49,625	1,110,831	22.000
Alagôas	22,583	459,371	20.000
Sergipe	7,370	232,640	31.000
Bahia	164,649	1,821,089	11.000
Espirito Santo	17,312	121,562	7.000
Rio de Janeiro	26,634	1,164,468	43.700
Santa Catharina	27,436	236,346	8.600
Rio Grande do sul	91,335	564,527	6.180
Minas Geraes	222,160	3,018,807	13.580
Matto Grosso	532,708	79,750	0.149
Goyaz	288,546	211,721	0.770
Paraná	85,453	187,548	2.190
San Paulo	112,330	1,386,242	12.340
Total	3,209,878	14,002,335	4.360

Brazil was the last country in America to abolish slavery. The official return of 1887 gave the number of slaves as 723,419, of the value of 485,325,212 milreis. On May 13, 1888, slavery was abolished by law, without compensation to the slave owners. The Indian population is estimated to be about 600,000, and this element prepon-

derates in the northern States. In the seaports the population is chiefly of European descent. In four of the States the negroes are numerous.

It is estimated that 500,000 immigrants entered the ports of Rio and Santos in the 17 years from 1871 to 1888. The subjoined table gives the immigration for 8 years into the southern ports of Brazil alone:

Immigration.

1882	27,197	1886	25,741
1883	28,670	1887	54,990
1884	20,087	1888	48,495
1885	30,135	1889	65,161



BRAZILIAN BUILDING AT PARIS EXPOSITION.

Of the immigration in 1889, more than 50 per cent. (or 34,920) was Italian and about 27 per cent. Portuguese.

Below is found a list of the principal cities, with the population of each.

Cities of 5,000 inhabitants and over.

Rio de Janeiro	500,000	Paraty	10,000
Bahia	150,000	Itú	10,000
Pernambuco	130,000	Caxias	10,000
São Paulo	75,000	Rio Pardo	10,000
Pará	60,000	Cascavel	8,960
Pelotas	45,000	Mendonça	8,124
Campos	40,000	Meia Ponte	8,000
Campinas	35,000	Tamanduá	8,000
Maranhão	35,000	Paranagua	8,000
Santos	35,000	Castro de Avelaus	8,000
Porto Alegre	30,000	Olinda	8,000
Ceará	25,000	Santarem	7,000
Ouro Preto	20,000	Theresina	7,000
Parahyba	20,000	Goyaz	7,000
Rio Grande	18,000	Ico	7,000
Cuyabá	15,000	Jacarahy	7,000
São Leopoldo	15,000	Panagua	7,000
Matto Grosso	15,000	Campamba	6,600
Alagóas	15,000	Jaguarão	6,000
Maceió	14,000	Desterro	6,000
Itajahy	12,000	Manáos	6,000
Curitiba	12,000	Aracaty	6,000
Diamantina	10,000	Cangussú	6,000
Macaio	10,000	Campo Major	5,400
Alcantara	10,000	Caravellas	5,000
Bragança	10,000	Victoria	5,000
Natal	10,000		

Religion.—Roman Catholicism was the established religion under the Empire, and although the Church politically had a large following, the religious feeling in the cities was not very deep. The better educated only yielded a discreet assent to the forms and observances of the Church. Under the new constitution there is a complete separation of church and state. A citizen who is in anyway bound by religious vows is ineligible to office. Monastic institutions and similar orders are forbidden. Absolute equality is decreed for all forms of religious worship. The Government, by a decree, continues to provide for the maintenance of the existing functionaries of the Catholic Church and for 1 year to support the chairs in the seminaries. Ecclesiastically Brazil constitutes a province with a metropolitan archbishop, whose seat is at Bahia, 11 suffragan bishops, 12 vicars-general, and 2,000 curates. There are 11 seminaries for the private instruction of the clergy.

Education.—Public education has been divided into primary, secondary or preparatory, and scientific or higher education. The latter is controlled by the General Government, which maintains 2 schools each of law and medicine, a school of mines, a polytechnic, a military, and a naval school. It is provided in the new constitution that all public education shall be secular. A national college at Rio, with 20 classes, has (1889) 600 pupils. In most of the chief towns of the States there is a middle class and a normal school. By the new constitution primary education is gratuitous; it is under the charge of the General Government in the capital; in the several States their respective Governments control it, and in them it is in some instances compulsory. An official announcement in 1889 gives the number of public and private schools as 7,500, with a total attendance of 300,000 pupils; 1,902,455 of the total population of 1881 were of the school age (between 6 and 15). The return gives the number of illiterates at 8,365,997, or 84 per cent. of the population.

FINANCE.

The subjoined table shows the actual revenue and expenditures from 1883 to 1889 in milreis, that of 1886–'87 being for 18 months. Since 1887 the fiscal year corresponds with the calendar year:

Revenue and Expenditures.

Fiscal year.	Revenue.	Expenditures.
	Milreis.	*Milreis.*
1883–'84	130,444,000	154,257,000
1884–'85	118,764,000	156,173,000
1885–'86	124,275,000	149,774,000
1886–'87 (18 months)	201,425,000	229,663,800
1888, estimated	144,000,000	159,000,000

The budgets for 1889 *and* 1890.

[The value of the milreis in money of the United States is 54 cents.]

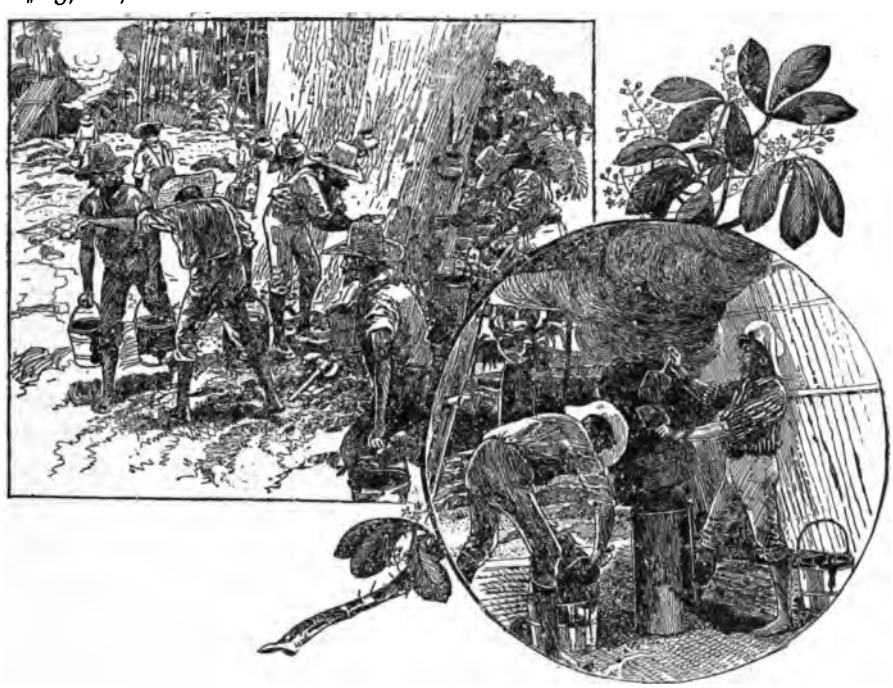
Revenue.			Expenditures.		
	1889.	1890.		1889.	1890.
	Milreis.	*Milreis.*		*Milreis.*	*Milreis.*
Import duties	84,000,000	87,000,000	Interior	9,228,321	9,226,528
Port dues	440,000	2,590,000	Foreign affairs	771,706	805,707
Export duties	16,040,000	15,030,000	Justice	7,680,613	7,816,575
Railways	13,000,000	13,440,000	Navy	11,313,619	11,495,004
Posts and telegraphs	2,800,000	3,000,000	War	15,031,706	14,994,492
Stamp succession duties, etc	19,060,000	19,120,000	Public works	46,929,077	44,779,248
Other receipts	4,000,000	2,809,500	Finance	62,193,400	62,102,166
Total	139,340,000	142,989,500	Total	153,147,844	151,219,720

The total public debt of Brazil in December, 1889, according to an official statement, was 1,072,062,138 milreis, equal to $585,345,927. The foreign loans of Brazil, as officially given in December, 1889, were about $148,036,500, the redemption of which is to be accomplished by a sinking fund of 1 per cent. The internal debt is chiefly represented by *apolices* or bonds bearing 5 per cent. interest..

Army and Navy.—Under the constitution the army and navy, in its organization and distribution, is subject to congressional control. Service in the army, drawn by lot, is obligatory, and there is no exemption from military service by purchase. Under the Empire the duration of service was 6 years in the active army and 3 years in the reserve. In 1888 there were 2 battalions of engineers, 4 regiments of artillery, and 4 battalions. The infantry consisted of 27 battalions of 4 companies. The army on a peace and war footing numbered respectively 15,689 and 29,617 men in 1889. There was a reorganization thereof in February, 1890. The navy in 1889 was composed of 5 first-class, 6 second-class, and 3 third-class torpedo-boats, 4 seagoing and 6 coast-defense armor clads, and a torpedo school ship. The vessels of the unprotected class include 5 cruisers, 2 corvettes, 17 gunboats, 2 transports, and a number of auxiliary and other vessels. The navy is manned by 5,790 officers and men, including the marines. There are 5 naval arsenals.

Resources and Products.—Naturally an agricultural country, only

a small part of its soil has been brought under culture. Coffee and sugar are in the order named the chief products of the country. Both its forests and mines are of great value, but scarcely anything has been done to bring them into use. It is known that iron abounds, yet lack of coal in the vicinity prevents the working of the mines in the interior on a large scale. In 1888 the cotton mills numbered 90 and the number was increasing. There are about 17 million head of cattle. The coffee is cultivated principally in three provinces, and the value of this product therein in 1887 was in round numbers $65,000,000.



GATHERING RUBBER.

Railways and Telegraphs.—In 1889 the railways, 84 in number, were of a total length of 5,582 English miles; 984 miles were in process of construction and about 5,000 miles projected. Fourteen of these lines belong to the State directly and 49 in all are more or less sustained by its guaranty. These railways are mostly of a single track, and about 75 per cent. of the 1-meter gauge. The telegraph

system was organized and constructed by the Government and is under its control. In 1889 there were about 11,500,000 miles of wire, and the total length of the lines was about 6,700 miles. The telegraph stations numbered 173.

There were in 1887–'88 2,019 post-offices; the business of the offices amounted in 1888 to 14,875,522 letters and about 16,000,000 newspapers.

Banking.—Nineteen banks in 1888 transacted nearly the whole banking business of the country. Their paid-up capital amounted to about 101,000,000 milreis, with a reserve of 19,500,000; the deposits were in round numbers 132,000,000. In 1889 the savings bank of the country held 22,851,000 milreis. The circulation in Brazil is almost entirely paper money, amounting in 1889 to about 200,000,000 milreis, 185,000,000 of which were treasury notes.

COMMERCE.

The commerce of Brazil is principally with Great Britain, United States, France, and Germany. The principal articles of import in the order of their value are cotton goods, wines and spirits, preserved meats and fish, woolen goods, farinaceous food, iron and steel, coal and manufactures of hides and leather. The exports of the country are coffee, India rubber, sugar, raw cotton, hides, and tobacco. In 1886–'87 the exports of coffee from the port of Rio alone were 413,756,000 pounds, valued at 106,274,358 milreis.

The following figures give the imports and exports for five years in milreis.

[The value of the milreis in the money of the United States is 54 cents.]

	Imports.	Exports.
	Milreis.	*Milreis.*
1883–'84	202,531,000	217,072,000
1884–'85	178,431,000	226,269,600
1885–'86	197,501,500	194,961,620
1886–'87 (18 months)	310,850,000	365,592,000
1888	260,999,000	212,592,000

The average value of the interstate trade was for four years last past 130,000,000 milreis. The commercial intercourse of Brazil with the United States is shown in the subjoined tables from 1886

to 1890, the figures being derived from the statistics of the United States, for merchandise only.

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Exports to the United States..	41,907,532	52,953,176	53,710,234	60,403,804	59,318,756
Imports from United States..	6,541,216	8,127,883	7,137,008	9,351,081	11,902,496

The Government levies an export duty on certain national products and the import duties are high. The subjoined tables give the commerce of the country in detail.

Exports from and imports into the United States, the United Kingdom, and France.

I.—DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

Articles.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
From the United States:					
Wheat flour	3,369,074	2,674,327	3,596,204	2,778,353	3,651,908
Refined mineral oils	868,387	650,015	798,976	832,367	937,819
Iron and steel, and manufactures of	607,110	629,750	709,686	679,252	915,752
Cotton manufactures	516,827	604,891	705,638	665,986	631,094
Lard	388,214	341,282	379,021	369,067	484,799
Breadstuffs (other than wheat flour)	50,374	33,621	81,939	33,928	451,143
Wood, and manufactures of	225,730	305,942	382,353	384,495	438,886
All other articles	1,232,319	1,240,910	1,417,836	1,320,444	1,765,110
Total	7,258,035	6,480,738	8,071,653	7,063,892	9,276,511
From the United Kingdom:					
Cottons	11,876,211	14,724,842	13,923,816	14,172,951	12,167,583
Iron, wrought and unwrought	2,305,436	2,125,181	1,865,291	2,465,612	3,193,091
Machinery	2,065,041	2,254,241	1,958,898	2,389,758	2,358,369
Coal, cinders, and fuel	1,254,666	1,201,568	1,312,563	1,536,193	2,294,672
Woolens	1,468,262	1,710,079	1,514,055	1,557,528	1,400,135
Leather	759,992	853,934	1,010,879	972,234	989,345
Hardware and cutlery	666,316	726,953	757,622	802,140	608,527
All other articles	5,634,225	5,940,078	6,001,358	6,549,853	7,317,844
Total	26,030,149	29,536,876	28,344,482	30,446,269	30,329,566

Exports from and imports into the United States, the United Kingdom, and France—Continued.

I.—DOMESTIC EXPORTS—Continued.

Articles.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
From France:					
Manufactures of hides and leather	Dollars. 2,199,909	Dollars. 2,265,032	Dollars. 2,120,647	Dollars. 2,364,911	Dollars. 2,217,138
Manufactures of wool	1,127,732	1,122,173	1,430,558	1,199,325	990,495
Butter	1,466,576	1,471,200	1,254,751	1,665,163	1,502,694
Clothing, ready made	1,370,337	1,554,498	1,533,162	1,126,161	1,990,517
Manufactures of cotton	367,233	500,254	730,382	707,670	724,645
Notions, including buttons	418,926	501,177	549,962	925,125	311,420
Wines	577,203	568,723	504,897	616,775	581,871
All other articles	3,038,586	3,051,681	3,383,094	3,876,735	5,216,798
Total	10,566,502	11,034,738	11,507,453	12,481,865	13,535,578

II.—IMPORTS.

Into the United States:					
Coffee	30,346,792	26,384,150	36,401,864	33,460,595	44,891,739
India rubber and gutta-percha	5,387,063	6,894,689	8,279,194	10,811,952	7,569,005
Sugar, brown	6,834,696	5,506,507	5,787,478	6,752,555	4,838,121
Hides and skins (not furs)	1,692,437	2,283,001	1,683,707	1,659,286	2,232,091
Wool, unmanufactured	102,577	151,074	58,415	65,001	53,752
Other merchandise	900,695	688,111	742,518	960,845	819,096
Total	45,263,660	41,907,532	52,953,176	53,710,234	60,403,804
Into the United Kingdom:					
Caoutchouc	6,112,217	6,476,601	7,811,292	7,806,392	8,544,202
Sugar, unrefined	3,926,336	1,841,294	2,336,241	6,945,698	2,516,734
Cotton, raw	4,459,908	3,432,800	7,516,804	5,370,348	3,441,238
Coffee	2,311,310	2,401,545	5,335,606	2,392,478	7,207,437
Fruits, including nuts	198,733	208,529	332,588	436,710	224,341
Hides, raw	1,004,081	798,831	828,152	403,438	478,596
Bones (other than whale fins)	248,669	299,514	174,683	225,650	236,677
All other articles	1,619,416	1,384,499	1,841,893	1,758,660	2,026,986
Total	19,880,670	16,843,613	26,177,259	25,339,374	24,676,211
Into France:					
Coffee	13,263,864	11,771,630	15,778,248	13,226,664	21,580,036
Hides	2,667,420	2,418,587	2,602,901	1,689,612	1,455,664
Cocoa	1,821,237	1,430,963	2,097,165	2,625,628	1,525,243
India rubber	600,863	306,812	710,063	672,470	631,763
Tobacco	514,453	276,031	372,530	443,042	320,949
Wool, unmanufactured	201,514	179,545	199,941	262,374	275,432
Cotton, unmanufactured	94,809	7,259	146,302	16,919	21,437
All other articles	553,224	1,019,866	631,328	470,849	368,679
Total	19,717,384	17,410,693	22,538,478	19,407,558	26,179,203

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BRAZIL.

[Estimating the milreis at 44 cents, United States currency.]

Imports for 1888 from—	Cotton goods.		Leather goods.		Machinery* and railway supplies.		Woodwork and furniture.		Chemicals, drugs, and medicines.	
	Value.	Duties collected.	Value.	Duties collected.	Value.	Duties collected.	Value.	Duties collected.	Value.	Duties collected.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
United States	358,836	148,653	6,646	2,904	254,321	31,281	411,538	197,547	65,650	20,472
Great Britain	17,517,750	8,223,322	1,240,215	541,974	1,475,055	181,432	47,362	22,738	537,148	167,589
France	2,592,410	1,218,433	1,093,995	478,045	235,806	29,004	162,413	77,958	369,925	115,415
Germany	2,434,970	1,144,436	224,084	97,924	168,764	20,756	379,669	182,241	378,872	118,207
Belgium	616,204	289,616	91,224	39,864	121,932	14,998	19,775	9,492	170,087	52,066
Spain	112	52	3						56,135	17,513
Italy	148,445	69,770	1,745	763	8,052	991	6,057	2,907	78,487	24,484
Portugal	13,171	6,190	69,349	30,305	3,309	400	10,546	5,062	146,973	45,854

Exports for 1888 (or 1889) into—	Coffee.		Rubber.		Sugar.†	Hides.		Cocoa.	
	Value.	Export duty of 7 per cent.	Value.	Export duty of 7 per cent.	Value.	Value.	Export duty of 9 per cent.	Value.	Export duty of 9 per cent.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
United States	37,588,770	2,701,214	7,569,005	680,210	4,838,121	2,223,091	200,078	297,853	26,807
Great Britain	2,334,522	163,416							
France	4,385,587	306,991							
Germany	6,755,103	472,857							
Belgium	1,616,962	113,187							
Spain	42,882	3,001							
Italy	530,158	37,110							
Portugal	200,223	14,014							

*Agricultural machinery is free of duty, as well as rails for railways.

†Free of export duty.

THE IMPORTS FROM BRAZIL.

Imports (except coffee) into the United States from Brazil annually from 1873 *to* 1890, *inclusive.*

[The imports of coffee will be found in another table.]

Years ending June 30—	Sugar and molasses.		Hides and skins.	India rubber.		Cocoa.		All other articles.	Total imports, including coffee.
	Pounds.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1873	55,669,036	2,263,450	1,274,704	5,983,545	3,115,036	1,600	193	1,025,087	38,540,376
1874	36,894,454	1,313,217	1,107,944	6,880,185	3,254,548	17,600	1,773	868,473	43,888,647
1875	70,878,273	2,602,267	1,045,494	6,031,951	2,519,437			760,391	42,027,863
1876	40,010,416	1,330,506	735,729	5,204,914	2,141,562			721,975	45,446,381
1877	74,327,701	3,155,108	1,138,819	6,305,482	2,598,347			583,242	43,498,041
1878	78,076,553	3,165,384	1,288,085	5,876,112	2,457,398	9,999	1,358	688,756	42,968,973
1879	63,380,355	2,274,816	1,442,756	7,007,754	3,296,766	561,970	108,270	457,732	39,375,441
1880	152,811,613	5,897,102	2,255,640	7,772,864	4,874,234	456,122	82,367	1,005,169	51,970,090
1881	231,453,343	8,148,492	1,875,008	9,988,000	5,949,752	917,014	117,573	1,083,525	52,782,536
1882	228,683,398	8,447,027	1,445,541	11,348,618	8,193,878	1,456,665	196,201	999,080	48,801,878
1883	160,422,404	5,418,534	1,397,876	10,360,204	8,662,961	1,152,566	158,286	1,053,054	44,488,459
1884	363,385,001	10,991,952	1,034,029	11,950,643	7,246,828	1,837,637	224,977	746,530	50,265,889
1885	329,294,639	6,834,103	1,692,437	14,395,413	5,387,063	1,459,853	161,616	841,649	45,263,660
1886	223,962,642	5,506,507	2,283,001	17,462,699	6,894,689	1,540,583	214,231	624,954	41,907,532
1887	324,321,769	5,787,513	1,683,707	16,882,933	8,279,194	1,322,454	148,060	652,838	52,953,176
1888	305,866,337	6,754,117	1,659,286	24,468,294	10,811,952	2,674,903	297,853	726,431	53,710,234
1889	223,925,970	4,838,121	2,232,091	19,502,897	7,569,005	3,044,548	320,956	551,892	60,403,804
1890	73,800,970	1,659,251	2,177,882	20,819,930	9,157,248	2,125,614	192,866	467,382	59,318,756
Total	3,037,164,874	86,374,141	27,770,029	208,242,438	102,409,898	18,579,127	2,226,580	13,858,160	857,611,736
Average per year		4,798,563	1,542,777		5,698,438				47,645,096

"All other articles" comprise in magnitude of value about in the order stated:
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines, free of duty; diamonds, rough or uncut; fruits and nuts, free of duty; fur skins, undressed; hair; wood, unmanufactured; wool, unmanufactured.

Imports into four principal countries from Brazil by principal articles.

Principal articles.	Year ending June 30, 1888.	Year ending December 31, 1 87.		Year ending March 31, 1887.
	Into the United States.	Into the United Kingdom.	Into France.	Into Germany.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Bones, hoofs, horns, etc		198,578	91,289	
Breadstuffs	14	10,317	28,387	
Chemicals, drugs, and dyes	55,908	50,105		2,380
Cocoa	297,853	242,050	2,097,334	
Coffee	33,460,595	5,335,606	15,778,248	602,616
Cotton, raw		7,516,875	138,575	
Fancy goods	1,472		20,835	117,334
Fruits, including nuts	318,823	332,518	22,572	
Hair	146,617	11,689	32,459	5,712
Hides and skins	1,659,286	861,916	2,602,903	83,062
India rubber and gutta percha	10,811,952	7,811,292	710,063	
Leather, and manufactures of	78			2,618
Oil, vegetable	53		34,906	
Ores	9			476
Seeds, cotton		372,638	27,936	
Sugar, brown	6,752,555	2,336,241		238
Tobacco, and manufactures of	56	10,896	372,530	96,152
Wax			34,144	
Wool	65,001		87,708	29,274
Wood, and manufactures of	36,204	6,161	199,941	41,888
All other articles	103,758	1,080,377	258,648	9,044
Total	53,710,234	26,177,259	22,538,478	990,794
Gold and silver coin and bullion	20,100			

Exports from four principal countries to Brazil by principal articles.

Principal articles.	Year ending June 30, 1888.	Year ending December 31, 1887.		Year ending March 31, 1887.
	From the United States.	From the United Kingdom.	From France.	From Germany.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Agricultural implements	20,354			
Breadstuffs	2,812,281			2,856
Candles	20,571	122,402	30,229	
Carriages, carts, and cars	78,925	192,110		
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines	159,592	328,255	449,149	99,484

Exports from four principal countries to Brazil by principal articles—Continued.

Principal articles.	Year ending June 30, 1888.	Year ending December 31, 1887.		Year ending March 31, 1887.
	From the United States.	From the United Kingdom.	From France.	From Germany.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Coal		1,312,563		
Copper, and manufactures of	630	180,601		
Cotton, manufactures of	665,986	14,115,069	730,382	
Earthen, china, and glass ware	35,359	537,296	209,679	159,222
Fancy articles	51,300		750,868	527,884
Fish	35,496		61,286	
Flax, hemp, and jute, manufactures of	38,030	1,205,673	23,768	1,147,874
Fruits	6,306		35,520	
Gunpowder and other explosives	17,585			
Hair, and manufactures of	40		50,350	119,238
India rubber, etc., manufactures of	11,070	138,213		7,378
Instruments for scientific purposes	29,140		65,533	148,274
Iron and steel, and manufactures of	679,252	4,998,246	507,029	633,794
Jewelry and manufactures of gold and silver	58,134		310,564	
Lead, and manufactures of	12,559	73,912		
Leather, and manufactures of	20,196	1,058,454	2,120,647	184,688
Lime, and cement	851			
Malt liquors	13,293	86,964		38,794
Musical instruments	7,431		95,094	
Oils:				
Mineral, refined	832,367		11,898	
All other	37,061			
Paints and painter's colors	5,499	142,910	37,784	
Paper and stationery	37,756	68,934	273,535	100,674
Provisions, meal, and dairy products	438,395	125,249	1,274,347	2,618
Salt				14,756
Seeds	273	171,607		
Silk, manufactures of	22,572		17,249	
Soap	48,407			
Spirits, distilled	7		73,203	
Umbrellas and parasols		34,927		
Vegetables, including pickels	1,947		124,843	
Wearing apparel	(*)	300,307	1,533,162	87,346
Wine	239		504,897	
Wood, and manufactures of	384,495	36,776	119,515	31,416
Wool, manufactures of	4,298	1,514,056	1,510,091	262,038
All other articles	476,195	1,599,868	586,831	180,642
Total domestic merchandise	7,063,892	28,344,482	11,507,453	3,748,976
Gold and silver coin and bullion	16,357			

* Not specified.

TRADE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL.

The trade of Brazil is valuable. It stands next to the United States in population, having between fourteen and fifteen millions of people, and its geographical area is greater than that of the United States, without including Alaska. The total foreign trade of Brazil amounts to about $240,000,000, being very nearly divided between exports and imports. Of the export trade the United States has altogether the largest share, taking very nearly one-half of the total in the form of coffee, sugar, hides, and rubber, while the remainder is divided between England, Germany, and other European countries.

Of the import trade England enjoys about one-half, while the rest is divided between France, Germany, and Spain, with only a few millions of merchandise purchased in the United States. England buys annually from Brazil about 5 millions, and sells her 47 millions in merchandise. France buys about 13 millions annually and sells her about 17 millions. Germany buys about 10 millions annually and sells her about 8 millions, while the United States buys from 58 to 60 millions worth of her raw materials annually, and sells her only about $8,000,000 worth of our products.

The great reason for the present condition of our trade with Brazil is the lack of transportation facilities. Trade follows means of communication. There are five steamship lines making regular voyages and a large number of tramp steamers making irregular voyages from Brazil to the United States, bringing coffee, sugar, rubber, and hides; while there is only one line of steamers, and that sending a ship only twice a month, from the United States to Brazil. The exports from Brazil to the United States during the fiscal year 1888–'89 were brought in 71 American vessels and 497 foreign vessels. Our exports to Brazil were sent in 75 American vessels of 63,000 tons, and 151 foreign vessels, mostly sailing ships, of 83,000 tons. Most of the latter were small sailing craft and were partially loaded. Of our imports from Brazil, 43 millions were brought in foreign vessels and 10 millions in American vessels, while nearly nine-tenths of our exports to Brazil were carried on American vessels.

With the establishment of adequate means of communication, and a reciprocity treaty under which our peculiar products are to be admitted free of duty to Brazil, our trade with that country is expected to increase. Our exports to Brazil now consist chiefly of breadstuffs to the value of $3,000,000; provisions to the value of $500,000; cotton goods to the value of $700,000; iron and steel to the value of $700,000; petroleum to the value of $800,000; and lumber and furniture to the value of $400,000.

Statement showing the quantities and values of articles of domestic product and manufacture exported from the United States to Brazil during the years ending June 30, 1889, and 1890.

Articles.	1889.		1890.	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
PRODUCTS OF AGRICULTURE.				
Animals:		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
Cattle.....number..	135	38,940	58	11,330
Hogs.....do....	4	200	3	75
Horses.....do....	23	39,000	15	14,750
Sheep.....do....	10	750		
All other, including fowls.....		463		213
Breadstuffs:				
Bread and biscuit..... pounds..	149,764	11,968	122,327	8,051
Corn.....bushels..	51,152	25,783	38,985	19,094
Corn meal.....barrels..	869	2,571	179	513
Oats.....bushels..	475	210	35	10
Wheat.....do....	415,507	384,337	1,768,234	1,616,158
Wheat flour.....barrels..	678,972	3,651,908	687,342	3,304,990
All other breadstuffs, and preparations of, used as food.....		26,274		24,840
Fruits, including nuts.....		7,191		7,661
Grease, grease scraps, and all soap stocks.....		863		838
Oils:				
Animal—				
Lard.....gallons..	55,200	35,131	70,108	39,601
All other (except whale and fish), gallons.....	6,563	4,091	11,512	6,100
Vegetable—				
Cotton-seed.....gallons..	13,454	7,237	18,953	8,794
Linseed.....do....	620	358	801	480
Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products:				
Meat products—				
Bacon.....pounds..	1,066,714	103,533	4,971,489	387,038
Hams.....do....	4,541	628	12,599	1,678
Pork, pickled.....do....	14,800	1,289	927,490	69,835
Lard.....do....	4,782,254	484,799	17,920,500	1,509,255
All other meat products.....		11,781		3,780
Dairy products.....		7,376		20,840

Statement showing the quantities and values of articles of domestic product and manufacture exported from the United States to Brazil, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	1889.		1890.	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
PRODUCTS OF AGRICULTURE—cont'd.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
Seeds		566		889
Tobacco, leaf.....pounds..	43,067	5,111	38,230	3,712
Vegetables:				
Beans and pease.....bushels..	26,384	46,565	19,170	43,189
All other.....		1,215		1,050
Wine.....		147		
All other articles.....		4,490		3,167
Total.....		4,904,775		7,107,931
ALL OTHER PRODUCTS AND MANUFACTURES.				
Agricultural implements.....		31,848		49,610
Books, maps, engravings, etchings, and other printed matter.....		130,587		136,610
Candles.....pounds..	121,414	12,829	173,170	17,094
Carriages, and horse cars, and parts of.....		32,387		23,319
Cars, passenger and freight, for steam railroads.....number..	221	275,853	515	347,222
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines:				
Medicines, patent or proprietary.....		154,139		124,706
All other, not agricultural products.....		38,732		40,688
Clocks and watches:				
Clocks, and parts of.....		42,927		45,436
Watches, and parts of.....		17,579		21,688
Coal, anthracite and bituminous..tons.	215	847	5,879	46,750
Cotton, manufactures of:				
Cloths, colored.....yards..	4,548,110	412,247	4,871,062	383,593
Cloths, uncolored.....do...	2,364,803	190,611	5,321,715	398,478
All other.....		28,236		31,629
Fancy articles:				
Perfumery and cosmetics.....		56,461		43,992
All other.....		11,783		15,050
Fish.....		17,508		11,063
Flax, hemp, and jute, manufactures of:				
Cordage and twine.....		22,558		38,255
All other.....		5,930		5,057
Glass and glassware.....		23,930		24,613
Gunpowder and other explosives.....		11,806		12,023
Ice.....tons..	400	1,200	600	1,800
India rubber and gutta-percha, manufactures of.....		7,721		9,322
Instruments and apparatus for scientific purposes, including telegraph, telephone, and other electric.....		55,487		85,453

Statement showing the quantities and values of articles of domestic product and manufacture exported from the United States to Brazil, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	1889.		1890.	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
ALL OTHER PRODUCTS AND MANUFACTURES—continued.				
Iron and steel, and manufactures of:		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
Cutlery		16,480		17,275
Firearms		29,251		30,254
Locks, hinges, and other builders hardware		21,261		29,410
Machinery, not elsewhere specified		233,233		120,180
Nails and spikes, cut, wrought, horse shoes, etc., and tacks..lbs.	464,897	18,884	483,436	15,781
Saws and tools		135,990		161,717
Sewing machines, and parts of		78,751		60,558
Steam engines, locomotive...No.	32	272,155	41	377,719
Stoves and ranges, and parts of		11,468		11,564
All other manufactures of		98,279		113,201
Jewelry, and manufactures of gold and silver		61,020		54,565
Lamps, chandeliers, and all devices and appliances for illuminating purposes		27,040		28,511
Lead, and manufactures of		34,058		19,522
Leather, and manufactures of:				
Leather		4,517		4,741
Manufactures of		8,874		11,050
Malt liquors, in bottles.....dozen	7,443	14,169	1,562	3,017
Musical instruments		7,890		16,879
Naval stores:				
Rosin.....barrels	40,243	66,221	50,938	91,738
All other (tar, turpentine, and pitch).....barrels	51	140	50	70
Oils:				
Mineral, refined or manufactured:				
Illuminating.....gallons	8,834,260	890,012	8,695,291	876,641
Lubricating and heavy paraffine oil.....gallons	113,882	45,444	128,301	49,031
All other		2,363		4,190
Paper and manufactures of		36,034		39,471
Plated ware		32,439		22,736
Silk, manufactures of		25,566		22,111
Soap, toilet and fancy, and all other		39,638		55,697
Spirits of turpentine.....gallons	79,986	38,948	118,225	58,287
Stationery, except of paper		10,790		6,648
Tin, manufactures of		5,886		4,417
Tobacco, manufactures of		1,659		1,101
Wood, and manufactures of:				
Lumber—				
Boards, deals, and planks..M feet	21,517	340,841	25,106	380,250
All other lumber		11,836		5,418

Statement showing the quantities and values of articles of domestic product and manufacture exported from the United States to Brazil, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	1889.		1890.	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
ALL OTHER PRODUCTS AND MANUFACTURES—continued.				
Wood, and manufactures of—cont'd.				
Timber—		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
Sawed.....M feet..	1,335	18,202	2,168	36,969
All other timber.....		800		
Manufactures of—				
Household furniture.....		50,816		50,869
All other.....		21,011		21,244
Art works: Paintings and statuary....		2,464		4,616
Blacking.....		8,648		8,845
Brass, and manufactures of.....		5,428		6,892
Brooms and brushes.....		2,395		2,315
Ink, printers' and other.....		5,049		4,979
Marble and stone, and manufactures of.		4,516		3,640
Paints, and painters' colors.....		6,602		4,772
Straw and palm leaf, manufactures of.		5,326		3,623
Trunks, valises, and traveling bags....		6,165		5,591
Varnish gallons..	1,974	4,044	1,886	3,551
Wool, manufactures of		2,595		2,780
All other articles.....		23,332		26,728
Total value of all other products and manufactures.....		4,371,736		4,794,565
Total value of products of agriculture		4,904,775		7,107,931
Total value of exports of domestic merchandise.....		9,276,511		11,902,496

IMPORTS FROM BRAZIL.

Statement showing the quantities and values of articles imported into the United States from Brazil during the years ending June 30, 1889, and 1890, and the estimated duty collected on the imports of 1890.

Articles.	1889.		1890.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Estimated duty collected.
FREE OF DUTY.					
		Dollars.		*Dollars.*	
Animals, all other, including fowls		133		43	
Articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States returned		12,152		11,802	
Books, maps, engravings, etchings, and other printed matter		5			
Chemicals, drugs, and dyes:					
Dyewoods in sticks—					
Logwood tons..	454	9,146			
All other		3,491		10,148	
Gums:					
All other gums and gum resins...pounds..	220	13			
All other chemicals, etc		21,469		32,736	
Cocoa, or cacao, crude, and leaves and shells of pounds..	3,044,548	320,956	2,125,614	192,866	
Coffee do....	373,920,849	44,891,739	310,005,021	45,664,127	
Diamonds, rough or uncut, and glazier's diamonds		31,591		3,833	
Farinaceous substances, and preparations of		180			
Fibers tons..	20	2,245	30	5,961	
Fruits, including nuts:					
Cocoanuts		5,534			
All other		177,207		62,393	
Furs and fur skins, undressed		20		60	
Hair		112,283		139,773	
Hides and skins, other than fur skins:					
Goatskins		1,306,268		1,783,036	
All other		925,823		394,846	

Household and personal effects, etc., of persons from foreign countries, and of citizens of the United States dying abroad		1,726		2,996	
India rubber and gutta-percha, crude.....pounds..	19,502,897	7,569,005	20,819,930	9,157,248	
Ivory, vegetable do....	35,840	640			
Paper stock, crude:					
Rags, other than woolen.....do....	2,000	27			
All other		156		82	
Seeds, not medicinal		305		887	
Wood, unmanufactured		63,825		35,327	
All other free articles (not enumerated)		12,537		106,682	
Total free of duty		55,468,476		57,604,846	
DUTIABLE.					
Animals, all other (except cattle, horses, and sheep)		537		201	$40.20
Art works: Paintings in oil or water colors and statuary				65	19.50
Books, maps, engravings, etchings, and other printed matter		127		17	4.25
Brass, and manufactures of		15		5	2.25
Breadstuffs:					
Wheat bushels..			84	40	16.80
Wheat flour barrels..	3	15			
All other breadstuffs, etc				8	1.60
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines: All other..		5,449		4,117	1,564.46
Clocks and watches:					
Clocks, and parts of		15			
Watches, and parts of				40	10.00
Clothing		5			
Coal, bituminous tons..	7	16	40	116	30.00
Cotton, manufactures of:					
Embroideries, laces, insertings, trimmings, etc.				10	4.00
All other		6		22	7.70
Earthen, stone, and china ware:					
China, porcelain, parian, earthen, stone, and crockery ware—					
Not decorated or ornamented		8			
Decorated or ornamented		10		61	36.60

Statement showing the quantities and values of articles imported into the United States from Brazil, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	1889.		1890.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Estimated duty collected.
DUTIABLE—continued.					
Fancy articles:		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Beads (except amber) and bead ornaments		5			
Fans, except palm leaf		44		89	31.15
Feathers, ornamental, natural		2,688		5,118	1,279.50
Feathers and flowers, artificial		47		16	8.00
Perfumeries, cosmetics, and all toilet preparations		6		17	8.00
All other				16	6.56
Fish, all other		43			
Flax, hemp, jute, etc., manufactures of: All other		19		52	18.20
Fruits, including nuts:					
Oranges		26		6	1.20
Preserved fruits		128		266	93.10
Furs, dressed on the skin, and manufactures of fur		24			
Hats, bonnets, and hoods, and materials for				15	3.00
Iron and steel, etc.:					
Scrap iron and wrought tons	2,693	25,024	1,250	16,002	8,400.00
Machinery		881		342	153.90
All other		10		17	6.63
Jewelry, and manufactures of gold and silver		30		18	4.50
Leather, manufactures of: All other		30			
Marble and stone, etc.: Stone and manufactures of, including slate		676		1,011	384.18
Metal, metal compositions, and manufactures of: All other (except bronze)		12		5	1.75
Musical instruments, and parts of		10			
Provisions, etc.: Meats, prepared, of all kinds, and meat extracts		8		41	8.20
Rice....pounds			650	21	14.63
Seeds, not medicinal: All other (except linseed or flaxseed)		6,612		2,458	530.92

Silk, manufactures of:					
Dress and piece goods				20	10.00
All other		39		67	33.50
Spirits, distilled, etc.:					
Brandy.....proof gallons	5	10			
All other.....do	2	5	16	35	32.00
Sugar, Dutch standard in color: Cane and other (except beet) not above No. 13.....pounds	223,925,970	4,838,121	73,800,970	1,659,251	1,157,493.49
Tobacco:					
Leaf.....do	459	141	33	25	11.55
Manufactures of, all other (except cigars, cheroots, etc.)				113	268.94
Vegetables, in their natural state, or in salt or brine		84		11	1.10
Wines: Still wines, in bottles.....dozen			2	43	3.20
Wood, manufactures of: All other		5		10	3.50
Wools:					
Unmanufactured—					
Clothing wools.....pounds	387,172	47,274	67,981	9,425	6,798.10
Carpet and similar wools.....do	81,605	6,478	175,697	13,965	4,392.42
Manufactures of clothing and other wearing apparel, etc		12			
All other		18		5	3.35
All other dutiable articles (not enumerated)		615		728	218.40
Total dutiable articles and estimated duty collected, 1890		4,935,328		1,713,910	1,181,960.83
Total free of duty		55,468,476		57,604,846	
Total imports of merchandise		60,403,804		59,318,756	

IMPORTS OF COFFEE FROM BRAZIL.

The following statement shows the quantity and the value of coffee imported into the United States from Brazil during the several years ending June 30, 1873, to June 30, 1890, and the amount that would have been paid in the way of duty had not the tariff on coffee been repealed by the act of May 1, 1872:

Years ending June 30—	Quantities.	Values.	Estimated duty if rate had continued 3 cents per pound.
	Pounds.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1873	206,243,596	30,861,906	6,187,308
1874	196,358,671	37,342,692	5,890,760
1875	229,701,637	35,099,274	6,891,049
1876	252,532,667	40,516,609	7,575,980
1877	227,306,837	36,022,525	6,819,205
1878	211,654,160	35,367,992	6,349,625
1879	273,837,142	31,795,101	8,215,114
1880	296,731,718	37,855,578	8,901,952
1881	289,298,855	35,608,186	8,678,966
1882	315,465,986	29,520,151	9,463,980
1883	372,860,370	27,797,748	11,185,811
1884	347,373,001	30,021,573	10,421,190
1885	406,714,346	30,346,792	12,201,4 0
1886	392,058,002	26,384,150	11,761,740
1887	362,928,304	36,401,864	10,887,849
1888	240,179,011	33,460,595	7,205,370
1889	373,920,849	44,891,739	11,217,625
1890	310,005,021	45,664,127	9,300,151
Total	5,305,170,173	624,958,602	155,155,105
Average per year		34,719,922	8,841,950

Table of exports of coffee from Brazil to the countries named for 1888 *(or* 1889*), and export duties collected thereon.*

[The milreis is estimated at 44 cents, United States currency.]

Countries.	Coffee.*	Duties collected.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*
United States	38,588,770	2,701,214
Great Britain	2,334,522	163,416
France	4,385,587	306,996
Germany	6,755,103	472,857
Belgium	1,616,962	113,187
Spain	42,882	3,001
Italy	530,158	37,110
Portugal	200,223	14,014

*The export duty is 7 per cent.

NOTE.—It will be observed that the amount of coffee here shown according to Brazilian statistics as exported to the United States does not agree with the amount shown in the United States statistics as imported from Brazil, the former showing some 22,000,000 pounds more than the latter. The discrepancy may be partially explained by losses at sea, change of destination, shrinkage in weight, and under-invoicing. The average valuation for customs purposes in Brazil was about 14 cents per pound, while the average value of the imported coffee according to United States statistics was about 13.9 cents per pound.

Money.—The milreis of 1,000 reis, par value 54.6 cents in United States money, is the monetary unit. The gold coins are 5, 10, and 20 milreis; the silver coins ½, 1, and 2 milreis. The actual value of the milreis (1891) is 54.6 cents United States currency.

The English sovereign is a legal tender and was worth 8.7 milreis in 1888. Gold and silver coins have almost disappeared. The only circulating medium of recent years has been an inconvertible paper currency, consisting of treasury notes of depreciated value, together with nickel and bronze coins. In 1888 an act was passed with the avowed object of restricting the issue of paper money and restoring the credit of the country, and a decree published September 6, 1889, provides for the withdrawal of the Government notes by the end of 1894.

Weights and Measures.—The French metric system, which became compulsory in 1872, was adopted in 1862, and has been used since in all official departments. But the old weights and measures are still partly employed. They are: The libra = 1.012 pounds avoirdupois; the arroba = 32.38 pounds avoirdupois; the quintal = 129.54 pounds avoirdupois; the alqueire (of Rio) = 1.0315 bushels; the oitava = 55.34 grains; the vara = 43.307 inches.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF BRAZIL.

[Translation.]

ACTS OF THE EXECUTIVE POWER.

Decree No. 510, of June 22, 1890, making public the Constitution of the United States of Brazil.

The Provisional Government of the the Republic of the United States of Brazil, constituted by the army and navy, in the name and with the consent of the nation,

Considering the extreme urgency of hastening the definitive organization of the Republic, and of delivering into the hands of the nation as early as possible the government of itself, has resolved to form upon the broadest bases, in accordance with the lessons of experience, with the needs and principles which inspired the revolution of the 15th of November, the source of all our present public rights, the Constitution of the United States of Brazil, which is hereby made public, with the view of submitting the same to the representatives of the country soon to be assembled; going at once into force, as far as regards the particulars below mentioned.

And, in consequence,

DECREES:

ARTICLE 1. The first National Congress of the representatives of the Brazilian people is convoked to meet on the 15th of November of the present year, and the elections for their choice will be held on the 15th of September next.

ART. 2. Said Congress shall meet, having especial powers from the electors, to pronounce upon the constitution which is published in this act, and this shall be the first subject of their deliberations.

ART. 3. The Constitution herewith published shall go at once into force only as far as regards the duality of the houses of Congress, their composition, their election, and functions which they are called to exercise of approving the said Constitution and proceeding afterwards in conformity with its requirements.

And to this end,

The Provisional Government assumes at once the obligation of

carrying out and having carried out, in these respects, the said Constitution, which is of the following tenor:

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF BRAZIL.

Chapter I.—The Federal Organization.

ARTICLE 1. The Brazilian nation, adopting as a form of government the Federal Republic proclaimed by decree No. 1, of November 15, 1889, constitutes itself, by the perpetual and indissoluble union of its former provinces, the United States of Brazil.

ART. 2. Each of the former provinces shall constitute a State, and the former municipal district shall form the Federal District, continuing to be the capital of the Union until the Congress shall otherwise determine.

Paragraph. If the Congress shall decide to change the capital, as soon as the locality for the purpose shall be selected, with the consent of the State or States from whose territory the site shall be taken, the present Federal District shall constitute a State of itself.

ART. 3. The States shall have the right to incorporate themselves one with another, subdivide themselves, dismember themselves to join with others or form new States, with the consent of the respective local legislatures in two successive years, and the approval of the National Congress.

ART. 4. Each State shall, at its own expense, provide for the needs of its own government and administration, and the Union shall have the right to aid it only in cases of great public calamity.

ART. 5. The Federal Government shall not interfere in matters pertaining peculiarly to the States, *save:*

1. To repel foreign invasion, or the invasion of one State by another.
2. To maintain the federative republican form of government.
3. To reëstablish order and tranquillity in the States at the request of the local authorities.
4. To assure the execution of the laws of the Congress or obedience to the Federal decrees.

NOTE.—This was submitted to the Constitutional Convention and has been modified.

ART. 6. It is the exclusive prerogative of the Union to decree:

1. Duties on imports from foreign countries.
2. Duties of entry, departure, and stay, of vessels; the coasting trade for national articles being free of duties; as well as for foreign merchandise that has already paid an import duty.
3. Stamp duties.
4. Postal and telegraphic contributions.
5. The establishment and maintenance of custom-houses.
6. The creation of banks of emission.

Paragraph. The laws, acts and decrees of the authorities of the Union shall be executed, throughout the whole country, by Federal officials.

ART. 7. The Federal Government is forbidden to make distinctions and preferences in favor of the ports of any of the States against those of others, by means of commercial or fiscal regulations.

ART. 8. The States alone are competent to decree taxes:

1. On the exportation of merchandise not belonging to other States;
2. On landed property;
3. On the transmission of property;

§ 1. The products of the other States are exempt from imposts in the State whence they are exported.

§ 2. From 1895 and thenceforth all duties on exports shall cease.

§ 3. It is lawful for a State to levy duties on imports of foreign goods only when intended for consumption in its own territory; and it shall, in such case, cover into the Federal Treasury the amount of duties collected.

ART. 9. The States are forbidden to tax in any way, or embarrass with any difficulty or burden of regulation or administration, the acts, institutions or service established by the Government of the Union.

ART. 10. It is forbidden to the States, as well as to the Union—

1. To impose duties on the products of the other States, or of foreign countries, in transit through the territory of any State, or from one State to another, as also on the vehicles, whether by land or water, by which they are transported;

2. To establish, aid, or embarrass the exercise of religious worship;

3. To enact *ex post facto* laws.

ART. 11. In matters which concern concurrently the Government of the Union and those of the States, the exercise of the authority of the former shall act as a bar to action by the latter and annul, then and thenceforth, the laws and requirements emanating from such action.

ART. 12. In addition to the sources of revenue set forth in articles 7 and 8, it shall be lawful for the Union, as well as for the States, cumulatively or otherwise, to create any others whatsoever which may not be in contravention of the terms of articles 7, 9, and 10, section 1.

ART. 13. The right of the Union and of the States to legislate in regard to railways and navigation of internal waters shall be regulated by law of the national Congress.

ART. 14. The land and naval forces are permanent national institutions, intended for the defense of the country from foreign attack and the maintenance of the laws of the land. Within the limits of the law, the armed forces are from their nature held to obedience, each rank to its superior, and bound to support all constitutional institutions.

ART. 15. The legislative, executive, and judicial powers are organs of the national sovereignty, harmonious and independent among themselves.

SECTION I.—THE LEGISLATIVE POWER.

Chapter I.—General provisions.

ART. 16. The legislative power is vested in the national Congress, subject to the approval of the President of the Republic.

§ 1. The national congress is composed of two branches: the Chamber and the Senate.

§ 2. The elections for senators and for deputies to the chamber shall be held simultaneously throughout the country.

§ 3. No person shall be senator and deputy at the same time.

ART. 17. The Congress shall assemble in the federal capital on the

3d day of May of each year, without being convoked, and shall continue in session four (4) months from the date of the opening, and may be prorogued or convoked in extraordinary session.

§ 1. Each legislature shall continue for three years.

§ 2. In case of vacancy made known in the Congress, the authorities of the respective State shall immediately order a new election.

ART. 18. The Chamber and the Senate shall hold their sessions apart and in public, unless otherwise resolved by a majority vote of those present, and shall deliberate only when, in each of the chambers, there shall appear an absolute majority of its members.

§ 1. The rules of the two chambers shall determine the means of compelling the attendance of absent members.

§ 2. Each of them shall verify and confirm the powers of its members.

ART. 19. Each of the chambers shall choose its presiding officer, organize its own government, establish penalties for violation of its rules, including that of temporary exclusion, for its respective members, select its clerks, and provide for its own police service.

ART. 20. The deputies and senators can not be held to account for their opinions, expressions, and votes in the discharge of their mandate.

ART. 21. The deputies and senators can not be arrested or prosecuted criminally, without previous permission of the respective chamber, save in the case of *flagrante delicto*. In this latter case, the prosecution having been carried to final decision, the prosecuting authority shall send to the respective chamber the court records in the case, for decision in respect to execution, unless the accused shall choose immediate judgment.

ART. 22. The members of the two chambers, on taking their seats, shall take a formal obligation, in public session, to perform their duties faithfully.

ART. 23. During the sessions the senators and deputies shall be entitled, besides their expense account, to a pecuniary emolument, fixed at the close of each legislature, for the succeeding one.

ART. 24. Members of the Congress shall not receive from the executive power any salaried office or commission, except diplomatic

missions, military commissions, or offices of legal attainment or promotion.

Paragraph. While in the exercise of the legislative functions every other shall cease.

ART. 25. The following are the conditions of eligibility for election to the national Congress:

1. The legal right to be an elector.
2. For the chamber, the candidate must have been a Brazilian citizen for more than seven years; and for the Senate, more than nine years.

ART. 26. The following persons are ineligible to the national Congress:

1. Members of religious orders, regular or lay, of whatever confession;
2. The governors of States;
3. Chiefs of police;
4. Military commanders, as well as other military officials, who exercise equivalent or superior commands of land or naval forces;
5. Commandants of bodies of police;
6. Magistrates, unless they shall have ceased the exercise of their office for more than one year;
7. Administrative functionaries who may be dismissed without sentence of justice.

Chapter II.—The chamber.

ART. 27. The chamber is composed of the deputies of the Federal District and of the States, in the proportion (which can not be diminished) of one for every seventy thousand inhabitants, and these deputies are elected by direct suffrage.

Paragraph.—For this end the Federal Government, within three years from the meeting of the first Congress, shall have taken a census of the population of the Republic, and thereafter every ten years.

ART. 28. All legislation touching the levying of duties, the disposition (raising and fixing the number) of the land and naval forces, the discussion of recommendations by the executive power, and the

decision to proceed or not in the impeachment of the President of the Republic, referred to in Art. 51, must begin in the chamber.

Chapter III.—The senate.

ART. 29. The senate is composed of citizens eligible under the terms of Art. 24, chosen by the legislatures of the States, to the number of three senators for each State, by a plurality of votes.

Paragraph.—The senators for the Federal District shall be chosen in the manner prescribed for the election of the President of the Republic.

ART. 30. The term of the senators shall be for nine years, one-third of the senate being renewed every three years.

§ 1. In the first year of the first legislature, in its preliminary labors, the Senate shall designate the first and second thirds of its members, whose term shall cease at the end of the first and second triennium.

§ 2. This division shall be made in three lists, corresponding to the three thirds, graduating the senators of each State and of the Federal District according to the respective number of votes received, so that the one first in the voting in the Federal District and in each State, shall be placed in the list for the last triennium and the others in the lists of the other triennia, according to the comparative number of votes obtained by them.

§ 3. In case of parity of votes received, the preference shall be given to the elder, and if the ages be equal the choice shall be made by lot.

§ 4. The term of a senator elected in place of another shall continue during the remainder of the term of the senator replaced.

ART. 31. The Vice President of the Republic shall be *ipso facto* the president of the Senate, where he shall vote only in case of tie, and shall be replaced, in case of absence or impediment, by the vice president of that body.

ART. 32. The Senate alone has the power to try and sentence the President of the Republic and the other federal officers designated

by the constitution, under the conditions and in the manner which it prescribes.

§ 1. The Senate, when sitting as a tribunal of justice, shall be presided over by the president of the Federal Supreme Court.

§ 2. It shall not pass sentence of condemnation unless two-thirds of its members be present.

§ 3. It shall not impose other penalties than the loss of office and prohibition from holding any other, without prejudice to the action of ordinary justice against the condemned.

Chapter IV.—Powers of the Congress.

ART. 33. The national Congress shall have exclusive power:

1. To estimate the revenue and fix the expenditures of the Federal Government annually.
2. To authorize the executive to contract loans and make other operations of credit.
3. To legislate in regard to the public debt and furnish means for its payment.
4. To control the collection and disposition of the national revenue.
5. To regulate international commerce, as well as that of the States with each other and with the Federal District; to establish and regulate the collection of customs duties in the ports, create or abolish warehouses of deposit.
6. To legislate in regard to navigation of rivers running through more than one State or through foreign territory.
7. To determine the weight, value, inscription, type, and denomination of the currency.
8. To create banks of emission, legislate in regard to this emission and its distribution.
9. To fix the standard of weights and measures.
10. To determine definitely the boundaries between the States, those of the Federal District, and those of the national territory with the adjoining nations.

11. To order the impeachment of the president of the Republic in the cases mentioned in Art. 52.
12. To authorize the Government to declare war and to make peace.
13. To decide definitively in regard to treaties and conventions with foreign nations.
14. To designate the capital of the Union.
15. To extend aid to the States in the case referred to in Art. 4.
16. To legislate in regard to postal and telegraph service.
17. To adopt the necessary measures for the protection of the frontiers.
18. To fix every year the number of the land and naval forces.
19. To regulate the organization of the Army.
20. To grant or refuse to foreign forces passage through the territory of the country to carry on military operations.
21. To mobilize and make use of the police force of the States in the cases designated by the constitution.
22. To declare a state of siege at one or more points in the national territory, in the emergency of an attack by foreign forces, or internal disturbance, and to approve or suspend the proclamations of the executive power or its responsible agents when made in the absence of the Congress.
23. To establish the conditions and methods of elections for federal offices throughout the country.
24. To codify the civil, criminal, and commercial laws and legal procedures of the Republic.
25. To fix the salaries of the cabinet ministers.
26. To create and abolish federal public offices, to fix the duties of the same, and designate their salaries.
27. To establish tribunals subordinate to the Federal Supreme court.
28. To make laws against piracy and encroachments on the rights of the people.
29. To grant amnesty.
30. To commute and pardon penalties imposed upon federal officers for offenses arising from their responsibility.

31. To make laws regarding Government lands and mines.
32. To enact laws especially for the federal district.
33. To govern by special legislation those points of the territory of the Republic needed for the establishment of arsenals or other establishments or institutions for federal uses.
34. To legislate in regard to higher instruction in the Federal District.
35. To settle cases of extradition between the States.
36. To keep guard over the Constitution and the laws, and provide for the needs of a federal character.
37. To enact such laws and resolutions as may be necessary for the exercise of the powers vested by the Constitution in the General Government.
38. To enact the organic laws necessary for the complete execution of the requirements of the Constitution.

ART. 34. It belongs likewise to the Congress, but not exclusively,

1. To stimulate in the country the progress of public education, agriculture, manufactures, and immigration.
2. To create institutions of higher instruction and of high school education in the States.
3. To provide for primary and high school instruction in the Federal District.

Paragraph. All other expenses of a local nature in the capital of the Republic shall be provided for exclusively by the municipal authorities.

Chapter V.—Laws and resolutions.

ART. 35. Save the exceptions named in Article 27, all bills may originate, indifferently, in the Chamber or in the Senate, and may be introduced by any of their members, or be proposed in a message of the executive power.

ART. 36. A bill, after being passed in one of the chambers, shall be submitted to the other, and if the latter shall approve the same, it shall send it to the Executive, who, if he approve it, shall sanction and promulgate it.

§ 1. If, however, the President of the Republic shall consider it unconstitutional, or contrary to the good of the nation, he shall affix to it his veto, within ten working days, counted from that on which he received it (the bill), and shall return it, within the same period, to the chamber in which it originated, with his reasons for the veto.

§ 2. The failure of the Executive to signify his disapproval within the above-named ten days shall be considered as an approval, save when the said period shall expire after the close of the Congress.

§ 3. The bill sent back to the chamber where it originated shall be discussed and voted upon by call of names, and shall be considered as passed if it obtain two-thirds of the votes of the members present; and, in this case, it shall be sent to the other chamber, whence, if it receive the same majority, it shall return, as a law, to the Executive to be formally promulgated.

§ 4. The sanction and promulgation are effected in the following forms:

1. (*a*) "The national Congress enacts and I sanction the following law (or resolution)."

2. (*a*) "The national Congress enacts and I promulgate the following law (or resolution)."

ART. 37. A bill from one chamber, amended in the other, shall return to the former, which, if it accept the amendments, shall send it, changed to conform with the same, to the Executive.

§ 1. In the contrary case, it shall go back to the amending chamber, where the alterations shall not be considered as approved, unless they receive the vote of two-thirds of the members present; in the latter case, the bill shall return to the chamber where it originated, and there the amendments can be rejected only by a two-thirds vote.

§ 2. If the alterations be rejected by such vote, the bill shall be submitted without them to the approval of the Executive.

ART. 38. Bills finally rejected or not approved shall not be presented again in the same legislative session.

SECTION II.—THE EXECUTIVE POWER.

Chapter I.—The President and Vice President.

ART. 39. The executive power is exercised by the President of the United States of Brazil, as elective and supreme chief of the nation.

§ 1. The Vice President, elected simultaneously with the President, shall serve in place of the latter in case of impediment, and succeed him in case of vacancy in the Presidency.

§ 2. In case of impediment or vacancy in the Vice Presidency, the following officers, in the order named, shall be called to the Presidency: The Vice President of the Senate, the president of the chamber of deputies, the president of the Federal Supreme Court.

§ 3. The following are the conditions of eligibility to the Presidency or Vice Presidency of the Republic:

1. (*a*) Must be a native of Brazil;
2. (*b*) Must be in the exercise of political rights;
3. (*c*) Must be more than thirty-five years of age.

ART. 40. The President shall hold his office during six years, and is not eligible for reëlection for the next succeeding term.

§ 1. The Vice President, who shall fill the Presidency during the last three years of the Presidential term, shall not be eligible to the Presidency for the next term of that office.

§ 2. On the same day on which his Presidential term shall cease, the President shall, without fail, cease to exercise the functions of his office, and the newly-elected President shall at once succeed him.

§ 3. If the latter should be hindered or should fail to do so, the succession shall be effected in accordance with sections 1 and 2 of the preceding article.

§ 4. The first Presidential term shall expire on the 15th of November, 1896.

ART. 41. On taking possession of his office, the President, in

public session of the Federal Supreme Court, shall make the following affirmation :

"I promise to maintain the Federal Constitution and comply with its provisions with perfect loyalty, to promote the general welfare of the Republic, to observe the laws and support the union, integrity, and independence of the nation."

ART. 42. The President and Vice President shall not leave the national territory without the permission of the Congress, under penalty of loss of office.

ART. 43. The President and Vice-President shall receive the salary fixed by the Congress in the preceding Presidential term.

Chapter II.—Election of President and Vice President.

ART. 44. The President and Vice President shall be chosen by the people, by indirect election, for which purpose each State and the Federal District shall constitute an electoral district, with special electors, whose number shall be double that of its respective representation in the Congress.

§ 1. With the exception of those enumerated in article 26, citizens can not be special electors, who hold salaried offices of a legislative, judicial, administrative, or military character, either under the Federal Government or that of the States.

§ 2. The election for these offices (Presidential electorate) shall be held on the first day of March of the last year of the Presidential term.

ART. 45. On the first day of May following, the election for President and Vice President shall be held throughout the Republic.

§ 1. The electors of each State and of the Federal District shall form a college, and shall assemble in the place which the respective Government shall appoint, giving timely notice of same.

§ 2. Each elector shall vote in two ballot boxes, for two different tickets, the one for President and the other for Vice President, in the persons of two citizens, one of whom at least shall be a citizen of another State.

§ 3. Of the votes properly counted there shall be made two distinct records, of which three authentic copies shall be prepared, showing the names of the citizens voted for and the respective number of votes received by them.

§ 4. Of these six authentic copies, whose tenor shall at once be made public through the press, two (one of each record) shall be sent to the governor of the State, to be deposited in the archives of said State, and, for the same purpose, to the president of the municipality in the Federal District; two to the president of the Federal Senate, and the remaining two to the national archives, all to be closed and sealed.

§ 5. The two chambers having assembled in joint session, with the president of the Senate as presiding officer, the two records shall be opened by him in the presence of the two chambers, and he shall proclaim as President and Vice President of the United States of Brazil the two citizens who, in each of said records, shall have received the absolute majority of the votes counted.

§ 6. If no person shall have received such majority, the Congress shall choose the President or Vice President by an absolute majority, voting by call of names, from among the three in each record who shall have received the highest number of votes.

§ 7. For this election each State and the Federal District shall cast one vote; and this vote shall belong to the one of the three candidates who, in the respective representation in the Congress, shall have the relative majority of the votes of said representation.

§ 8. For this purpose, the representatives of each State and of the Federal District shall vote by separate groups.

ART. 46. The joint session of the two houses shall not be considered as constituted for the purpose of verifying the election of President and Vice President of the Republic unless there be present two-thirds, at least, of their members.

§ 1. The process prescribed to this end shall begin and end in the same session.

§ 2. After the roll-call of the members in that session shall be concluded, the members present shall not be permitted to withdraw from the house, and suitable means shall be adopted to carry out this provision.

§ 3. None of the members present shall abstain from voting.

Chapter III.—The powers of the executive.

ART. 47. To the President of the Republic belongs the exclusive right to—

1. Sanction, promulgate, and make public the laws and resolutions of the Congress; issue decrees, instructions, and regulations for their faithful execution.
2. Choose and dismiss at will the cabinet officers.
3. Exercise supreme command over the land and naval forces of the United States of Brazil, as well as over the local police, when called to arms for the internal or external defense of the Union.
4. Govern and distribute, under the laws of the Congress, according to the necessities of the National Government, the land and naval forces.
5. Dispose of the offices, both military and civil, of a federal character, with the exceptions specified in the constitution.
6. Pardon crimes and commute penalties for offenses subject to federal jurisdiction, save in the cases mentioned in Art. 32, No. 30, and Art. 50, § 2.
7. Declare war and make peace, under the provisions of Art. 32, No. 12.
8. Declare war at once, in case of foreign invasion or aggression.
9. Give an annual statement to the national Congress of the condition of the country, with a recommendation of pressing provisions and reforms, through a message, which he shall send to the secretary of the Senate, on the day of the opening of the legislative session.
10. Convoke the Congress in extra session and prorogue its regular sessions.

11. Appoint the federal judges.
12. Appoint the members of the Federal Supreme Court and ministers of the diplomatic corps, with the approval of the Senate; and, in the absence of the Congress, appoint them in commission until considered by the Senate.
13. Appoint the other members of the diplomatic corps and consular agents.
14. Maintain relations with foreign States.
15. Declare, directly, or through his responsible agents, a state of siege at any point of the national territory, in case of foreign aggression or serious internal disturbance (Arts. 77 and 32, No. 22).
16. Set on foot international negotiations, celebrate agreements, conventions, and treaties, always *ad referendum* to the Congress, and approve those made by the States in conformity with Art. 64, submitting them when necessary to the authority of the Congress.

Chapter IV.—Cabinet ministers.

ART. 48. The President of the Republic is assisted by the ministers of State (cabinet officers), agents of his confidence, who sign the acts and preside over their respective departments into which the federal administration is divided.

ART. 49. The cabinet ministers shall not exercise any other employment or function of a public nature, nor be eligible to the Presidency or Vice Presidency of the Union.

Paragraph. Any deputy or senator, who shall accept the position of cabinet minister, shall lose his seat in the respective chamber, and a new election shall at once be held, in which he shall not be voted for.

ART. 50. The cabinet ministers shall not appear at the sessions of the Congress, and shall communicate with that body only in writing or by personal conference with the committees of the chambers.

The annual reports of the ministers shall be addressed to the President of the Republic, and by him communicated to the Congress.

ART. 51. The cabinet ministers are not responsible to the Congress or to the courts for advice given to the President of the Republic,

except when such advice implies complicity with him in offenses for which they (or he) are responsible under the provisions of the penal laws.

§ 1. They are responsible, nevertheless, with respect to their acts, for crimes defined in the criminal law.

§ 2. For offenses for which they are responsible they shall be prosecuted and tried by the Federal Supreme Court, and for those committed jointly with the President of the Republic, by the authority competent to judge this latter.

Chapter V.—The responsibility of the President.

ART. 52. The President of the United States of Brazil shall be brought to trial and judgment, after the chamber of deputies shall have decided that he should be tried on the charges made against him, in the Federal Supreme Court, in the case of common crimes, and in those of responsibility, in the Senate.

ART. 53. Crimes of responsibility on the part of the President of the Republic are such as are directed against—

1. The political existence of the Union.
2. The constitution and the form of the Federal Government.
3. The free exercise of the political powers.
4. The legal enjoyment and exercise of political or individual rights.
5. The internal security of the country.
6. The purity of the administration.
7. The constitutional keeping and use of the public funds.

§ 1. These offenses shall be defined in a special law.

§ 2. Another law shall provide for the charges, the trial, and the judgment.

§ 3. Both these laws shall be enacted in the first session of the first Congress.

SECTION III.—THE JUDICIARY.

ART. 54. The judicial power of the Union shall be lodged in a Federal Supreme Court, sitting in the capital of the Republic, and as many inferior federal courts and tribunals, distributed through the country, as the Congress shall create.

ART. 55. The Federal Supreme Court shall be composed of fifteen justices, appointed under the provisions of Art. 47, No. 11, from among the oldest thirty federal judges and citizens of well-known knowledge and reputation who may be eligible to the Senate.

ART. 56. The federal justices shall hold office for life, being removable solely by judicial sentence.

§ 1. Their salaries shall be fixed by law of the Congress, which shall not have the power to diminish the same.

§ 2. The Senate shall try the members of the Federal Supreme Court, and this latter the lower federal judges.

ART. 57. The federal courts shall choose their presidents from among their own members, and shall organize their respective clerical corps.

§ 1. In these corps the appointment and dismissal of the respective clerks, as well as the filling of the judicial offices in the respective judicial districts, belong to the presidents of the respective courts.

§ 2. The President of the Republic shall appoint from among the members of the Federal Supreme Court, the attorney-general of the Republic, whose duties shall be defined by law.

ART. 58. To the Federal Supreme Court belongs the duty of:

1. Trying and judging by original and exclusive jurisdiction—
 (*a*) The President of the Republic for common crimes, and the cabinet ministers in the cases specified in article 50.
 (*b*) The ministers of the diplomatic corps for common crimes and those of responsibility;
 (*c*) Cases between the States and the Union, or between the States one with another;
 (*d*) Disputes and claims between foreign states and the Union, or between foreign nations and the States;
 (*e*) Conflicts between the federal courts one with another, or between these and those of the States.
2. Of deciding, on appeal, questions pronounced upon by the lower federal courts and tribunals as well as those mentioned in § 1 of the present article and in article 60.

3. Of reviewing the proceedings of finished trials under the provisions of article 78.

§ 1. Sentences of State courts in last appeal can be carried to the Federal Supreme Court—

(*a*) When the validity or application of the federal laws or treaties is called in question and the decision of the State court shall be against the same;

(*b*) When the validity of laws or acts of the governments or the States, in respect to the Constitution or of the federal laws is contested, and the State court shall have decided in favor of the validity of the acts or laws in question.

§ 2. In the cases which involve the application of the laws of the States the federal court shall consult the jurisprudence of the local tribunals, and, *vice versa*, the State court shall consider that of the federal tribunals when the interpretation of the laws of the Union is involved.

ART. 59. It belongs to the federal courts to decide—

(*a*) Cases in which the plaintiff or the defendant shall rest the case on some provision of the Constitution of the Republic.

(*b*) Litigations between a State and the citizens of another, or between citizens of different States;

(*c*) Suits between foreign States and Brazilian citizens;

(*d*) Actions begun by foreigners, and based either on contracts with the Federal Government or on conventions or treaties of the Union with other nations;

(*e*) Questions of maritime law and navigation, whether on the sea or on the rivers and lakes of the country;

(*f*) Questions of international law, whether criminal or civil;

(*g*) Political crimes.

§ 1. Congress is forbidden to commit any part of the federal jurisdiction to the State courts.

§ 2. Sentences and orders of the federal judges will be executed by federal court officers, and the local police shall assist them, when called upon by the same.

ART. 60. The decisions of the State courts or tribunals, in mat-

ters within their competence, shall put an end to the suits and questions, except as to—

1. Habeas corpus; or
2. Effects of a foreigner deceased, in cases not provided for by convention or treaty.

In such cases there shall be voluntary recourse to the Federal Supreme Court.

ART. 61. The State courts shall not have the power to intervene in questions submitted to the federal tribunals, or to annul, alter, or suspend the sentences or orders of these latter.

Chapter II.—The States.

ART. 62. Each State shall be governed by the constitution and laws which it shall adopt, provided their organization be republican in form, not be in contradiction with the constitutional principles of the Union. that it respect the rights guarantied by the Constitution, and observe the following rules:

1. The executive, legislative, and judicial powers shall be defined, and separate and independent.
2. The governors and members of the local legislature shall be elective.
3. The magistrates shall not be elective.
4. The magistratess can not be removed from office, except by sentence.
5. Instruction shall be secular and free in all its grades, and in the primary, gratuitous.

ART. 63. By law of the national Congress there shall be distributed to the States a certain portion of the wild lands lying outside the zone of the frontier of the Republic, under condition of settling and colonizing the same within a determined period; said lands to revert to the Union on failure to comply with said conditions.

Paragraph. The States may transfer these lands under the same conditions to individuals or associations, by conditional or gratuitous title, when such individuals or associations propose to settle or colonize the same.

ART. 64. The States shall have the right to—

1. Celebrate agreements and conventions among themselves, if such be not of a political character. (Art. 47, No. 16.)
2. Exercise, in general, any and every power, or right, not denied expressly by the constitution, or implicitly in the political organization created by it.

ART. 65. It is forbidden to the States to—

1. Refuse to recognize public documents of the Union, or of any of the States, of a legislative, administrative, or judicial character.
2. Reject the currency or notes issued by banks, which circulate by act of the Federal Government.
3. Make or declare war, one with another, or make reprisals.
4. Refuse the extradition of criminals demanded by the justice of other States, or of the Federal District, in conformity with the laws of Congress which relate to this subject. (Art. 32, No. 35.)

ART. 66. Save the restrictions specified in the Constitution, and the rights of the respective municipality, the Federal District shall be governed directly by the federal authorities, and subject exclusively to the jurisdiction of the federal courts.

Paragraph. The organization of the Federal District shall be effected by law of the Congress.

Chapter III.—The municipality.

ART. 67. With respect to municipal government, the States, by their own laws, shall be organized on the following basis:

1. Autonomy of the municipality in respect to all that relates to its particular interests.
2. The local administration shall be elective.

Paragraph. The municipality of the Federal District shall be organized by law of the Congress.

ART. 68. In the municipal elections foreign residents shall be electors and eligible to office, under the conditions prescribed by the laws of each State.

Chapter IV.—Brazilian citizenship.

(SECTION I.—QUALIFICATIONS.)

ART. 69. The following are Brazilian citizens :

1. Natives of Brazil, though of foreign parentage (father), provided he be not in the service of his nation.
2. Sons of a Brazilian father, and illegitimate sons of a Brazilian mother, born in foreign parts, if they take up their residence (domicile) in the Republic.
3. Sons of a Brazilian father who may be in another country in the service of the Republic, although they do not make their domicile in Brazil.
4. Foreigners, who being in Brazil on the 15th of November, 1889, shall not declare, within six months from the time when the constitution enters into force, their desire to preserve their original nationality.
5. Foreigners who possess property (real estate) in Brazil and are married to Brazilian women, or have Brazilian children, unless they shall declare, before the proper authority, their intention of not changing their nationality.
6. Foreigners naturalized in any other way.

Paragraph. Laws relating to naturalization may be enacted solely by the Federal Congress.

ART. 70. Citizens of more than twenty-one years of age, and registered according to law, shall be electors.

§ 1. The following shall not be registered as electors for federal or State elections.

(1) Beggars.

(2) Persons ignorant of the alphabet.

(3) Soldiers on pay, except alumni of the military schools of higher instruction.

(4) Members of monastic orders, companies, congregations or communities of whatsoever denomination, who are subject to vows of obedience, rule or statute, which implies the surrender of individual liberty.

§ 2. Elections for federal offices shall be regulated by law of the Congress.

§ 3. Citizens who can not be registered are not eligible to office.

ART. 71. The rights of the Brazilian citizen can be suspended or lost, only in the following cases:

§ 1. The rights may be suspended—

(*a*) For physical or moral incapacity.

(*b*) For criminal conviction, during the operation of the sentence.

§ 2. They are lost—

(*a*) By naturalization in a foreign country.

(*b*) By acceptance of employment, pension, or decoration, or title, from a foreign power, without permission of the federal executive;

(*c*) By banishment by judicial sentence.

§ 3. The means of reacquiring lost rights of the Brazilian citizen shall be specified by federal law.

SECTION II.—DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

ART. 72. The constitution secures to Brazilians and foreigners residing in the country the inviolability of their rights, touching individual liberty, and security, and property, in the following terms:

§ 1. No person shall be forced to do, or leave undone, anything whatever, except by virtue of law.

§ 2. Before the law all persons are equal. The Republic does not recognize privileges of birth, or ranks of nobility, creates neither titles nor decorations of rank.

§ 3. All persons and religious professions may exercise, publicly and freely, the right of worship, and may associate themselves for that purpose, acquire property, observance being had to the limitations fixed by the laws of mortmain.

§ 4. The Republic recognizes only the civil marriage, which shall in all cases precede the religious ceremonies of any form of worship whatever.

§ 5. The cemeteries shall be secular in character, and be managed by the municipal authorities.

§ 6. The instruction given in the public institutions shall be secular.

§ 7. No sect or church shall receive official aid, nor be dependent on, or connected with, the Government of the Union, or of the States.

§ 8. The Society of the Jesuits is excluded from the country, and the establishment of new convents or monastic orders is prohibited.

§ 9. All persons have the right of free association and assembly, without arms; and the police force shall not intervene, except to maintain the public order.

§ 10. Any person whatsoever shall have the right to address, by petition, the public powers, denounce abuses of the authorities, and appeal to the responsibility of the accused.

§ 11. In time of peace any person may, without passport, enter or leave the territory of the Republic, with his fortune and goods, whenever and however he may choose.

§ 12. The house is the inviolable asylum of the person; no one can enter it at night without the consent of the inhabitant, except to aid the victims of crime or disaster; nor by day, unless in the cases and in the form prescribed by law.

§ 13. The expression of opinion shall be free, in respect to whatever subject, through the press or through the tribune, without subjection to censorship, each one being responsible for the abuses he may commit, in the cases and in the form prescribed by law.

§ 14. Cases of *flagrante delictu* alone excepted, no arrest shall be made except by written order of the proper authority.

§ 15. No person shall be kept in prison without charge formally made, save the exceptions mentioned in the law, nor taken to prison, nor detained there if he give bail, in cases where such is lawful.

§ 16. No person shall be condemned, except by competent authority, and in virtue of law already existing and in the form prescribed by it.

§ 17. The law shall secure to the accused the fullest defense by all the resources and means essential to the same, includ-

ing the notice of the charge, delivered to the prisoner within twenty-four hours and signed by the authorities, along with the names of the accusers and witnesses.

§ 18. The rights of property are maintained in all their plenitude, and no disappropriation shall be made, except from necessity or public utility, and indemnity shall, in such cases, be made beforehand.

§ 19. Correspondence under seal is inviolable.

§ 20. No penalty shall extend beyond the person of the delinquent.

§ 21. The penalty of the galleys is abolished.

§ 22. The death penalty for political crimes is abolished.

§ 23. The *habeas corpus* shall always be granted when the individual suffers violence or compulsion, through illegality or abuse of power, or considers himself in imminent danger of the same.

§ 24. There shall be no privileged tribunal, except in such cases as, from their nature, belong to special courts.

ART. 73. Public offices, civil or military, are accessible to all Brazilian citizens, always observing the conditions of particular capacity fixed by the law.

ART. 74. Officers of the army and navy shall not lose their commissions, except through sentence passed in judgment of which such loss shall form a part.

The enumeration of the rights and guaranties expressed in the Constitution does not exclude other guaranties and rights, not enumerated, but resulting from the form of government established and principles settled by said Constitution.

Chapter V.—General provisions.

ART. 76. The citizen vested with the functions of either of these three powers shall not exercise those of another.

ART. 77. Any part of the territory of the Union may be declared in state of siege, and the constitutional guaranties suspended for a determined period, whenever the security of the Republic so demand in case of foreign aggression or intestine disturbance. (Art. 32, No. 22.)

§ 1. The power to execute the above provision may, if the Congress be not in session and the country be in imminent peril, be used by the Federal Executive. (Art. 47, No. 15.)

§ 2. In the exercise of this power, during the state of siege, the executive shall be restricted to the following measures of repression against persons:

1. To their detention in a place not allotted to persons accused of common crimes.
2. To banishment to other parts of the national territory.

§ 3. As soon as the Congress shall have assembled the President of the Republic shall, on motion to that effect, make a report to that body of the exceptional measures to which he shall have had recourse, and the authorities to whom said measures are due shall be responsible for any abuses which may have been committed in that connection.

ART. 78. In criminal cases, trials concluded may be reviewed at any time, in favor of the condemned parties, by the Federal Supreme Court, for the purpose of correcting or of confirming the sentence.

§ 1. The law shall determine the cases and the form of such revision, which may be asked for by the condemned, by any one of the people, or by the attorney general of the Republic, *ex officio*.

§ 2. In such revision the penalties imposed by the sentence reviewed can not be increased.

ART. 79. Public officers are strictly responsible for the abuses and omissions that occur in the exercise of the duties of their offices, as well as for the indulgences and negligences for which they do not hold their subordinates responsible.

Paragraph. They shall all be bound by formal obligation, on taking possession of their offices, to discharge the lawful duties of the same.

ART. 80. Until revoked, the laws of the *ancien régime* remain in force, in as far as they are not, explicitly or implicitly, contrary to the system of government established by the Constitution, and to the principles laid down in the same.

ART. 81. The Federal Government guaranties the payment of the public debt, both internal and foreign.

ART. 82. Every Brazilian is bound to military service in defense of the country and the Constitution, as provided by the federal laws.

ART. 83. Recruiting for military service is abolished. The army and navy of the nation shall be made up by lot, from lists previously made, and the purchase of exemptions is prohibited.

ART. 84. In no case, either directly or indirectly, alone or in alliance with another nation, shall the United States of Brazil engage in a war of conquest.

ART. 85. The Constitution may be amended, at the initiative of the national Congress, or of the legislatures of the States.

§ 1. An amendment shall be considered as proposed, when, having been presented by one-fourth, at least, of the members of either house of the Congress, it shall have been accepted, in three readings (discussions) by two-thirds of the votes in both houses of the Congress, or, when it shall have been asked for by two-thirds of the States, represented, each one, by a majority of the votes of their legislatures, said votes to be taken in the course of one year.

§ 2. The proposed amendment shall be considered approved, if, in the following year, after three discussions, it shall have been adopted by a majority of three-fourths of the votes in the two houses of the Congress.

§ 3. The amendment adopted shall be published with the signatures of the presidents and clerks of the two chambers, and be incorporated into the Constitution as a part of the same.

§ 4. No project having a tendency to abolish the federative republican form, or the equal representation of the States in the Senate, shall be admitted for consideration in the Congress.

Temporary provisions.

ART. 1. Both chambers of the first national Congress, called to assemble on the 15th of November, 1890, shall be elected by

direct popular vote, in conformity with the regulations decreed by the Provisional Government.

§ 1. Said Congress shall receive from the electors special powers for the expression of the national will in respect to the Constitution, as well as for choosing the first President and Vice President of the Republic.

§ 2. The first Congress having been assembled, the two chambers united in joint session shall deliberate on the Constitution, and, having approved the same, shall choose at once, by an absolute majority in the first balloting, and, if such be not obtained, by a relative majority in the second, the President and Vice President of the United States of Brazil.

§ 3. The President and Vice President, thus elected, shall occupy the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the Republic during the first Presidential term.

§ 4. For said election there shall be no incompatibilities admitted.

§ 5. As soon as said election shall be concluded, the Congress shall consider as terminated its mission in joint session and, separating into chamber and senate, shall enter upon the exercise of its functions as defined by law.

§ 6. For the election of the first Congress the constitutional incompatibilities mentioned in Art. 25, Nos. 2 to 7, shall not be considered as in force; but, once elected, those who are excluded under the provisions of said article shall lose their offices unless they shall, as soon as recognized senators or deputies, choose to retain such offices instead of those to which they are elected.

ART. 2. The acts of the Provisional Government, as far as they are not contrary to the Constitution, shall be laws of the Republic until revoked by the Congress.

Paragraph. The commissions, positions, or permanent offices, concessions, and contracts made by the Provisional Government shall be guarantied in all their plenitude.

ART. 3. The State which, by the end of the year 1892, shall not have adopted its constitution, shall, by act of the federal legislative

power, be placed under that of one of the other States, which it shall judge most suitable, until the State thus subjected to said constitution shall amend the same in the manner provided in the same.

ART. 4. As fast as the States shall be organized, the Federal Government shall deliver to them the administration of the services which belong to them, and shall settle the responsibility of the federal administration in all that relates to said services and to the payment of the respective officials.

ART. 5. While, during the period of organization of their services, the States shall be engaged in regulating their expenses, the Federal Government shall, for this purpose, open special credits to them, under conditions determined by the Congress.

ART. 6. Within two years from the approval of the constitution by the first Congress, the classification of the revenues established in it shall enter into force.

ART. 7. In the first appointments for the federal magistracy of the first and second instance, the President of the Republic shall admit (include), whenever it may be advantageous to a proper choice for the courts and tribunals, justices and higher court judges of the greatest note.

ART. 8. In the first organization of their respective magistracies, the States shall consider by preference, when the interests of such organization permit, the present courts of first and second instance.

ART. 9. Members of the supreme tribunal of justice not admitted to the Federal Supreme Court, shall be retired with all their salaries.

ART. 10. Judges of higher and law courts, who, by effect of the new organization of the judiciary, shall lose their positions, shall receive, as long as they shall be unemployed, their present salaries.

ART. 11. Until the States shall be constitutionally organized, the expenses of the present courts shall be paid by the federal treasury, but as the respective courts are organized, such expense shall enter into the appropriate classification.

ART. 12. Until the regulations for the drawing of lots for military service shall be established definitely, the land and naval forces shall be made up by enlistment.

We order, then, all the authorities to whom the recognition and

execution of this decree belongs, to execute and have executed and observed the said decree in all its provisions.

The Minister of the Interior will have the same printed, published, and distributed.

Hall of the sessions of the Provisional Government of the United States of Brazil, June 22, 1890, and second of the Republic.

(Signed) MANOEL DEODORO DA FONSECA,
RUY BARBOSA,
BENJAMIN CONSTANT BOTELHO DE MAGALHÃES,
EDUARDO WANDENHOLK,
FLORIANO PEIXOTO,
Q. BOCAYUVA,
M. FERRAZ CAMPOS SALLES,
JOSÉ CESARIO DE FARIA ALVIM,
FRANCISCO GLICERIO.

Chile.

Chile, a Republic of South America, stretches south of Peru to Cape Horn, extending 2,600 miles on the Pacific coast and varying in breadth from 40 to 200 miles. It is bounded on the north by Peru, on the west and south by the Pacific Ocean, and on the east by the Argentine Republic. From its situation Chile enjoys great variety of climate, from the tropical heat of Atacama to the perpetual winter of Cape Horn. The fruits of the several zones abound. Manufacturing industries are on the increase, and inducements are offered by the Government to persons introducing late inventions and such branches of industry as are not already established in the country.

Executive.—The President of the Republic is chosen by electors balloted for by the people of the Provinces in the proportion of three electors for each Deputy returned to Congress. His term is for five years and he is eligible for reëlection only after an intervening term. Salary, $18,000. The President is assisted by a Council of State composed of eleven members, six of whom are selected by Congress and five by himself, and a Cabinet of six ministers, to wit, Interior, Foreign Affairs, Worship and Colonization, Justice and Public Instruction, Finance, Departments of War and Navy, Industry, and Public Works.

Legislative.—The National Congress is composed of two houses, a Senate, elected by the Provinces for six years in the proportion of one Senator to three Deputies, and a Chamber of Deputies elected by the Departments in the proportion of one Deputy for every 30,000 inhabitants or fraction greater than 15,000.

Judicial.—The supreme court has jurisdiction over the whole Republic. Besides this there are five courts of appeal and subordinate tribunals throughout the Republic.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Chile is divided into 23 Provinces and 1 Territory, subdivided into 75 Departments. The Departments and Territory are subdivided into 855 Sublegations and 3,068 Districts.

The area covers 293,970 English square miles. Total population in 1889 (official returns), 2,665,926. This does not include an estimate of 50,000 aborigines and an estimate of about 399,889 of the population from which no returns were received, which would raise the total to 3,115,815.

Population of the principal cities and towns.

Santiago	236,870	Osorno	26,323
Valparaiso	109,584	Yumbel	25,445
San Fernando	79,742	Linache	25,030
Rengo	75,945	Ancud	24,527
Talca	70,036	Traiguén	24,408
Chillán	60,767	Florida	24,137
Ovalle	60,719	Valdivia	23,531
Curicó	58,402	Peumo	21,693
Melipilla	54,713	San Luis Gonzaga	20,910
Angeles	51,354	Coronel	19,149
Quillota	48,737	Angol	19,095
Quirihue	46,000	Bulnes	18,473
Cauquenes	45,950	Unión	18,456
Linares	45,007	Lebu	18,004
Vichuquen	41,600	Nueva Imperial	17,180
Concepción	40,302	Nacimiento	16,990
San Cárlos	40,185	Antofogasta	16,549
Victoria	38,170	Temuco	16,111
Serena	36,772	Puerto de Coquimbo	16,065
Rancagua	35,315	Colipulli	15,989
Castro	35,015	Vicuna	15,767
San Felipe	34,314	Puerto Montt	15,690
San Javier	33,950	Vallenar	15,446
Santa Rosa	33,691	Combarbalá	15,158
Mulchen	33,424	Casablanca	14,406
Tarapacá	33,051	Ligua	14,101
Tomé	32,945	Achao	13,873
Constitución	32,195	Lota	12,855
Molina	32,121	Calbuco	12,693
Petorca	32,044	Taltal	12,423
Illapel	31,695	Pisagua	12,035
Curepto	31,692	Tolten	8,951
Parral	31,690	Maullin	8,203
Buin	30,633	Freirina	7,490
Yungay	30,446	Talcaguano	6,716
San Antonio de la Unión	29,975	Carrizal Alto	5,944
Cañete	28,577	Viña del Mar	5,063
Copiapó	27,531	Cañaral	5,558
Arauco	27,077		

Area and population of Provinces and Territories.

Provinces and Territories.	Area in English square miles.	Population.
Magallanes, Territory Tierra del Fuego, straits and coasts as far north as 47° south latitude	75,292	2,641
Chiloe	3,995	76,482
Llanquihue	7,823	68,580
Valdivia	8,315	62,090
Arauco	4,248	75,867
Cautin	3,126	34,292
Malleco	2,856	61,277
Bio-Bio	4,158	114,345
Concepción	3,535	204,645
Nuble	3,556	154,367
Maule	2,930	126,048
Llnares	3,488	113,670
Talca	3,678	137,476
Curicó	2,913	102,510
Colchagua	3,795	158,332
O'Higgins	2,524	90,270
Santiago	5,223	358,449
Valparaiso	1,637	212,810
Aconcagua	5,840	149,460
Coquimbo	12,905	184,256
Atacama	43,180	66,067
Antofagasta	60,968	34,645
Tarapacá	19,300	46,489
Tacua	8,685	30,408
Total	293,970	2,665,926

Religion.—The Roman Catholic is the recognized religion of the State, but religious liberty is guaranteed in the constitution. The Roman Catholic clergy are subsidized by the State. There is one archbishop and three bishops. Civil marriage only is recognized by law.

Education.—There are 1,029 schools; 336 for males, 216 for females, and 477 mixed, with a total attendance of 84,385 pupils. A normal school for the preparation of teachers and an institute for the deaf and dumb have been established and teachers for the same have been brought from Europe. The University and National Institute of Santiago provide professional instruction. There are colleges and lyceums established in the capitals of the provinces.

The national library contains more than 70,000 printed volumes and about 25,000 manuscript volumes. Santiago has a museum of natural sciences, an academy of fine arts, a conservatory of music, a botanical garden, and other public institutions.

Seven daily papers are published in the capital, and also a number of reviews and other papers, scientific and literary. Valparaiso and other cities have a corresponding number.

Finance.—The public revenue is mainly derived from customs duties, and the chief expenditures are for the payment of the national debt, public works, and salaries. The ordinary revenue for 1889 was 54,803,464 pesos, and the expenditures for the same year were 59,387,209 pesos. The foreign debt amounts to 47,448,500 pesos, and was contracted principally for investments in railroads.

Army and Navy.—Standing army of 5,885, divided proportionally into thirteen regiments and one battalion—artillery, cavalry, and infantry. There is besides a national guard, which in 1890 was made up of 51,090 soldiers. The navy is composed of eleven war ships, ten torpedo boats, and eight other vessels, besides seven under construction.

Resources and Products.—The products of Chile are mineral and agricultural. About 21,000,000 bushels of wheat are produced annually, besides other grains, fruits, and vegetables, and 24,000,000 gallons of wine. Valdivia is famous for its woods, and produces also a considerable quantity of cheese. The figs and grapes of Coquimbo are particularly fine. Over 500,000 head of cattle, and 2,000,000 sheep and goats are born each year. In 1888 the produce of niter was 800,000 tons. Gold, silver, copper, and coal are also mined to a large extent in Chile. There exist also mercury, iron, zinc, nickel, antimony, arsenic, bismuth, manganese, sulphur, iodide and borate of soda, cobalt, etc. The deposits of copper are said to be inexhaustible. The mining enterprises of the country have grown steadily in importance. In 1888 Chile's product of copper amounted to 31,241 tons. There are a number of flour mills and other manufacturing establishments, such as sugar refineries, woolen and paper mills, etc.

Railways and Telegraph.—Chile has 1,748 English miles of railroad, and has authorized the construction of 724 additional miles.

The length of the telegraph lines is reported in 1889 as 10,640 miles, of which 7,030 belong to the state.

In 1888 there existed 497 post-offices throughout the Republic. There were transmitted during the year, 43,558,203 letters and packets, of which 1,088,662 were sent to foreign countries and 1,812,577 were received from abroad.

Banking.—Chile has 19 banks of issue, with a joint capital of 23,111,887 pesos. There are other banks which loan money at interest on real estate. The circulation of these in 1889 amounted to 61,537,000 pesos.

Money.—The silver peso of 100 centavos is the monetary unit; its nominal value is a dollar, but it was struck on the basis of the 5-franc piece. Its equivalent in the money of the United States is 91.2 cents (1891). Ten-dollar (condor), five-dollar (medio condor, or doblón), two dollars (escudo), and one-dollar (peso) gold pieces are coined .9 fine, but the currency is practically a silver one. There are also half, fifth, tenth, and twentieth parts of a dollar in silver .9 fine. The two and a half, two, one, and one-half centavos are the copper and nickel coins.

Weights and Measures.—The onza=1.014 ounces avoirdupois; the libra=1.014 pounds avoirdupois; the quintal=101.44 pounds avoirdupois; the vara, 0.927 yard; the square vara, 0.859 square yard; the quartillo=1.1624 quarts; the fanega=2.575 bushels. The metric system has been legally adopted in Chili, but the old weights and measures are yet employed to some extent.

COMMERCE.

The foreign trade of the country for 1888 amounted to 184,000,000 pesos, of which 60,717,698 pesos, or $55,374,540, were imports, and 73,089,935 pesos, or $66,658,020, were exports. Great Britain has most of the trade, having exported to Chile in 1888 goods to the value of 26,351,141 pesos, whilst from the United States Chile imported for the same year 3,133,173 pesos. In 1889 the imports increased to 65,090,013 pesos, while the exports fell to 65,963,100 pesos.

The principal exports from Chile are copper, wheat, barley, wool, etc.

Imports into and exports from Chile by countries.

[The value of the peso is 91 cents in United States gold.]

Countries.		1887.	1888.	1889.
		Pesos.	*Pesos.*	*Pesos.*
Great Britain	Imports from	20,463,584	26,351,141	27,891,915
	Exports to	44,977,972	56,898,407	48,394,360
United States	Imports from	3,242,314	3,133,173	3,842,078
	Exports to	2,611,384	2,070,694	3,781,411
Germany	Imports from	11,631,891	14,046,577	14,788,852
	Exports to	5,071,232	4,751,990	5,413,838
France	Imports from	5,500,949	6,181,513	6,549,259
	Exports to	3,312,223	4,295,055	2,243,453
Peru	Imports from	2,670,548	3,057,854	3,582,140
	Exports to	1,050,786	2,071,304	1,430,995
Argentine Republic	Imports from	2,217,147	4,345,497	5,236,044
	Exports to	49,040	23,600	44,439
Brazil	Imports from	747,290	682,557	512,853
	Exports to	4,400	115,862	289,988
Italy	Imports from	509,664	680,546	696,168
	Exports to	415,558	111,811	129,850
Uruguay	Imports from	363,035	572,950	390,129
	Exports to	181,813	262,758	1,098,804
India	Imports from	334,681	247,051	320,649
	Exports to			
Spain	Imports from	240,524	227,475	250,767
	Exports to	8,110	894	
Ecuador	Imports from	169,271	309,735	303,368
	Exports to	249,451	582,412	909,132
Belgium	Imports from	116,530	138,118	142,772
	Exports to	107,264	69,778	15,090
China	Imports from	103,989	104,914	135,730
	Exports to			
Polynesia	Imports from	88,434	86,218	43,600
	Exports to	12,679	1,431	336
Colombia	Imports from	2,300	20,217	7,827
	Exports to	44,187	119,654	139,366
Guatemala	Imports from	10,454	13,082	10,906
	Exports to	21,708	102,681	184,395
Holland	Imports from		238,991	33,721
	Exports to	3,034		
Costa Rica	Imports from	36,511	60,937	52,651
	Exports to		10	
Australia	Imports from		27,818	213,921
	Exports to			
Paraguay	Imports from	6,055	21,666	10,101
	Exports to			
Portugal	Imports from	14,870	6,736	7,857
	Exports to	80	200	1,521
Bolivia	Imports from	4,883	1,000	
	Exports to			
Salvador	Imports from	352		
	Exports to			
Nicaragua	Imports from			
	Exports to	34,344	18,760	159,819
Norway	Imports from			625
	Exports to			

Imports into and exports from Chili by countries—Continued.

Countries.		1887.	1888.	1889.
		Pesos.	*Pesos.*	*Pesos.*
Mexico	Imports from			
	Exports to		6,500	
Islas Malvinas	Imports from			
	Exports to	12,491	14,293	14,001
Austria	Imports from			
	Exports to	79,646		
The fisheries	Imports from	155,586	161,929	66,083
	Exports to			
Rancho	Imports from			
	Exports to	1,302,556	1,571,841	1,712,302
Total imports		48,630,862	60,717,698	65,090,013
Total exports		59,549,958	73,089,935	65,965,100

IMPORTS INTO CHILI BY ARTICLES.

Articles.	1887.	1888.	1889.
	Pesos.	*Pesos.*	*Pesos.*
Articles of food	10,184,510	13,494,896	14,534,784
Silk, linen, cotton, etc., fabrics	11,469,282	12,682,012	12,743,080
Raw animal and vegetable materials, etc	6,211,190	8,507,462	8,275,119
Clothing and objects of general use	2,569,394	3,604,004	4,194,350
Machinery and industrial objects	5,648,557	7,916,277	8,167,180
Domestic articles	3,304,323	3,925,972	3,984,412
Railway and telegraphic requisites and horses	1,443,827	2,779,888	3,494,744
Wines, liquors, and beer	1,079,905	1,232,954	1,420,662
Tobacco, snuff, cigars, pipes	447,534	448,889	507,526
Minerals and metals (gold, silver, and copper)	10,279	10,099	22,246
Objects of art and science	616,746	902,730	936,698
Drugs	686,446	746,228	893,544
Arms and their requisites	72,879	113,687	142,818
Miscellaneous articles	4,777,136	4,021,368	5,135,390
Specie and bank notes	98,854	311,232	637,460
Total	48,630,862	60,717,698	65,090,013

EXPORTS FROM CHILI BY ARTICLES.

Agricultural products	9,369,247	8,784,363	7,481,478
Mineral products	49,449,015	63,206,930	56,452,089
Manufactured products	46,081	48,812	52,966
Miscellaneous articles	46,655	110,031	55,453
Specie	317,485	300,875	794,017
Reëxports:			
Articles	299,706	638,924	1,127,097
Specie	21,769		
Total	59,549,958	73,089,935	65,963,100

Trade with the United States, 1888 and 1889.

IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES FROM CHILE.

Articles.	1888.	1889.	1890.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Fruits of all kinds, including nuts	24,233	6,772	3,195
Hides and skins, other than fur skins	84,437	25,567	6,699
Seeds (not medicinal)	3,674		1,046
Soda, nitrate of	2,391,265	2,274,997	2,708,753
Wool, unmanufactured	230,055	71,153	181,229
Other merchandise	160,856	244,136	282,327
Total	2,894,520	2,622,625	3,183,249

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTS FROM THE UNITED STATES TO CHILE.

Agricultural implements	65,891	115,187	95,208
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines	64,289	61,491	84,955
Cotton, manufactures of	613,281	576,310	501,833
Fish	22,732	32,288	33,274
Flax, hemp, and jute, manufactures of	14,294	37,647	36,663
Iron and steel, and manufactures of	493,586	595,785	787,510
Oils:			
Animal	25,505	57,269	56,681
Mineral, refined	183,389	235,809	380,631
Perfumery	18,450	19,981	14,578
Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products	43,351	72,522	69,877
Sugar, refined	68,944	48,057	87,947
Tobacco, and manufactures of	11,746	8,413	15,711
Wood, and manufactures of	279,495	552,089	501,577
Other merchandise	518,350	554,406	553,020
Total	2,423,303	2,967,254	3,219,465

Imports into five leading countries from Chile by principal articles.

Principal articles.	Year ending June 30, 1888.	Year ending December 31, 1887.		Year ending March 31, 1887.	Year ending Dec. 31, 1887.
	Into the United States.	Into the United Kingdom.	Into France.	Into Germany.	Into Spain.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Breadstuffs		4,212,676		18,564	16,166
Chemicals, drugs, and dyes	2,549,987	557,905	453,839	4,227,832	24,866
Cocoa					
Copper:					
Ore		38,017			
Manufactures of		3,883,939	1,643,422		
Cotton, raw		40,991			
Fertilizers				1,428	
Hides and skins	84,437	71,027	311,468		
Honey			37,910		
Lead:					
Ore		50,032			
Manufactures of		307			
Leather, and manufactures of		2,920		952	
Silver ore		530,127		735,420	
Sugar, brown		215,557			
Tin, in blocks, pigs, etc		1,119			
Wool	230,055	265,083	390,108		
All other articles	30,041	877,250	223,162	44,506	1,478
Total	2,894,520	10,746,950	3,059,909	5,028,702	42,510

Exports of domestic merchandise from five leading countries to Chile by principal articles.

Principal articles.	Year ending June 30, 1888.	Year ending December 31, 1887.		Year ending March 31, 1887.	Year ending December 31, 1887.
	From the United States.	From the United Kingdom.	From France.	From Germany.	From Spain.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Agricultural implements	65,891				
Carriages, carts, and cars	128,491	20,420			
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines	64,289	51,361	67,792	23,800	
Coal	2,157	285,926			
Copper, and manufactures of	987	30,888			
Cotton, manufactures of	613,281	4,347,507	82,310	(*)	51,714
Earthen, china, and glass ware	10,540	65,970	75,267	52,122	
Fancy articles	21,756		97,344	59,262	

*Included in flax, etc.

Exports of domestic merchandise from five leading countries to Chile by principal articles—Continued.

Principal articles.	Year ending June 30, 1888.	Year ending December 31, 1887.		Year ending March 31, 1887.	Year ending December 31, 1887.
	From the United States.	From the United Kingdom.	From France.	From Germany.	From Spain.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Fish	22,732		4,450		
Flax, hemp, and jute, manufactures of	14,294	249,785		887,264	
Gunpowder and other explosives	13,323				
India rubber, etc., manufactures of	6,511	43,696		20,706	
Iron and steel, manufactures of	493,586	2,073,071	143,333	224,672	
Jewelry, and manufactures of gold and silver	3,564		4,144		
Leather, and manufactures of	7,646	48,767	156,576	37,604	
Malt liquors	265			2,380	
Oils:					
Mineral, refined	183,389				
All other	27,732		7,462		
Paints and painters' colors	823	109,272			
Paper and stationery	37,161	120,986	95,536		
Provisions, meat, and dairy products	43,351			238	
Silk, manufactures of			131,391		
Spirits, distilled	156		35,962		
Spirits of turpentine	27,742				
Sugar, refined	68,944	204	215,736	6,664	
Tobacco, and manufactures of	11,746			2,142	
Vegetables	2,826				
Wearing apparel	(*)	110,036	148,185	27,132	
Wine			127,442		13,667
Wood, and manufactures of	279,495		60,017	21,658	
Wool, manufactures of	2,992	1,193,952	289,518	92,582	6,581
All other articles	267,633	888,589	300,917	63,784	39,288
Total domestic merchandise	2,423,303	9,640,430	2,043,382	1,522,010	111,260

* Not specified.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS FROM THREE LEADING COUNTRIES TO CHILE BY PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
From the United States:					
Iron and steel manufactures	*Dollars.* 378,097	*Dollars.* 368,409	*Dollars.* 516,421	*Dollars.* 493,586	*Dollars.* 595,785
Cotton manufactures	613,129	362,827	408,434	613,281	576,310
Wood and manufactures of	353,552	303,051	318,890	279,495	552,089
Mineral oils, refined	154,806	237,143	227,274	183,389	235,809
Agricultural implements	71,965	81,006	63,994	65,891	115,187
Meat and dairy products	31,717	23,862	28,051	43,351	72,523
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines	69,847	62,306	40,455	64,289	61,491
All other articles	519,559	534,944	458,988	680,021	758,061
Total	2,192,672	1,973,548	2,062,507	2,423,303	2,967,254
From the United Kingdom:					
Cottons, entered by the yard	1,945,690	2,738,487	3,744,120	3,219,847	3,582,071
Iron, wrought and unwrought	1,117,640	1,183,221	1,371,073	1,704,005	2,767,019
Woolens, entered by the yard	916,698	910,493	1,111,183	1,335,567	1,692,243
Cotton manufactures (not by the yard)	298,029	438,823	603,388	630,956	675,738
Coal, cinders, and fuel	448,380	302,862	285,926	564,383	465,695
Machinery	203,556	206,257	410,134	432,525	999,643
Hardware and cutlery	341,964	245,822	227,431	270,723	253,058
All other articles	1,564,823	1,803,918	1,887,175	2,570,388	3,841,423
Total	6,836,780	7,829,882	9,640,430	10,728,394	14,276,890
From France:					
Wool, manufactures of	231,645	359,834	279,575	465,314	542,902
Sugar, refined	203,523	322,308	215,746	337,938	324,419
Clothing, ready-made	168,533	158,865	148,185	143,623	304,695
Iron and steel, manufactures of	112,724	189,916	143,333	179,336	137,913
Silks, manufactures of	79,853	125,859	131,391	90,284	123,299
Paper, engravings, etc	72,157	75,835	95,536	110,084	89,080
Cotton, manufactures of	140,160	103,735	82,310	108,850	145,427
All other articles	1,307,413	1,369,680	947,306	1,303,931	1,402,791
Total	2,316,008	2,706,032	2,043,382	2,739,360	3,070,526

IMPORTS INTO THREE LEADING COUNTRIES FROM CHILE BY PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Into the United States:	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Nitrate of soda	368,834	952,022	2,372,237	2,391,265	2,274,997
Wool, unmanufactured	170,542	136,441	217,588	230,055	71,153
Hides and skins (other than furs)	22,893	21,410	37,604	84,437	25,567
Fruits, of all kinds (including nuts)	18,389		3	24,233	6,772
Seeds (not medicinal)	9,382		1,647	3,674	
Other merchandise	14,485	72,972	234,154	160,856	244,136
Total	604,525	1,182,845	2,863,233	2,894,520	2,622,625
Into the United Kingdom:					
Copper, unwrought and part wrought	5,421,841	4,966,867	3,675,020	8,529,622	4,444,658
Wheat	3,109,543	3,102,443	4,070,961	2,777,287	1,100,385
Silver ore	584,481	677,135	530,127	585,922	993,964
Barley	273,682	295,625	132,348	569,381	501,415
Regulus (copper)	541,982	184,815	208,919	311,052	664,263
Wool, raw	273,575	92,478	265,083	290,053	255,165
Niter, cubic	428,919	347,741	351,172	245,053	5,187,918
All other articles	1,513,953	1,416,043	1,513,320	1,726,103	2,739,277
Total	12,147,976	11,083,147	10,746,950	15,034,473	15,887,045
Into France:					
Copper	1,020,942	1,177,699	1,643,421	2,388,447	460,662
Wool, raw	267,479	362,840	390,108	223,898	332,222
Nitrate of soda	314,513	269,111	253,908	339,404	236,550
Hides	461,191	340,744	311,468	180,249	271,194
Honey	57,354	74,188	37,910	63,291	28,767
Breadstuffs	17,238	173,399			
Other articles	199,354	328,006	423,094	259,153	284,892
Total	2,338,071	2,725,987	3,059,909	3,454,442	1,614,287

Colombia.

The Republic of Colombia occupies the northwestern portion of South America. It is bounded on the north by the Caribbean Sea, on the east by Venezuela, south by Brazil and Ecuador, and west by the Pacific Ocean. It is traversed by three great Andean ranges and many fine navigable rivers. The climate varies with the elevation; the coast is hot and tropical vegetation rank, but towards the mountain tops the products of the temperate zones grow to perfection. The mineral wealth of Colombia is great; gold and silver are known to be abundant, and the best emeralds known are found in the State of Boyacá.

Executive.—The President is elected for six years. He exercises his authority through eight ministers who are directly responsible to Congress. The elective franchise is circumscribed. An elector must be a male, twenty-one years of age, and must be able to read and write or have an income of $500. Congress elects a substitute every two years, who fills the presidency in case of a vacancy. A vice-president is elected at the same time and in the same manner as the President.

Legislative Authority.—A congress of two houses, senate and house of representatives. The senate has twenty-seven members, representing nine departments, three from each. They must be Colombians by birth, thirty years of age, with an income of not less than $1,200. Representatives, of whom there are sixty-six, must be twenty-five years of age. No property qualification required. They are elected by universal suffrage, one representative for 50,000 inhabitants.

Area and Population.—The area is about 504,773 English square miles, and the population (1881) 3,878,600, including 220,000 uncivilized Indians and 80,000 of the population of the territories. Bogota, the capital, 8,564 feet above the sea level, has a population of over 100,000.

Departments.	Area in English square miles.	Population.
Antioquia	22,316	470,000
Bolivar	21,345	280,000
Boyacá	33,351	702,000
Cauca	257,462	621,000
Cundinamarca	79,810	569,000
Magdalena	24,440	90,000
Panamá	31,571	285,000
Santander	16,409	555,600
Tolima	18,069	306,000
Total	504,773	3,878,600

Cities of over 5,000 inhabitants.

Bogota	110,000	Ibagué	10,000
Medellin	40,000	Ambalema	9,731
Panama	30,000	Antioquia	8,640
Barranquilla	20,000	Velez	8,000
Popoyan	20,000	Tunja	7,000
Socorro	16,000	Remedios	6,818
Bucaramanga	16,000	Buga	6,600
Cúcuta	10,000	Santiago de Veraguas	6,000
Cartagena	10,000	Almaguer	6,000
Monpos	10,000		

Religion.—The Roman Catholic is the religion of the State, but other creeds are tolerated.

Education.—There are 2 universities, several colleges and technical schools, 16 normal, and 1,278 primary schools, with an average attendance of 75,029 pupils.

Finance.—The revenue is mainly derived from customs duties. The official estimate for 1890–'91 gives as revenue 19,540,700 pesos and expenditures, 24,513,232 pesos. The external debt, mostly held in Great Britain, amounts to $14,571,318, and the whole debt, including the interior, to $20,999,373.

Army.—The army is determined each year by congress, but is usually maintained on a peace footing of 5,500.

Resources and Products.—Gold is produced in Colombia; silver abounds, and the whole country is believed to be rich in minerals. The soil is generally fertile but only a small portion is under cultivation, owing to a lack of facilities for transportation. Coffee is most extensively grown.

Post-office.—In 1888 the post-office handled 1,063,504,411 packets printed matter, and 15,813 registered letters.

Banking.—Besides the National Bank, the Bank of Colombia, and the Bank of Bogota, there are several private banks.

RAILWAYS AND TELEGRAPH.

In 1888 there were 148 miles of railway and other railroads under construction. In the same year there were 2,800 miles of telegraph wire, and 200 miles more under construction. Means of foreign communication are by way of the port of Savanilla. There are 7 lines of steamers touching monthly at the port; of these 4 carry the English flag, 1 is German, 1 Spanish, and the other French. The inland navigation is furnished by the Magdalena River and its tributaries.

The Department of State at Washington recently received from the United States minister at Bogota an interesting statement concerning the railways of Colombia, as follows:

In view of the present interest of our people in the fortunes of the Spanish-American Republics, I have thought proper to submit some information in respect to the present and prospective railroads of Colombia.

This country is among the most mountainous of the world. As a result all communication is, and always has been, most difficult and expensive. Nearly all freight must be transported by mule as soon as it leaves the great rivers.

To illustrate the difficulties with which the commerce of the great inland cities have to contend, let a bale of goods be followed from New York to Bogota. It arrives, say, at the port of Carthagena or at the port of Port Colombia. If at the latter port, it is unloaded into a barge and towed to the shore, where it is placed in a storehouse; thence it is put upon a freight car and taken to Barranquilla. There it passes through the custom-house, is carted across the city, and loaded upon a river steamer. It then goes 600 miles up

the river to the head of navigation, Las Yeguas. There it is unloaded into a storehouse, whence it is afterwards placed in a railroad car and carried 15 miles to Honda. Again it is placed in a storehouse, again placed upon a car and carried to Arranca-plumas, where it is unloaded and carried down to the river bank by men. It is then loaded upon a ferry barge and passes to the other side of the Magdalena. There it is unloaded and carried up the steep river bank and deposited in a storehouse. Then begins the toilsome journey by mule trains over the Andes to Bogota, a journey which consumes from five to twelve days in good weather, according to the weight of the loads and the inclination of the drivers. The distance is about 80 miles.

When to the damage so often caused in making these changes is added that caused by rain, by carelessness, and by the accidents incident to mule transportation, it can be readily seen that everything is imported here at a great percentage of loss to the consumer. Freights add greatly to the cost of all articles. For bringing a cargo of 250 pounds from Honda to Bogota one must pay from $12 to $18, according to the state of the road.

Heavy boxes, however, are carried by steam to Cumbao, a point above Honda, and come to Bogota in ox-carts. Much more time is consumed in this way and freights are much higher.

This well illustrates what is going on all over the country. The exporter is, of course, subject to the same conditions, and is unable to compete with the producers of more favored nations.

The result is that the country's progress in developing its natural resources is not as rapid as its people desire. Nor can it be until better means of communication are established.

The people here realize their difficulties, caused by the tedious methods now employed, and with a commendable spirit of progress have made numerous contracts with various foreign companies for the construction of roads. For one reason or another, the contracts have not been productive of great results; so that to-day there are only nine railroads in the country, aggregating in length 290 kilometres, and two of these, covering about 42 kilometres, were built by native companies. I except from these remarks the Panama Railroad.

These roads are as follows:

The Antioquia Railroad was constructed several years ago, and is designed to run from Puerto Berrio, upon the Magdalena River, 125 miles, to Medellin, the capital of Antioquia. This city is the center of supply for a large and populous region, and has a reputation for commercial integrity which is unrivaled. The road now stops at Pavas, a distance of 36 kilometres from the river. It is in poor condition, and is not adequate to the demands

upon it. It belongs to the departmental government, which is now renewing its efforts to secure its completion. I regard it as a desirable enterprise.

The Cauca Railroad now runs from Buenaventura, on the Pacific, 26 kilometres, to San Cipriano. It will soon be extended to the important town of Cali, which is situated in what is said to be one of the most fertile and beautiful departments of the Republic, that of Cauca.

The Bolivar Railroad extends from Puerto Colombia, on the Caribbean Sea, to the port of Barranquilla, and is 28.9 kilometres in length. It is in fair condition and transports the great majority of the exports and the imports of the country.

The Santa Marta Railroad is now something more than 42 kilometres in length, and is being rapidly pushed through from the port of Santa Marta, on the Caribbean Sea, to the Magdalena River part of Banco, under the auspices of an English company. This road is bound to be of great benefit to Colombia, opening up a large banana and cacao trade on the line of its route, and connecting one of Colombia's best harbors with the great natural highway, the Magdalena River.

The Cucuta Railroad runs from the River Zulia to the inland port of Cucuta, and is 54.9 kilometres in length. This is an important aid to the commerce of Santander.

The Giradot Railroad is now 39 kilometres long, and extends from Giradot, upon the Upper Magdalena (the "Upper" Magdalena is that portion of the river above Honda), to Juntas de Apulo, and is designed to communicate the river with this capital. For this purpose the Government has recently made a contract with an English company for the completion of the road.

The Dorada Railroad connects Las Yeguas, the head of river navigation, with Honda, and is 22.5 kilometres in length. The recent action of Congress in respect to this road will be hereafter mentioned.

The Sabana Railroad was constructed by a Colombian company, and extends from Bogota 39.9 kilometres over the plains to Facatativa. This road is in fair condition, and is designed to serve as a link in the road between the city and the Magdalena River.

The Zipaquira Railroad extends from Bogota over the plains to Chapinero, a distance of 4 miles. It is not yet in operation, and its extension to Zepaquira may not be immediately expected.

It will be seen at once that Colombia has no system of railroads, but only isolated short lines. The need of more and better constructed and better managed roads is keenly felt. This situation has induced the last congress to grant several concessions to foreign companies for the construction of new roads.

By law 16 Mr. James L. Cherry, an American citizen, was granted a concession to complete the Canca Railroad to Cali and Manizales. This conces-

sion will be found as an inclosure in my No. 129 of September 4 last. Mr. Cherry is now in Canca carrying on his work with vigor and success. This road will be of immense benefit to the section through which it passes.

By law 47 a concession is granted to Messrs. Enrique Cortez & Co., an English company, to construct a railroad from Bucaramanga to Puerto Wilchen, on the Magdalena River. This would prove to be a most valuable aid to the department of the trade and agriculture of that portion of the Republic. Bucaramanga is a commercial center, and from it are exported large quantities of coffee.

By law 66 a concession is granted for the construction of a railroad from the province of Cucuta, department of Santander, to Tamalameque, on the Magdalena River.

By law 91 the Government grants to an English company the right to extend the Dorada Railroad north to a point on the Magdalena River called Conejo, and south up the river to Cambao, and thence over the mountains to Los Manzanos, upon the plains of Bogota. There the road would connect with the Sabana Railroad, which is now being extended from Facatativa to that point. This road would give direct communication between Bogota and the river, as would also the Giradot Road above mentioned. An attempt was also made during the sessions of congress to secure a concession for a road from Bogota to a point some thirty (30) miles below the rapids of Honda. But for some reason the concession was refused, although the route is regarded by many as the most feasible and satisfactory of any that has been proposed.

By law 100 a concession is granted a Colombian citizen to build a railroad from Ocana to the Magdalena River, the construction of which would benefit a large agricultural region.

In addition to these contracts one has been made with Americans for a railroad extending from the port of Carthagena to Calamar, upon the Magdalena River. The construction of this road would be of great benefit to Carthagena, which has a good harbor and is now connected with the river by a natural canal artificially enlarged.

It will thus be seen that there exists in this country an earnest desire for the day when the railroads shall supplant the tedious mule as a means of transportation. Liberal subsidies have been granted all the proposed roads.

It is a matter of regret that our own people have not interested themselves more in the development of the great resources of Colombia. As will be seen above, however, a beginning has been made. It now remains for us to foster and encourage the proposed international line. There should be no delay in this matter. Colombia is anxiously awaiting the results of the International Conference upon this subject, and I doubt not will lend to any reasonable project her efficient aid.

COMMERCE.

The value of imports into Colombia for the year 1888 reached $11,777,624 pesos, and the exports $16,199,718 pesos, making a total of $27,977,342 pesos. The imports of the free ports of the Isthmus are not included. The larger part of the imports are of European manufacture, and the principal articles imported comprise cotton goods, linens, woolens, iron, wrought and unwrought, clothing, and small fancy articles. The peso is valued at 77 cents United States gold.

Exports from and imports into the United States, the United Kingdom, and France.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
From United States:	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Wheat flour	294,806	310,567	353,171	342,982	326,688
Iron and steel manufactures	726,788	792,076	1,098,449	710,492	629,241
Provisions (comprising meat and dairy products)	654,231	540,867	592,942	607,474	396,881
Manufactures of cotton	269,515	339,620	443,112	376,529	231,627
Wood, and its manufactures	1,022,831	627,453	694,117	457,519	220,877
Refined sugar	173,280	229,323	226,498	227,324	205,706
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines	134,915	206,886	184,008	169,913	168,225
All other articles	2,121,046	2,248,006	2,381,668	2,031,026	1,549,716
Total	5,397,412	5,294,798	5,973,965	4,923,259	3,728,961
From United Kingdom:					
Cottons	1,378,057	2,350,607	3,166,992	3,356,092	3,523,735
Linens	308,526	324,260	315,398	320,065	316,118
Apparel and haberdashery	203,935	245,135	388,322	216,248	143,582
Woolens	641,165	246,663	284,256	335,610	422,738
Iron, wrought and unwrought	276,870	186,689	280,296	165,826	250,396
Coal, cinders, and fuel	175,588	173,155	104,537	157,368	17,004
Machinery and mill-work	151,908	216,126	186,359	122,495	127,814
All other articles	176,444	829,485	947,361	808,121	880,644
Total	3,212,493	4,572,120	5,673,521	5,481,825	5,631,981
From France:					
Manufactures of hides, skins, and leather	734,488	734,722	1,339,766	1,468,546	1,096,186
Ready-made clothing	390,283	700,798	1,115,983	772,192	928,171
Wine	640,499	875,122	762,116	864,027	394,889

Exports from and imports into the United States, the United Kingdom, and France—Continued.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS—Continued.

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
From France:	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Manufactures of wool	205,445	411,351	595,513	904,798	992,111
Manufactures of cotton	206,466	322,521	464,120	638,481	439,094
Notions (including buttons)	259,787	328,210	358,884	268,093	248,228
Iron and steel manufactures	75,009	118,450	329,895	162,414	228,170
All other articles	1,693,575	1,646,587	2,138,414	2,803,997	2,171,002
Total	4,205,552	5,137,761	7,104,691	7,882,548	6,497,851

IMPORTS.

Into United States:					
Coffee	482,539	659,501	1,437,177	1,749,862	2,170,963
Hides and skins (other than furs)	793,710	1,230,048	1,355,770	1,293,158	927,866
Fruits of all kinds (including nuts)	294,887	307,205	360,653	402,685	329,388
India rubber and gutta percha (crude)	360,116	341,981	420,929	388,691	294,606
Crude cocoa, with its leaves and shells	27,770	98,775	75,838	45,676	128,024
Chemicals, drugs, and dyes, and medicines	162,315	79,233	95,104	87,793	54,910
Brown sugar	1,151	1,493	99	123,027	27,309
All other articles	219,589	290,685	205,383	302,366	330,462
Total	2,342,077	3,008,921	3,950,953	4,393,258	4,263,519
Into United Kingdom:					
Coffee	153,699	297,864	363,664	843,847	485,098
Dye stuffs and tanning substances	194,875	120,008	59,250	133,926	133,045
Silver ore	99,685	178,036	89,694	155,631	146,521
Caoutchouc	19,203	24,551	72,136	94,483	56,052
Tobacco (unmanufactured)	17,286	13,422	31,948	61,795	4,419
Wheat	138,306	78,716	133,809	42,825	
Cotton, raw	177,272	55,819	40,363	41,457	27,666
All other articles	353,716	667,620	503,634	438,540	340,903
Total	1,154,042	1,436,036	1,294,498	1,812,504	1,193,704
Into France:					
Coffee	1,173,626	1,403,130	2,406,259	1,766,679	2,649,438
Cocoa	616,114	1,612,444	1,281,878	1,112,226	1,089,159
Indigo	1,346,821	623,907	476,854	458,853	410,737
Hides and skins	10,863	27,347	158,752	34,483	
Mother of pearl	24,872	23,365	114,386	40,779	24,042

Exports from and imports into the United States, the United Kingdom, and France—Continued.

IMPORTS—Continued.

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Into France:					
India rubber and gutta percha	*Dollars.* 28,076	*Dollars.* 44,102	*Dollars.* 108,277	*Dollars.* 133,048	*Dollars.* 82,707
Cotton, raw	17,980	5,760	79,102	45,796	65,776
All other articles	272,719	315,404	275,254	287,566	242,541
Total	3,491,071	4,055,459	4,900,762	3,879,430	4,564,400

Imports into the following named countries from Colombia by articles.

Articles.	Year ending June 30, 1888.	Year ending December 31, 1887.		
	Into the United States.	Into the United Kingdom.	Into France.	Into Spain.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Breadstuffs, wheat		133,809		
Chemicals, drugs, and dyes	87,793	118,913	500,990	
Cocoa	45,676	8,001	1,281,878	9,381
Coffee	1,749,862	363,664	2,406,259	
Cotton, raw	101	40,363	79,102	
Fruits, including nuts	402,685		114,386	
Hides and skins	1,293,158	56,524	158,752	6,734
India rubber and gutta percha	388,691	72,136	108,277	
Silver ore	3,592	89,694		
Sugar, brown	123,047			
Tobacco leaf	587	31,949		
All other articles	298,066	379,445	251,118	7,602
Total	4,393,258	1,294,498	4,900,762	23,717
Gold and silver coin and bullion	1,134,097			

Exports from the following named countries to Colombia by articles.

Articles.	Year ending June 30, 1888.	Year ending December 31, 1887.		
	From the United States.	From the United Kingdom.	From France.	From Spain.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Breadstuffs	440,798			
Carriages, horse and steam cars	37,454		41,670	
Candles	7,830	45,258		
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines	169,913	52,140	237,547	
Coal	154,194	104,537		

Exports from the following named countries to Colombia by articles—Continued.

Articles.	Year ending June 30, 1888.	Year ending December 31, 1887.		
	From the United States.	From the United Kingdom.	From France.	From Spain.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Cotton, manufactures of	376,529	3,166,992	464,120	
Earthen, china, and glass ware	44,616	40,995	78,568	
Fancy articles	42,492		757,788	
Fish	170,845		109,104	
Flax, hemp, and jute, manufactures of	102,392	381,154		
Gunpowder, other explosives, etc	47,874	64,106	124,498	
India rubber, etc., manufactures of	27,254	31,569		
Iron and steel, manufactures of	710,492	553,686	329,895	30,953
Jewelry, and gold and silver manufactures	12,986		57,671	
Leather and manufactures of	103,094	94,770	1,399,765	12,373
Malt liquors	50,872	44,903		
Oils:				
Vegetable	14,326		67,480	
Mineral	91,217			
Paints and painters' colors	24,889	33,832		
Paper and stationery, etc	130,144		163,519	50,476
Provisions (meat and dairy products)	607,474			
Silk, manufactures of	694	22,167	23,839	
Soap	94,105			
Sugar, refined	227,324			
Tobacco, and its manufactures	129,913			
Wearing apparel, including hats, etc	(*)	423,950	1,264,311	
Wine and distilled spirits	41,028		841,081	104,476
Vegetables, including pickles, etc	109,200	26,595		
Wood and manufactures of	457,519		79,152	
Wool and manufactures of	15,252	284,357	673,646	
All other articles	489,539	302,610	391,037	41,878
Total domestic merchandise	4,923,259	5,673,521	7,104,691	240,656
Gold and silver coin and bullion	791,085			

* Not specified.

The money, weights, and measures of Colombia, and the United States equivalents, are:

Money.—The peso, or dollar, of 10 reals or 100 centavos, equals 5 francs. Its value in money of the United States is (January, 1891) 77.1 cents. The peso, or dollar, of 10 reals, is the legal tender, although in the country and in the retail trade the old dollar of 8 reals is generally used and is usually meant, unless peso fuerte or

peso de ley is stipulated. It is nominally worth $1 or 5 francs, but by reason of the adoption of a paper currency, the value of the Colombian dollar is much depreciated, except, of course, at Panama and Colon where paper has not yet been introduced. There the old Colombian peso or the sol or Peruvian dollar is the legal tender.

Coins.—Nickel: 1¼ cents, 2½ cents, 5 cents; common, in every-day use, and often at a premium of 5 per cent. Silver: ½ real, 1 real, 2 reals; not coined at present. Foreign coins have long since disappeared; and any that come in are bought up at the ports at 90 to 100 per cent. premium. The gold coins are condor, worth $9.647 in United States values, and double condor.

Weights and Measures.—The metric system was introduced into the Republic in 1848, and the following are the only weights and measures recognized by the government: In custom-house business the kilogram, equal to 2.205 pounds avoirdupois, is the standard. In ordinary commerce the arroba, of 25 pounds Spanish or 12½ kilos, the quintal of 100 pounds Spanish or 50 kilos, and the cargo, or 250 pounds Spanish or 125 kilos, are generally used. The Colombian libra is equal to 1.102 pounds avoirdupois. The Colombian vara, or 80 centimeters, is used as a measure of length, for retailing purposes, although the English yard is mostly employed, and the French liter is the legal standard for liquids.

Costa Rica.

The Republic of Costa Rica is one of the five States into which Central America is divided. It is situated between 8° and 11° 16′ north latitude and 81° 40′ to 85° 39′ of west longitude, meridian of Greenwich. Its limits are: On the northwest, the Republic of Nicaragua; southeast, the Republic of Colombia; northeast, the Caribbean Sea, and southwest the Pacific Ocean. It has a regular coast line of 300 kilometers on the Atlantic and 500 kilometers of a very indented one on the Pacific. Formerly it was a colony of Spain, but it achieved its independence on the 15th of September, 1821, and since then it has an maintained republican form of government. The present constitution dates from the year 1871.

Executive.—The President, elected for four years by an electoral assembly, has the power of naming and removing at pleasure his Cabinet, composed of four ministers: Interior; Foreign Affairs, Justice, and Worship; Commerce and Finance; and War and Marine. The President is not eligible to immediate reëlection.

Legislative.—Chamber of representatives elected, as is the President, by the electoral assembly, for four years, but one-half retire every two years. The Republic is divided into five provinces and two comarcas, and these are subdivided into cantons and districts. In 1889 there were 540 electors and 26 Representatives. The Representatives are elected in the proportion of one for every 8,000 inhabitants or a fraction thereof greater than 4,000.

Judicial.—The judicial authority is vested in the Supreme Court of Justice, composed of eleven judges, elected by Congress every four years. It is divided into two courts of appeals, each with three judges, who decide the cases in second instance, and the court of cassation, with five judges, whose mission is to see that the law is correctly applied in all suits. In the province of San José there are two judges of first instance and one in each of the other provinces.

Besides these are criminal courts and subordinate judges, called mayors, throughout the Republic.

There is in each province and comarca a governor and a commandant at arms, named by the President, and in each canton there is a municipality, elected by the people and a political chief, who is appointed by the President.

AREA AND POPULATION.

The area is 23,233 English square miles and the population 213,785.

The following is a table showing the divisions and population of the Republic:

Provinces.	Cantons.	Population.
San José	San José, Escasú, Desamparados, Puriscal, Asciré, Mora, and Tarrazú, with 1 city, 6 tivons, and 74 villages.	65,261
Alajuela	Alajuela, Grecia, San Ramon, San Mateo, Atenas, Naranjo y Palmares, with 1 city, 6 tivons, and 54 villages.	53,087
Cartago	Cartago, Paraiso, Unión, with 1 city, 2 tivons, and 38 villages.	35,571
Heredia	Heredia, Barba, Santo Domingo, Santa Bárbara, and San Rafael, with 1 city, 4 tivons, and 27 villages.	31,084
Guanacaste.....	Liberia, Bagaces, Nicoya, Santa Cruz, Las Cañas, and Carillo. It has 5 tivons and 15 villages.	17,191
Comarcas:		
Puntarenas...	Puntarenas, Esparta, and Golfo Dulce. Two cities, 1 tivon, and 44 villages.	8,114
Limon	Limon and the Territory of Talamanca. One city and 25 villages.	3,447
Total.....		213,785

The capital, San José, has a population of 25,000. Other important towns are:

San José	25,000	Santa Cruz.....	5,690
Cartago.....	12,000	Nicoya.....	5,000
Alajuela.....	9,000	Puntarenas.....	5,000
Heredia.....	9,000	Guanacaste.....	
Liberia.....	5,692	Limon	

The principal ports are Limon on the Atlantic and Puntarenas on the Pacific.

Religion.—The majority of the people are Roman Catholics, and this is the established religion of the State. The Government contributes to its support $15,540, besides a subsidy of $12,000, voted for religious education. A law was passed by Congress in 1884 annulling the concordat with the Holy See. The constitution guarantees tolerance for all creeds.

Education.—The constitution makes the primary education of both sexes obligatory. In 1888 there were 201 primary schools with an attendance of 12,733 pupils, besides 80 private schools with 2,500 pupils. There are three colleges in San José; a girl's school in San José and another in Alajuela. The University of Santo Tomas in San José has professorships for various courses. The normal and model schools established in 1886 are progressing admirably.

Finance.—The revenues for 1889 amounted to 5,195,865.12 pesos, and the expenditures for the same period to 4,995,343.32 pesos. The interior debt has been reduced to $858,861.73. The foreign debt amounts to $10,900,652.94 at 5 per cent. from January 1, 1888. There are in circulation about 820,244.75 pesos of Government paper money, and 1,952,008 issued by the Union Bank. The revenues are derived from customs duties, stamped paper, liquor and tobacco taxes, sale of lands, registration fees, etc.

Army and Navy.—The standing army of Costa Rica numbers 600 men and a militia of about 31,824 men, as every male between the ages of 18 and 50 is compelled to serve in case of necessity.

Resources and Products.—The soil is so fertile that almost anything can be grown, but coffee is considered the principal agricultural industry. Bananas are also largely exported, and maize, wheat, rice, potatoes, beans (frijoles), sugar cane, etc., are commonly cultivated. The forests abound with valuable timber, woods, and plants, among which are found rare wood for cabinet work, medicinal and oleaginous plants; dye woods, textile plants, rubber, and in fact all such as flourish in tropical zones. The live stock consisted in 1887 of 233,217 cattle, 45,662 horses and other domestic animals. Hides, skins, mother-of-pearl and caoutchouc are among the articles exported from Costa Rica. There are gold and silver mines which are worked, and some which have been abandoned. Besides these there are found in various places copper, zinc, nickel,

iron, lead, and coal. There are three breweries, several stills, one large liquor factory, an iron foundry and a tool shop.

Important Enterprises.—On the 3d of August, 1888, the Republic of Costa Rica granted a concession to the Nicaragua Canal Association for the excavation of a maritime canal between the Pacific and the Atlantic Oceans, which might cross its territory alongside of the whole or a part of the frontier of Costa Rica, on the side adjoining to the Republic of Nicaragua.

In virtue of this concession and of the one which the company had previously obtained from the Government of Nicaragua, a canal is now being excavated, in which more than $4,000,000 have been spent, and is being pushed on with great energy. The company will have the free disposal of all lands and places within the territory of Costa Rica necessary to the construction of the canal, and the right to take, free of charge, from the lands belonging to the State whatever material may be found on them.

The term of the concession is for ninety-nine years, and at the expiration of that time all the property of the company that may be located on the territory of Costa Rica will become the property of the Government.

Under the same date of August, 1888, a contract was entered into between the Government of Costa Rica and Minor C. Keith for the construction of a railway from the river Jimenez to the river Frio, on the frontier of Nicaragua, and the necessary surveys are being made to locate the line.

Railways and Telegraphs.—There is a railway between Limon and Carrillo, 70 miles in length, and an extension to Cartago, comprising 51 miles, was opened in December, 1890, thus uniting the cities of Alajuela, Heredia, San José, and Cartago with the Atlantic Port. There is also a line 14 miles long connecting the Port of Puntarenas with the town of Esparta. The total length of the railroads in Costa Rica is 161½ miles. There are 31 telegraph offices and 600 miles of telegraph wire. There is also cable communication with the world through the office of the company in San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua. The number of dispatches sent over these lines in the year 1890 amounted to 163,967, which produced to the Government $49,458.21. A telephone service has been established in San José. The postal service is in a most excellent

condition, there being 71 post-offices, which handled during the past year 684,091 pieces.

Banking.—The principal banking houses are: The Anglo-Costarricense, established in 1863; the Bank of Costa Rica, established in 1867, and the Union Bank, established in 1877. The Bank of Costa Rica was formerly the national bank. The usual interest on money is 1 per cent. per month on very short credit. The Union Bank has reduced the interest to 9 per cent. per annum. There are other miscellaneous associations and agencies in Costa Rica engaged in mercantile, railroad, navigation, and other monetary interests.

COMMERCE.

The commerce of Costa Rica is maintained chiefly with Great Britain, France, Germany, and the United States. The principal importations are silk, wool, linen and cotton goods, machinery and agricultural implements, tools, furniture, glassware, tinware, hardware, and fancy articles of domestic use, such as perfumes, soap, toilet articles, etc., beer, wines and liquors of all sorts; flour, sugar, canned goods, coffee sacks, clothing, shoes, saddles, harness, books, furniture, scientific instruments, etc. San José has fourteen importing houses on a large scale, besides commission houses, representing considerable capital. Value of importations in Costa Rican money for 1889–'90 was $6,306,408, while the exportations amounted to $6,965,371. The number of vessels that entered into the ports of the Republic in 1890, was 332, carrying the flag of the United States, Great Britain, Germany, and Spain.

Table of imports and exports for seven years.

[A peso is valued at 77 cents United States gold.]

Years.	Imports.	Exports.
	Pesos.	*Pesos.*
1883	2,166,074	2,431,635
1884	3,521,921	4,219,617
1885	3,660,931	3,296,508
1886	3,538,435	3,225,807
1887	5,601,225	6,236,563
1888	5,201,922	5,713,792
1889	6,306,408	6,965,371

Exports in 1889–'90, *by articles.*

	Pesos.
Coffee	6,186,656
Bananas	569,020
Hides	56,823
Coined money	55,167
Skins	16,217
Cocoanuts	13,434
Cocoa	12,386
Dye woods	11,152
Cedar	10,046
Pearl shells	10,002
Other articles	24,468
Total	6,965,371

Commerce for three years by countries.

Countries.	1886.		1887.		1888.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
	Pesos.	*Pesos.*	*Pesos.*	*Pesos.*	*Pesos.*	*Pesos.*
United States	1,010,490	1,023,030	1,440,729	2,478,801	1,793,877	2,077,315
Great Britain	1,378,886	1,439,680	1,771,466	3,125,125	1,649,402	2,884,161
Germany	582,109	335,269	815,729	250,520	833,882	294,391
France	384,946	214,957	612,076	246,350	506,510	165,023
Spain	42,247		32,750	314	43,892	
Colombia	4,789	37,290	798,665	67,659	64,625	39,019
Ecuador	14,469		21,741		80,642	
Cuba					60,276	
Central America	103,646	123,005	101,954	59,556	149,999	249,990
All other countries.	16,069	52,576	6,115	8,238	18,787	3,893
Total	3,537,651	3,225,807	5,601,225	6,236,563	5,201,992	5,713,792

Money.—The monetary unit is the peso, or dollar, of 100 centavos; nominal value $1 in money of the United States; actual value, as proclaimed (1891) by the U. S. Treasury, 77.1 cents. The gold coins are the 10, 5, 2, and 1 peso pieces. Silver, peso, 50, 25, 10, and 5 centavos. Copper, 1 cent. The gold is worth 9 per cent. less than the English and 12½ less than the United States gold. The amount of specie coined, to date, in the country is as follows: Gold, $2,351,807.87; silver, $1,097,348.82; and copper, $1,681.91. There are besides in the Republic 1,060,000 Chilean and Peruvian soles. The paper money of the country circulates in bills of the value of $100, $50, $25, $10, $5, $2, and $1. The decimal system for moneys was adopted by decree of November, 1864.

Weights and Measures.—By decree of July 10, 1884, the French

metric system was adopted and is now in use. The following are the old weights and measures: The libra, of 16 onzas, = 1.014 pounds avoirdupois; the quintal, of 4 arrobas, = 101.40 pounds avoirdupois; the fanega, of cajuelas or cuartillos, = 1.547 bushels; the vara, of 3 pies or 36 pulgadas, = 2.742 feet.

COMMERCE OF CENTRAL AMERICA.

Exports of domestic merchandise from three chief countries to the Central American States.

Principal articles.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
From the United States:	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Breadstuffs	512,704	566,312	621,714	821,318	806,964
Iron and steel, and manufactures of	564,851	448,834	479,961	879,020	756,646
Cotton, manufactures of	268,847	287,514	377,612	446,800	492,569
Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products	145,942	136,076	159,548	265,873	270,258
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc	138,875	124,591	162,806	217,135	215,214
Wood, and manufactures of	139,156	102,327	163,890	205,160	206,900
Leather, and manufactures of	43,428	44,186	45,795	59,829	93,359
Mineral oils, refined	52,136	50,626	63,995	69,961	81,958
All other articles	802,004	681,705	785,805	1,166,478	1,222,643
Total	2,667,943	2,442,171	2,861,126	4,131,574	4,146,511
From the United Kingdom:					
Cottons	2,130,091	2,098,663	2,868,174	2,974,215	2,952,004
Iron, wrought and unwrought	120,894	132,028	392,683	336,641	488,922
Woolens	144,496	138,997	204,203	239,812	208,627
Machinery and mill work	62,160	111,331	189,477	122,198	149,066
Cotton yarns	146,049	189,969	235,110	134,540	173,505
Apparel and haberdashery	93,481	79,037	106,270	102,557	104,678
Bags and empty sacks	89,485	61,892	82,623	81,261	100,693
Hardware and cutlery	40,231	46,281	50,329	72,662	64,432
All other articles	435,941	447,450	579,533	535,964	606,187
Total	3,262,828	3,305,648	4,708,402	4,599,850	4,848,114
From France:					
Wines	22,363	40,105	30,408	51,298	57,837
Wool, manufactures of	2,447	2,091	18,484	8,236	510
Earthen and china ware	5,573	16,208	15,415	12,498	6,945
Spirits and liquors	13,629	19,913	11,561	12,738	7,468
All other articles	76,409	73,114	116,044	101,788	110,019
Total	120,421	151,431	191,912	186,558	182,779

NOTE.—This table does not include British Honduras.

Imports into three chief countries from the Central American States by principal articles.

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Into the United States:					
Coffee	3,833,372	3,091,810	4,269,967	4,567,165	5,759,014
Fruits and nuts	721,556	768,745	1,034,322	1,079,427	1,017,097
India rubber and gutta percha	799,089	843,707	1,104,890	1,092,465	919,867
Hides and skins (other than furs)	509,818	549.341	570,311	454,080	439,580
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc	137,878	151,946	162,214	111,415	116,020
Sugar, brown	254,094	441,876	434,983	262,513	78,641
All other articles	153,208	67,988	60,964	56,313	83,800
Total	6,409,015	5,915.413	7,637,651	7,623,378	8,414,019
Into the United Kingdom:					
Coffee	3,486,901	3,926,847	5,172,325	4,343,492	4,823,188
Indigo	990,664	900,955	878,564	973,465	667,630
Sugar, unrefined	43,312	126,787	39,818	96,576	2,190
Dye woods	261,433	181,457	185,847	38,650	155,003
Caoutchouc	99,281	27,807	64,330	29,525	10,935
Wood	184,981	105,842	111,365	14,133	55,045
All other articles	116,888	166,390	74,584	38,508	36,766
Total	5,183,460	5,436,085	6,526,833	5,534,349	5,750,757
Into France:					
Wood, unmanufactured	620,729	273,420	658,748	461,729	452,963
Coffee	77,278	211,022	327,133	436,553	602,630
Indigo	157,443	25,794	164,827	29,346	91,094
All other articles	108,446	30,455	36,438	112,245	30,453
Total	963,896	540,691	1,187,146	1,039,873	1,177,140

NOTE.—The commerce with France is that of Guatemala, Costa Rica, and Honduras only.

Exports from the following named countries to Central America, by articles.

Articles.	Year ending June 30, 1888.	Year ending December 31, 1887.	
	From the United States.	From the United Kingdom.	From France.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Apparel and haberdashery	(*)	162,527	7,856
Arms and ammunition		32,932	
Books, paper, and stationery	54,611		13,584
Breadstuffs	879,814		
Candles	14,061	28,707	
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines	217,135	35,311	5,830
Cotton, manufactures of	479,144	3,192,395	2,442
Earthen, china, and glass ware	33,114	22,250	15,415
Fancy articles	40,287		
Flax, hemp, etc., manufactures of	48,131	142,190	
Fish	24,934		733
Fruits	21,324		
Gunpowder and other explosives	100,748		
Iron and steel, and manufactures of	889,870	715,371	4,102
Leather, and manufactures of	75,217	33,973	
Oils, vegetable and mineral	79,375		
Provisions, meat, and dairy products	365,083		
Silk, manufactures of	3,107	44,752	5,037
Soap	19,865	34,332	
Spirits, wines, and malt liquors	158,555	4,740	41,969
Sugar	51,136		
Wood, and manufactures of	223,590		1,702
Wool, and manufactures of	18,035	220,924	18,484
All other articles	655,963	419,507	74,758
Total domestic merchandise	4,453,099	5,089,911	191,912
Gold and silver coin and bullion	362,749		

* Not specified.

NOTE.—British Honduras is included in the figures of the United States and the United Kingdom. The exports from France are to Costa Rica, Guatemala, and Honduras.

Imports into the following named countries from Central America, by articles.

Articles.	Year ending June 30, 1888.	Year ending December 31, 1887.	
	Into the United States.	Into the United Kingdom.	Into France.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc	111,947	1,642,357	164,827
Cocoa	9,310		2,641
Coffee	4,570,471	5,173,362	327,133
Feathers	427		3,587
Fruits, including nuts	1,211,613		
Hides and skins	455,988		
India rubber	1,111,719	64,330	
Sugar	286,274	67,085	
Wood, and manufactures of	19,899	593,751	658,748
All other articles	29,465	118,358	30,210
Total	7,807,013	7,659,243	1,187,146
Gold and silver coin and bullion	433,085		

NOTE.—Imports into France are from Costa Rica, Guatemala, and Hondurus; into the United States and the United Kingdom are from the whole of Central America.

are all under the jurisdiction of Congress. There are 4 superior courts in different parts of the Republic, 153 provincial criminal courts, and 656 parochial justices.

AREA AND POPULATION.

The Republic, divided into seventeen provinces, has an area of 118,630 square miles, with a population of 1,004,651, besides a great many uncivilized Indians. Quito, the capital, with a population of 80,000 inhabitants, has an elevation of 9,543 feet. It has some fine buildings, and is well supplied with European goods of all kinds.

Population by departments.

Departments.	Population.
Carchi	29,383
Imbabura	56,476
Pichincha	187,844
Léon	80,028
Tungurahua	79,526
Chimborazo	90,782
Bolivar	31,327
Los Rios	32,041
Oriente	15,850
Guayas	95,640
Manabí	64,284
Esmeraldas	11,146
Oro	21,606
Azogues ó Cañar	43,265
Azuay	104,369
Loja	60,880
Galápagos	204
Total	1,004,651

Cities of over 5,000 inhabitants.

Quito	80,000	Ambato	12,000
Guayaquil	40,000	Ibarra	10,000
Cuenca	30,000	Loja	10,000
Riobamba	18,000	Esmeraldas	9,183
Latacunga	15,000	Zaruma	6,000

Religion.—Roman Catholic is the established religion, and the constitution excludes all other creeds.

Education.—There is a university in Quito and colleges in other of the cities. There are 856 schools, 1,137 teachers, and 52,839 students. The annual expense is $243,881. Primary education is obligatory. There is a naval and a military school, commercial and technical schools, and a scientific institution in Quito with eleven professors.

Finance.—More than half of the revenue is derived from customs duties. The revenue in 1887 was 4,479,004 sucrés and the expenditures 4,428,597 sucrés. The estimated revenue for 1889-'90 is 4,252,522 sucrés and the expenditures 4,379,056 sucrés, with an addition for 1890 of 50,180 for congressional expenses.

Army and Navy.—The standing army is about 3,000 men; one battery of fortress artillery and one with field guns; 4 battalions of infantry, 2 battalions of light infantry, and one cavalry regiment. The navy consists of three steamships and two steamboats, one transport, one gunboat and one third-class cruiser.

Resources and Products.—Agriculture is in a low condition, yet the soil is capable of producing in great variety. Rice, pepper, and other semitropical fruits grow in the low lands; on the plains cotton, corn, and sugar cane flourish, and in the higher lands wheat, barley, etc. The forests are extensive and almost impenetrable.

Commerce.—The exports for the year 1887 were $7,286,031 and the value of the imports $8,253,016, making a total value of foreign commerce of $15,539,047. Cocoa, India rubber, coffee, cinchona, vegetable ivory and some of the precious metals are exported, principally to Great Britain, and the principal imports consist of cotton goods and wearing apparel. In 1889 the imports and exports in sucrés were 9,681,456 and 7,910,210 respectively, or, in United States values at 69.8 cents per sucré (1890), $6,757,656 for imports and $5,521,327 for exports.

Exports of domestic merchandise from the countries specified to Ecuador by principal articles.

Countries and articles.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
From the United States:						
Provisions (meat and dairy products)	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars. 228,813	Dollars. 174,592	Dollars. 207,378	Dollars. 211,463
Iron and steel, and manufactures of			166,032	153,669	133,765	116,313
Cotton, manufactures of			254,097	169,027	104,322	48,767
Wheat flour			24,743	28,355	63,578	130,573
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc			22,477	33,298	38,322	24,680
Fancy articles			11,182	12,271	26,579	11,055
Leather and manufactures of			19,585	21,141	19,055	7,239
Jewelry			12,063	9,965	19,106	9,911
All other articles			310,400	208,249	243,603	154,923
Total	(*)	(*)	1,049,392	810,567	755,708	714,924
From the United Kingdom:						
Cottons	348,322	750,871	1,072,404	986,236	715,511	
Woolens	68,608	122,461	223,733	231,101	179,306	
Iron, wrought and unwrought	41,234	89,617	178,708	239,772	151,548	
Hardware and cutlery	14,205	21,627	51,157	42,625	36,513	
Machinery and mill work	14,673	26,955	36,898	44,300	13,047	
Apparel and haberdashery	13,027	17,237	31,589	34,780	18,848	
Linens	11,392	35,068	27,943	25,515	18,176	
All other articles	118,401	176,937	220,185	174,790	162,397	
Total	629,862	1,240,773	1,842,617	1,779,299	1,295,346	
From France:						
Wine	49,330	82,930	45,310	47,312	83,095	
Earthen, china, and glassware	10,678	21,982	28,593	19,348	16,944	
Paper, engravings, etc	7,436	12,191	17,395	13,644	24,060	
Iron and steel, and manufactures of	(†)	6,222	13,546	20,284	15,859	
Perfumery	21,808	21,510	(†)	(†)	24,217	
All other articles	65,057	95,092	248,778	184,342	180,715	
Total	154,309	239,927	353,622	284,930	344,890	

* Not separately stated. † None stated.

Imports into the countries specified from Ecuador by principal articles.

Countries and articles.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Into the United States:	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Cocoa			311,423	530,634	234,365	150,156
India rubber and gutta-percha, crude			476,949	327,477	212,220	160,096
Coffee			55,757	58,799	124,378	81,863
Hides and skins (other than furs)			277,969	140,002	120,893	136,498
All other articles			9,071	61,715	3,149	5,381
Total	(*)	(*)	1,131,169	1,118,627	695,005	533,994
Into the United Kingdom:						
Cocoa	479,647	943,980	755,325	456,065	139,284	
Vegetable ivory	17,617	33,983	214,555	82,180	70,973	
Drugs and dyes	177,686	58,495	43,769	46,962	40,562	
Caoutchouc	1,898	(†)	(†)	14,536	19,378	
All other articles	57,945	62,174	52,417	44,387	82,284	
Total	734,793	1,098,632	1,066,066	644,130	352,481	
Into France:						
Cocoa	290,795	388,263	433,814	387,450	278,615	
Coffee	(†)	20,029	(†)	63,318	162,368	
Cocoanuts	(†)	76,378	54,113	29,041	83,606	
All other articles	10,220	3,258	127,708	89,864	31,953	
Total	301,015	487,928	615,635	569,673	556,542	

*Not separately stated. †None stated.

Commerce of Ecuador, 1885–1889.

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
	Sucres.	*Sucres.*	*Sucres.*	*Sucres.*	*Sucres.*
Total exports	4,915,120	6,565,000	10,119,488		7,910,210
Total imports			11,462,523		9,681,456

Railways and Telegraph.—There is one railway, about 50 miles in length, now in course of construction. There are about 1,200 miles of telegraph line. Ecuador is connected by wire with Colombia, and by cable with the world. There is internal river communication by way of the rivers Guayes, Daule, and Vinces, and other

streams which flow into the Amazon, which in Ecuador is called the Marañon.

Banking.—There are two authorized banks at the capital and two savings banks in Guayaquil in no way connected with the Government.

Money.—By a coinage law of March, 1884, the monetary unit is the sucré, coined on the basis of the five franc piece. Its value in money of the United States is (1891) 77.1 cents. No gold, silver, or copper money is coined in the country, the coining thereof being done in England, Chili, and Peru. There are two banks authorized to issue notes for circulation, the issue of which is conditioned on the stock of silver in the vaults of the bank; the banks are by law required to retain 30 per cent. of the value of their circulation in coin, silver, or gold.

Weights and Measures.—The French metrical system of weights and measures was adopted as the legal standard of the Republic by a law passed December 6, 1856.

Guatemala.

Guatemala, the northernmost of the Central American nations, is situated between the 13° 45′ and 17° 45′ north latitude and 88° 10′ and 93° 12′ longitude west. It is bounded on the north by the Republic of Mexico, British Honduras, and the Gulf of Honduras; on the east by Salvador and the Republic of Honduras; on the south by the Pacific Ocean, and on the west by Mexico. Guatemala enjoys great variety of climates; there are hot zones, temperate regions, and very cool localities. The port of Santo Tomás, on the Atlantic, is a large and safe harbor, whilst on the Pacific Coast there are three authorized ports, San José, San Luis, and Champerico. It was a Spanish colony until 1821, when it became an independent republic. Its present constitution was adopted in 1879, and amended in 1889.

Executive.—The President is elected by the people for a term of six years. He appoints the ministers of foreign relations, war, public works, interior and justice, finance, and public instruction.

Legislative.—The legislature consists of a National Assembly, composed of representatives elected by the people, one for every quota of 20,000 inhabitants or fraction thereof exceeding 10,000. The representatives serve 4 years. Each must be a citizen at least 21 years old.

Area and population.—The area of Guatemala is estimated at 46,800 English square miles. According to a census of 1880, there were at that date, 1,224,602 inhabitants.

Departments and population in 1888 (*estimated*).

Guatemala	139,239	Quiche	85,485
Amatítlan	34,917	Baja Verapaz	48,427
Escuintla	30,610	Alta Verapaz	103,779
Sacatepequez	40,281	Peten	8,515
Chimaltenango	57,619	Livingston	5,010
Sololá	82,316	Zacapa	41,917
Totonicapan	156,066	Chiquimula	62,878
Suchitipequez	35,500	Jalapa	34,185
Retalhulen	23,974	Juriapa	47,145
Quezaltenango	102,217	Santa Rosa	36,082
San Marcos	87,622		
Huehuetenango	130,454	Total	1,394,233

Guatemala, or Guatemala la Nueva, the capital, a fine city with modern improvements, has a population of 65,796. The important cities are:

Cities of over 5,000 *inhabitants.*

Guatemala la Nueva	65,000	Patzun	6,500
Totonicapam	26,000	Santa Rosa	6,237
Quetzaltenango	23,574	Santa Cruz de Quiche	6,000
Santo Tomás	19,000	Coban	6,000
Momostenango	16,933	Jalapa	5,722
Catarina Ixtahuacan	15,000	Sacapulas	5,589
Juan Sacatepequez	14,309	Retahulen	5,309
Chimaltenango	14,000	San Sebastian	5,209
Guatemala la Antigua	14,000	Ipala	5,209
Chiquimala	10,602	Isquipulas	5,204
Jocotan	9,437	Mazatenango	5,169
Salana	7,125	Joyabay	5,110
Tecpam Guatemala	7,025	Escuintla	5,109
Quetzaltepeque	6,593	Lucia Cotzumalguapa	5,208

Religion.—Roman Catholicism is the prevailing religion, but all other creeds have complete liberty of worship.

Education.—Primary education is obligatory, maintained by the State, free and secular. The sum spent on education in 1887–'88 (ending June 30) was $525,725, of which $253,927 was for primary education. In 1887 there were 93,627 children of school age. At the end of 1887 there were, according to official statements, 1,030 primary schools of all kinds, with 1,242 teachers, attended by 49,247 pupils. There were in addition seven high and normal schools with 1,185 pupils (315 females), a number of special schools, besides several private schools.

Products.—The main products of the country are coffee, cacao, hides, and woods. Coffee is the most important, its production having steadily increased during the last 12 years, and the estimated crop for 1890–'91 being 80,000,000 pounds. The caçao of Guatemala ranks among the best and is known as "Socamusco Cocoa."

There are nearly 60 different species of fine hard woods suitable for cabinet-making, mahogany and cedar being the most abundant.

Finance.—The foreign debt of Guatemala as reported by official returns is $4,613,500; the internal debt, $4,883,500. The following is the budget for 1890:

Revenue.	Pesos.	Expenditure.	Pesos.
Customs	2,700,000	Department of finance	1,343,074
Taxes ("contributions")	456,000	Department of "Fomento" (public works, etc.)	579,092
Stamp duties	120,000	Department of public instruction	710,364
Monopolies	1,575,000	Department of war	1,154,189
Miscellaneous receipts	209,000	Miscellaneous	823,956
Total	5,060,000	Total	4,610,675

Commerce.—The following table gives the foreign commerce of Guatemala for 5 years, in round numbers:

[The peso is worth 77 cents United States gold.]

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
	Pesos.	*Pesos.*	*Pesos.*	*Pesos.*	*Pesos.*
Imports into Guatemala	3,788,000	3,537,000	4,241,000	5,460,000	7,070,000
Exports from Guatemala	6,070,000	6,720,000	9,039,000	7,240,000	13,248,000

The chief exports in 1889 were coffee (12,704,945 pesos), hides (207,294 pesos), rubber, sugar, bananas, and spirits.

The foreign commerce of Guatemala for the year 1890 reached a total of $17,040,015, of which $7,079,370 were imports, and $9,960,645 were exports. The imports showed an increase of $2,036,075 over the previous year; while the exports showed an increase of $5,569,210 over the previous year. The large increase in exports was due to the high price of coffee and the abundant

crop; the value of the coffee exported being $9,552,590 against $5,073,215 during the previous year. The coffee was principally exported to Germany and to San Francisco. Every article of import, except flour, showed an increase; the chief increase of merchandise being cotton goods and other wearing apparel, railway supplies, hardware, machinery, agricultural implements, and liquors. The imports from the United States were $1,337,400; from England, $1,207,625; from France, $923,586; from Germany, $715,240.

The imports by articles for the same year, with their sources, were as follows:

Articles.	Value.	Countries.	Value.
	Pesos.		*Pesos.*
Specie	2,908,290	Great Britain	1,598,760
Cotton, cloth and yarn	1,139,325	United States	1,332,400
Railway, telegraph, and electric-light materials	526,935	South America	1,207,625
Woolen goods	344,795	France	929,585
Silk goods	191,205	Germany	715,240
Flour	155,320	Central America	691,855
Wines and liquors	154,670	China	121,290
Iron and ironware	122,655	Spain	112,455
Agricultural implements	104,835	Belgium	98,730
Drugs	100,775	Switzerland	85,630
Bar silver	22,400	British Honduras	70,850
All other articles	1,308,165	Mexico	62,755
		All other countries	52,195
Total	7,079,370	Total	7,079,370

The subjoined table gives the commerce of the United States (derived from official sources) with Guatemala for 5 years ending June 30:

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Imports into the United States	1,957,632	2,648,713	2,085,467	2,346,685	2,281,681
Domestic exports from the United States	523,640	553,179	887,771	969,871	1,326,388

In 1890 the principal imports into the United States were coffee ($1,988,423), hides and skins ($106,343), bananas ($96,813), India rubber and gutta-percha ($57,187), and sugar ($24,331).

The values of the leading articles of domestic export were: Iron and steel and manufactures thereof, $346,392; wheat flour, $202,411; cotton and its manufactures, $100,109; explosives, $65,972; chemicals, drugs, and dyes, $47,346, and household furniture $44,648.

Army.—Under a law passed May 23, 1888, all able-bodied men, white or half caste, who pay less than $50 of annual taxes (save when they are the only sons, etc., or high officials) are bound to serve in the army from 18 to 25 years of age in active service and from 26 to 50 years of age in the militia. In 1889 the standing army numbered 33,723 men though only some 2,000 were on duty.

Shipping and communications.—In 1888, 453 vessels of 547,911 tons entered and 442 of 546,515 tons cleared the ports of the Republic. Of the former, 354 were North American and 37 English. There is a line of railway from San José through Escuintla to the capital (72 miles) and a line from Champerico to Retalhulen (27 miles). In 1889 there were in operation 161 kilometers of railways, and under construction 299 kilometers. In 1888 there were 157 post-offices, 1,888,676 letters and postal cards were carried, 58,364 registered articles, 2,576,345 papers, printed matter, etc. In 1888 there were 1,923 miles of telegraph with 93 offices and 457,009 messages were sent. There are now (1891) 1,991⅞ miles of telegraph, 80 of which were built during 1890.

Banks.—In the capital are the "Banco Internacional," "Banco Colombiano," and "Banco Hipotecario," besides a number of banking firms. In the city of Quezaltenango there is the "Banco Occidental."

Money.—Silver coins: The dollar, or peso, of 100 centavos, par value $1, equivalent to 77.1 cents United States coin; medio-peso, of 50 centavos, par value 50 cents; peseta, of 25 centavos, par value 25 cents; real, of 12½ centavos, par value 12½ cents.

Gold coins: The onza, of 16 pesos, equal to $15.74 United States coin; a piece of 10 pesos, a piece of 5 pesos, a piece of 1 peso.

Weights and measures.—The Spanish libra of 16 ounces=1.014 pounds, avoirdupois; the arroba of 25 libras=25.35 pounds, avoirdupois; the quintal of 4 arrobas=101.40 pounds, avoirdupois; the tonelada of 20 quintales=18.10 cwt.; the fanega=1½ imperial bushels.

Haiti.

The Republic of Haiti occupies the western portion of the Island formerly known as Española or Hispañola, a rich and beautiful island of the West Indies next in size to Cuba; longitude 68° to 75°, latitude 18°. Through the center of the island is a mountain range the highest peak of which, Mount Chaco, is 6,000 feet above the sea level. There are several lakes in the South, and in the West is the Artibonite River, quite a large stream. The soil is rich, well watered and productive. The population are of African, part of mixed African, and of European descent, and their language French dialect.

Executive.—According to the constitution the President of the Republic is to be elected by the people for a term of 7 years with a salary of $24,000. He is assisted by six cabinet ministers.

Legislative.—The National Assembly is divided into a Senate and a House of Representatives. The latter is elected for 5 years by the male population engaged in some occupation. The Senators, 30 in number, are appointed by the House of Representatives from lists furnished by the Executive and the electoral college. The members are nominated for 6 years, one-third retiring every 2 years.

Area and Population.—The area of that portion of the island which comprises the Republic of Hayti is about 10,204 English square miles; the population is estimated by a native writer at about 960,000 (1887), mostly negroes and mulattoes, and a few of European descent. The most reliable authorities fix the population at 572,000.

Port au Prince, the capital, has a population of between 40,000 and 60,000 inhabitants. The language is a dialect of French known as French Creole.

Departments.—Department du Sud, Department de l'Ouest, Department de l'Altibonite, Department du Nord, Department du Nord oueste.

Religion.—Roman Catholicism is the religion of the majority of the inhabitants; all other religions are tolerated.

Education.—Elementary education is free; there are 14 school districts, 400 national schools, besides private schools and public lycées.

Finance.—The revenue and expenditures were estimated in 1887 at $6,412,957. Foreign debt, $4,320,000; and internal, $9,180,000; total, $13,500,000. Besides these figures there is a floating debt of $500,000 in notes of $5 each.

Banking.—The National Bank of Hayti has a capital of $4,000,000, in 200 shares.

Army and navy.—The army consists of about 7,000 men, chiefly infantry. The government guard numbers 650 men, commanded by 10 generals. There is 1 gun vessel of 900 tons, a corvette, and 2 sloops.

Resources and products.—The chief agricultural products are coffee, cotton, cocoa, sugar, etc. Mahogany, logwood, cedar, and other woods, besides honey, hides, wax, some tropical fruits, goat-skins, cotton-seed, orange-peel, old metal, turtle-shell, fustic, lignum vitæ, rags, and pickled limes are exported.

Railways and telegraph.—A contract has been made with a French company for the construction of a railway from Gonaïves to Gros Morne, a distance of about 24 miles.

Commerce.—Owing to the late revolution trade was depressed during the past year. The imports amounted in 1887–'88 to 6,845,597 piasters, and exports to 10,185,366 piasters. The principal articles exported are coffee, cacao, mahogany, logwood, and cotton. The trade is mostly carried on with Great Britain, the United States, France, and Germany. The imports are mostly manufactured dry goods from Great Britain; flour, rice, and provisions from the United States; beer from Germany and Holland, and fancy articles and fine goods from France. The duties have been lately increased on coffee 50 cents per 100 pounds, on cocoa 25 cents per 100 pounds, and on logwood $1 per 1,000 pounds. In 1889 the United States imports

from Hayti were $3,757,443 and in 1890 $2,421,221; for the same years its exports thereto, $3,975,461 and $5,101,464, respectively.

The subjoined table from the United States official returns indicates its commerce with Hayti for five years:

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Imports into the United States	2,603,992	1,752,537	2,918,820	3,757,443	2,421,221
Domestic exports from the United States	2,963,147	3,059,318	4,322,653	3,975,461	5,101,464

In 1890 the leading articles of import into the United States were: Coffee, $1,270,247; logwood, $993,110, and cocoa, $101,396. The values of the principal articles exported to Hayti in the same year are given below.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
	Dollars.		*Dollars.*
Pickled pork	791,957	Lard	199,791
Wheat flour	777,974	Manufactures of iron and steel	197,988
Cottons	748,954	Refined sugar	129,714
Fish, dried or smoked	570,037	Butter	112,276
Soap	284,124	Leaf tobacco	98,433
Lumber and timber	270,772	Household furniture	72,302

Money.—In Hayti the monetary unit is the gourde, a silver coin, worth in the United States currency about 96.5 cents. The paper currency in the country is about 10 cents below par (gold). In 1886 silver coins of 10 centimes and 1 and 2 centime pieces of bronze were placed in circulation; there are also 50, 20, and 10 centime pieces placed in circulation by a law of 1880. The circulation consists principally of paper gourdes and copper coins. The value of the paper gourde fluctuates greatly. French gold and silver is used.

Weights and measures.—The weights are about 8 per cent. heavier than the English, and in measures the French metric system is made use of.

The Hawaiian Islands.

The group of islands constituting the kingdom lie in the Pacific Ocean between latitude 19° and 22° 20′ north, longitude 155° and 160° west. The principal islands are Hawaii, Oahu, Maui, Kauai, Molokai, and Lanai.

Executive.—Hawaii (the "Sandwich Islands") is a constitutional monarchy. The present constitution was proclaimed August 20, 1864, and revised in 1887.

King Kalakaua I, who became King February 12, 1874, died at San Francisco, January 20, 1891. His successor to the throne was Princess Lydia Kamakeha Liliuokalani, the eldest sister of Kalakaua, who was born in 1838, and is married to His Excellency John O. Dominis, governor of Oahu.

Legislative.—The Parliament consists of a House of Nobles and a House of Representatives. The House of Nobles is composed of 24 members, each of whom must have an income of 600 livres a year, and who are elected for 6 years, one-third going out every 2 years. The House of Representatives consists of from 24 to 42 members, elected for 2 years. The two houses sit in joint session, and must be called together every 2 years. There is a privy council, the members of which are appointed by the King; and a cabinet, consisting of ministers of foreign affairs, of the interior, and of finance, and an attorney-general.

Army and Navy.—The naval and military forces consist of 250 men, authorized by law, and a volunteer force, the Honolulu Rifles, of 250 men. All natives are liable to serve, if called upon.

Religion.—All forms of religion are permitted and protected. Nearly all the natives are Christians. The Queen belongs to the Church of England, of which there is a bishop at Honolulu; there is also a Roman Catholic bishop, and ministers of various denominations.

Area and Population.—The total area of the islands is 6,677 square miles. By the last official census (December 27, 1884), the population of the Hawaiian Islands was reported as being 80,578, distributed as follows:

Population.

Natives		40,014
Chinese		17,939
Half-castes		4,218
Whites:		
Americans	2,066	
English	1,282	
Germans	1,600	
Portuguese	9,377	
French	192	
Norwegian	362	
Native children of foreign parents	2,040	
Other nationalities	416	
		17,335
Japanese		116
Others		956
Total		80,578

Population by islands.

Hawaii	24,991
Oahu	28,068
Maui	15,970
Kauai	8,935
Molokai and Lanai	2,614
Total	80,578

Schools.—The following figures are reported by the board of education for 1890:

Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.
Government native	36	768
Government English	94	6,575
Independent	48	2,663
Total	178	10,006

Nationality of pupils.

Hawaiians	5,599
Half-caste Hawaiians	1,573
Americans	259
English	139
Germans	199
Portuguese	1,813
Chinese	262
Norwegians	58
South Sea Islanders	40
Japanese	39
Other foreigners	25
Total	10,006

Postal Savings Bank.—On the 31st of December, 1889, 2,641 depositors had deposits amounting to $909,613.87. These were classified as follows:

[Postal savings bank deposits.]

Depositors.	Number of depositors.	Deposits.
		Dollars.
Americans	577	276,258.04
British	364	188,480.71
German	199	134,506.05
Hawaiians	814	122,074.24
Portuguese	164	59,592.48
Foreign societies	46	40,877.22
Japanese	325	36,733.26
Hawaiian societies	68	24,866.24
Danish	9	6,367.43
Sweden and Norway	22	5,366.56
Chinese	15	5,071.08
French	7	2,466.62
Spanish	5	1,525.61
Austrian	6	1,363.50
South Sea Islands	12	1,179.33
Others	8	2,885.50
Total	2,641	909,613.87

COMMERCE.

Imports into Hawaii, 1889, *by countries.*

	Dollars.
United States	4,308,945.67
Great Britain	674,831.42
Germany	90,741.17
Australia and New Zealand	116,191.97
China and Japan	200,925.54
France	4,781.03
British Columbia	33,124.69
Islands in the Pacific	8,596.94
Portugal	652.20
Total	5,438,790.63

Principal imports, 1889.

	Dollars.
Clothing, hats, boots	$362,657.99
Machinery	357,466.43
Cottons	291,208.95
Hardware, agricultural implements, and tools	282,213.43
Grain and feed	245,457.17
Groceries and provisions	189,976.80
Flour	171,968.29
Shooks, bags, and containers	168,121.94
Tobacco, cigars, etc	153,482.11
Fancy goods, millinery, etc	125,688.26
Oils (cocoanut, kerosene, whale, etc.)	124,635.51
Railroad materials, rails, cars, etc	110,349.61
Building materials	100,465.90
Fish (dried and salt)	90,555.23
Wines (light)	82,580.14
Ale, porter, beer, cider	77,442.20
Naval stores	76,558.92
Stationery and books	75,978.46
Spirits	74,273.74
Woolens	72,800.09
Furniture	69,670.00

Value of Hawaii's exports, 1889.

Domestic articles:	Dollars.
Sugar	13,089,302.10
Rice	451,134.03
Hides	72,973.75
Bananas	135,278.00
Wool	23,874.90
Goat skins	5,460.00
Tallow	4,214.46
Molasses	6,185.10
Cattle	2,250.00
Betel leaves	2,387.00
Coffee	8,626.20
Sheep skins	732.30
Taro flour	364.00
Sundries	7,288.10
Total	13,810,070.54
Foreign articles	64,270.86
Furnished as supplies to merchantmen	80,700.00
Furnished as supplies to national vessels	84,900.00
Grand total	14,039,941.40

Domestic exports, 1869–1889.

	Dollars.		Dollars.
1869	1,639,091.59	1880	4,889,194.40
1870	1,403,025.06	1881	6,789,076.38
1871	1,656,644.46	1882	8,165,931.34
1872	1,345,585.38	1883	8,036,227.11
1873	1,661,407.78	1884	8,067,648.82
1874	1,555,355.37	1885	8,958,663.88
1875	1,774,082.91	1886	10,540,375.17
1876	1,994,833.55	1887	9,435,204.00
1877	2,363,866.66	1888	11,631,434.88
1878	3,333,979.49	1889	13,810,070.54
1879	3,665,503.76		

ARTICLES FROM UNITED STATES ADMITTED FREE BY TREATY.

[When properly certified to before the Hawaiian consul at the nearest port of shipment.]

Agricultural implements, animals, bacon, bags (cotton of textile manufactures), beef, bells, books, boots and shoes, bran, bricks, bread and breadstuffs of all kinds, brass cocks, brushes, bullion, butter, cement, cheese, coal, cordage, copper and composition sheathing, cotton and manufactures of cotton bleached and unbleached, and whether or not colored, stained, painted, or printed; clocks, if

without glass and of woods; cutlery, doors, sashes, and blinds, edging, embroidery (if of cotton), eggs, engines, engines and parts thereof, fish and oysters, and of all creatures living in the water, and the products thereof; fruits, nuts, and vegetables, green, dried, or undried, preserved or unpreserved; flour, furs, grain, gloves, gimps, girdles (if of cotton), guns and pistols (unless mounted in ivory, rubber, or nickel), hams, hardware, harness, hay, hides, dressed or undressed; hoop-iron, ice, iron and steel, and manufactures thereof, nails, spikes, and bolts, rivets, brads, and sprigs, tacks, lanterns (without glass), lard, leather, and all manufactures thereof, lumber and timber of all kinds, round, hewed, sawed, and manufactured in whole or in part; lime, machinery of all kinds, meal and bran, meats, fresh, smoked, or preserved; mitts (if cotton), mattresses (all except hair), nails, naval stores, including tar, pitch, resin, turpentine, raw and rectified; oats, pictures (on paper), purses (if of leather), picture frames, parasols and umbrellas (if of cotton), paper and all manufactures of paper or of paper and wood, petroleum, oils, illuminating, or lubricating; organs, pianos, melodeons, plants, shrubs, trees, and seeds, pork, rice, salts, shooks, shoe horns (if of iron or steel), skins and pelts, dressed or undressed; staves and headings, starch, stationery, soap, sugar, refined or unrefined; tallow, textile manufactures made of a combination of wood, cotton, silk, or linen, or of any two or more of them, other than ready-made clothing; toys (when made of wood, or of wood and metal, except furniture, either upholstered or carved) and carriages, wool and manufactures of wool, other than ready-made clothing.

Vessels in Hawaii's foreign trade, 1889.

Nationality.	Vessels.	Tons.
American	185	125,196
Hawaiian	44	56,670
British	22	21,108
German	5	3,337
All others	13	12,268
Total	269	218,579

Finance.—The budget is voted for a biennial period.

Financial budget.

	1886-'88.	1888-'90.
Revenue:	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Customs	1,024,365	1,082,766
Internal commerce	226,842	188,662
Internal taxes	766,422	901,803
Fines, fees, perquisites, etc	149,483	608,316
Government realizations and receipts of bureaus	513,732	35,623
From loans	1,811,800	34,500
Postal savings	319,932	780,526
Total	4,812,576	3,632,196
Expenditures:		
Civil list	128,925	76,800
Permanent settlements	8,967	4,885
Legislature and privy council	60,284	22,767
Judiciary department	154,566	175,979
Department of foreign affairs	257,996	156,445
Department of interior	1,528,260	779,111
Department of finance	727,264	563,458
Attorney-general's department	279,819	259,237
Public instruction	165,913	197,610
Board of health	247,907	316,664
Miscellaneous*	1,152,384	155,784
Contingent		35,494
Total	4,712,285	2,671,430

*Including recall and cancellation of bonds.

Communications (shipping, railways, mails, and telegraphs).—Steamers connect the islands with the American continent, Australasia, and China. In the inter-island traffic, 18 steamers and a large number of schooners are constantly engaged. In 1888 there were 61 vessels belonging to the islands, of 15,406 tons. There are about 56 miles of railway in the islands of Hawaii, Maui, and Oahu. There are telegraphs in the islands of Maui, Hawaii, between Hawaii and Oahu, and round the latter island; total length, 250 miles; nearly every family in Honolulu has its telephone. In 1889 the general post-office at Honolulu received 882,094 letters and dispatched 534,576. There were 56 post-offices.

Weights and Measures.—The same as in the United States.

Currency.—Gold coins of the United States are legal tender for more than $10, and Hawaiian and United States silver coins for smaller amounts. Paper money is not in use, except in the form of treasury certificates for coin deposited there.

Honduras.

Honduras is situated in latitude 13° 10′ to 16° 2′ north, longitude 83° to 90° west, having on the north, the Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Honduras; west, Guatemala; southwest, Salvador and the Bay of Fonseca; and on the southeast, Nicaragua. The country is, in general, mountainous but well watered, its principal rivers flowing into the Caribbean Sea on which are most of its ports. Amapala is the only Pacific coast port. Near the sources of the Goascoran and the Humuya there occurs a pass in the Cordilleras chain through which it is proposed to construct a railway from the Caribbean Sea to the Pacific Ocean.

Executive.—President of the Republic elected by a direct vote of the people for a period of 4 years. The constitution requires that the President shall be a native of Central America and a resident of Honduras for 5 years; that he be 30 years of age, not in holy orders, that he have at least one child, and at least five thousand dollars invested in real estate in the Republic. The President is assisted by two secretaries of state, appointed by himself. The secretaries of state must be natives of Central America, residents of Honduras for 2 years, 30 years of age, of recognized education and good habits, and the owners of at least $1,000 worth of real estate.

Legislative.—This power resides in a Congress whose members are elected by the people, one for every 10,000 population. One-half of the representatives are elected every 2 years, and serve for 4 years. They are eligible for two terms only. The Congress meets every 2 years, and the sessions last 40 days. To be eligible for Congress a candidate must be a native of Central America, a resident of the State in which he is a candidate, 30 years of age, the father

of one or more children, and the owner of at least $1,000 worth of real estate.

Judicial.—The judicial power is vested in two courts, one established at Comayagua and the other at Tegucigalpa, each having three magistrates. These officers are appointed for life or good behavior, and can not resign except after 2 years' service. Minor courts are held in the several provinces.

Area and Population.—Honduras is the second in size of the Central American Republics, having 47,090 square miles, and a population of 431,917. The country is divided into thirteen departments, as follows:

Departments.

Tegucigalpa.	Itibuca.	Yoro.
El Paraiso.	Gracias.	Colon.
Choluteca.	Copan.	Islas de la Bahia.
La Paz.	Santa Barbara.	
Comayagua.	Olancho.	

Cities of over 10,000 Inhabitants—Tegucigalpa, 12,600; Comayagua, 10,000.

Religion.—The constitution declares that the religion of the Republic shall be Roman Catholic, but tolerates all others.

Education.—There are 2 universities and several colleges, and 573 public schools, with an average daily attendance of 20,518 children. The Government is paying especial attention to public instruction.

Finance.—The revenues of the country are derived from import dues and taxes upon certain articles of Government monopoly. They amounted in 1889 to the sum of $2,094,660, while the expenditures for the same year were $2,077,552. The national debt contracted several years ago with European houses for the purpose of building an interoceanic railroad amounts to $30,218,304.

Army.—The standing army consists of 500 men, with a militia force of 26,767 men. All able-bodied men between the ages of 21 and 25 must render active military service for at least 1 year.

Resources and Products.—The natural conditions of the country are such that it is said that nowhere in the world can a greater variety of products be found, as the staples of all climates grow naturally

and abundantly. The mineral resources are enormous, but are mostly idle because of lack of capital and labor and the absence of transportation facilities.

Railways.—There are 69 miles of railway connecting Puerto Cortez with San Pedro Sula, but only 37 miles are in operation at present because of the destruction of a bridge across the River Chamelicon. Three other lines are projected, one between Puerto Cortez and Truxillo, 150 miles; between Truxillo and Juticalpa, 200 miles; and the third between Truxillo and Roman River, 20 miles.

Telegraph and Postal Service.—There are 1,717 miles of telegraph lines in operation, owned by the Government; 16 offices, and an average of 93,000 messages sent annually. These lines also connect with the cable to North and South America at La Libertad, Salvador. The postal service of Honduras is being improved, but the mails are mostly carried by Indian messengers who cross the mountains on foot by trails known only to them.

Banking.—There are two banks at the capital, the Central or El Banco Centro Americano, and Banco Nacional Hondureño.

COMMERCE.

Hardware, silks, and cottons are the principal imports into Honduras. Bananas, cocoanuts, cattle, indigo, hides, India rubber, bar silver, gold bullion, sarsaparilla, and various woods are chiefly exported.

In the commercial year of 1887–'88 the exports amounted to 3,350,664 pesos; classified as mineral products to the amount of 1,673,449 pesos; vegetable products, 1,221,716 pesos; animal products, 367,379 pesos; coined gold and silver 78,853 pesos, and manufactures 9,265 pesos.

The following table indicates the destination of the exports for 1887–'88 and their value by principal articles. No data of imports are accessible, and the official returns are incomplete.

Exports, 1887–1888.

Country of destination.	Value.	Products.	Value.
	Pesos.		*Pesos.*
United States	2,790,405	Bar silver	1,583,035
Central America	331,959	Bananas	866,714
Great Britain	105,088	Cattle	265,368
France	81,566	Cocoanuts	110,231
Belgium	30,345	Gold bullion	78,860
Germany	6,004	Indigo	78,645
All other countries	5,297	Ox hides	57,955
		Gutta percha	58,928
		Sarsaparilla	36,282
		Mahogany and cedar	32,482
		All other articles	182,164
Total	3,350,664	Total	3,350,664

The commerce of the United States with Honduras for the last 5 fiscal years, according to the United States official returns, is as follows:

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Imports into the United States	730,559	857,919	959,331	1,215,561	984,404
Domestic exports from the United States	428,104	425,741	672,796	618,973	522,631

Money, Weights, and Measures.—The money used in Honduras is made of gold, silver, and copper, and most of it coined in the country. The gold coins are of $1, $5, and $10. The silver coins are: Un peso = 100 cents (77.1 cents United States); medio peso = 50 cents; peseta = 25 cents; diez centavos = 10 cents; cinco centavos = 5 cents; un centavo = 1 cent copper coin. The standard of measurement is la vara, which is equal to 3 feet (1 English yard = 1.0941 varas); the league has 6,666⅔ varas; the manzana = 10,000 square varas; the caballeria = 64 manzanas. The standard of weights is the pound = 16 ounces (1.014 pounds avoirdupois); the arroba = 25 pounds; the quintal = 100 pounds.

Mexico.

The Republic of Mexico is situated immediately south of the United States, extending from latitude 14° 30′ to 32° 42′ and from 86° 46′ 8″ to 117° 7′ 8″. The northern boundary is the United States; eastern, the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea; southeastern, Guatemala and British Honduras; and southern and western, the Pacific Ocean.

Executive.—The President is elected by popular vote for a term of 4 years from the 1st of December, upon which date he enters upon the functions of his office. He is assisted by a cabinet composed of six secretaries, to wit: Secretary of foreign affairs; Secretary of Government, who has charge of all matters relative to the political and constitutional government of the Republic and controls the Departments of public health, printing, prisons, etc., corresponding to the United States Secretary of the Interior; Secretary of justice and public instruction, Secretary of public works, Secretary of the treasury and public credit and Secretary of war and navy. Salary of President, $30,000 a year; salary of cabinet officers, $8,000 a year.

Legislative.—The Congress is composed of two houses. The Deputies or Representatives of the nation are elected by the people for 2 years in the proportion of one for every 40,000 of the inhabitants or a fraction over 20,000. There are two Senators from each State and two representing the Federal District; they are elected indirectly by the people for the term of 4 years, and half of the Senate is renewed every 2 years. Congress has two sessions each year, from September 16 to December 16, and from April 1 to May 31; this second session is principally devoted to the appropriation bills and the financial affairs of the nation. The members of both houses receive salaries of $3,000 per annum.

Judicial.—The judicial power is invested in the Supreme Court and the circuit and district courts. The first is composed of eleven principal judges and four substitutes, one attorney-general and one solicitor-general. They are selected by popular vote and hold office for 6 years.

Area and Population.—Mexico has an area of 751,494 square miles and a population of 11,601,347. About 19 per cent. of the population are of Spanish descent, 38 per cent. Indians, and 43 per cent. are of mixed races and some foreigners.

The following tables show the area and population of the States and the population of the principal cities and towns in the Republic:

Population of States.

States and Territory.	Area in English square miles.	Population.
Federal District	463	454,866
States:		
Mexico	7,840	778,969
Morelos	1,776	151,540
Tlazcala	1,622	147,988
Guanajuato	11,413	1,007,116
Puebla	12,019	839,468
Queratero	3,205	213,525
Hidalgo	8,161	494,212
Aguas Calientes	2,897	121,926
Michoacan	23,714	801,913
Jalisco	39,174	1,161,709
Oajaca	35,582	793,419
Vera Cruz	26,232	633,369
San Luis Potosi	27,503	546,447
Zacatecas	22,999	526,966
Colima	3,746	69,547
Chiapas	16,048	269,710
Guerrero	24,552	332,887
Yucatan	29,569	275,506
Tabasco	11,849	114,028
Nuevo Leon	23,637	244,052
Sinaloa	36,200	223,684
Tamaulipas	27,916	167,777
Durango	42,511	265,931
Campeche	25,834	91,180
Chihuahua	83,715	298,073
Cohahuila	50,904	177,797
Sonora	79,020	150,391
Territory:		
Lower California	61,563	34,668
Total	751,494	11,601,347

Cities of over 5,000 inhabitants.

Mexico	350,000	Ameca	10,000
Leon	120,000	Chalchicomula	10,000
Guadalajara	83,122	Salamanca	10,000
Puebla	78,530	Culiacan	10,000
Guanajuato	52,112	Tlacotalpam	10,000
Mérida	40,000	La Barca	10,000
San Luis Potosi	37,314	Alamos	10,000
Zacatecas	36,000	La Piedad	10,000
Queretaro	36,000	Sinaloa	9,500
Oajaca	28,000	San Juan del Rio	8,500
Colima	26,251	Sonora	8,000
Saltillo	26,000	Atlixco	8,000
Vera Cruz	24,000	Simarronas	8,000
Morelia	24,000	San Luis de la Paz	8,000
Aguas Calientes	32,355	Penjamo	8,000
Celaya	21,000	Uruapam	8,000
Orizaba	20,000	Parras	8,000
Zapotlan	18,000	Etzalan	8,000
Monterey	16,000	San Juan Bautista	8,000
Campeche	16,000	Comitan	8,000
Mazatlan	16,000	Ures	8,000
Hermosillo	15,000	Patscuaro	8,000
Fresnillo	15,000	Teocaltiche	7,500
Allende	15,000	Teziutlan	7,500
Silao	15,000	Autlan	7,000
Irapuato	15,000	Dolores Hidalgo	7,000
Lagos	13,500	Tampico	7,000
Chihuahua	12,000	Tuxtla Gutierrez	7,000
Durango	12,000	Guadalcazar	7,600
Tepic	12,000	Iguala	7,000
Toluca	12,000	Comitan	7,000
Matamoras	12,000	Tehuantepec	7,000
Pachuca	12,000	Tixtla	6,500
Sayula	12,000	Guadalupe y Calvo	6,000
Ciudad las Casas	12,000	Torreon	6,000
Zamora	11,000	Paso del Norte	6,000
San Cristobal	10,500	Cosala	6,000
Salvatierra	10,300	Cohuacan	6,000
Valle de Santiago	10,700	Ciudad Victoria	6,000

Religion.—The church is independent of the state and the constitution forbids Congress establishing or prohibiting any special religion whatever. Marriage is a civil contract, and the establishment of monasteries and religious orders is not permitted. In 1889 there were 119 Protestant churches in the Republic, but the greater part of the population profess and conform to the Roman Catholic faith. No ecclesiastical body can acquire landed property.

Education.—Great attention is being given to school matters in Mexico, and in almost all of the States education is free and obligatory. Primary education is principally at the cost of the munic-

ipalities; there are many private and sectarian elementary schools throughout the Republic. In 1888 there were 10,726 primary schools with 543,977 pupils. There are a great number of secondary schools and seminaries, colleges, and professional schools, including schools of law, medicine, military, and naval academies; engineering, commercial, and agricultural colleges, musical conservatories; an academy of fine arts, a deaf and dumb institute, a normal college, besides other schools and seminaries in nearly all of the States. The number of scholars attending the higher schools is estimated at 21,000. There are public libraries in the capital and in all the large cities of the Republic. The national library contains 150,000 volumes, and there are eight other libraries in various cities containing over 10,000 volumes each. In the national archives are stored most valuable documents and manuscripts relating to the early history of the Republic. There are many museums devoted to scientific and educational purposes. The Academy of Paintings, San Carlos, contains many fine paintings, sculptures, etc., and the Museum of Antiquities and Natural History is full of interesting specimens and objects. There are 3 meteorological observatories. About 387 newspapers and other publications are published in various parts of the Republic.

Finance.—The revenues and expenditures for 1890–'91 are as follows:

From customs duties and other taxes, $41,770,000; expenses for the same period, $38,452,804. The external debt contracted in London is 10,500,000 pounds, and the total debt in 22,721,335 pounds sterling.

Army and Navy.—The army consists of 17,307 infantry; 655 engineers; 1,604 artillery; 5,484 cavalry; police, 1,950; gendarmerie, 244; a total of 27,244. There are over 3,000 officers. This number in time of war can be augmented from the reserves to 160,963 men. The navy consists of a fleet of 2 unarmored vessels and 3 small gun boats, with 79 officers and 390 men.

Resources and Products.—Owing to its geographical position Mexico enjoys climatic advantages above most countries. For the same reason her agricultural possibilities are illimitable. From the torrid coast line, where tropical vegetation is rank, to the green

slopes of the Cordilleras, where reigns everlasting spring, where the forests and woods are dense with valuable timbers, medicinal plants, dye woods, and other trees, and herbs of commercial value, thence up to the summits of her snow-capped mountains Mexico presents a variety of vegetation at once picturesque and unusual. From Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, nearly 8,000 feet above the sea level, the plants of various zones and climates greet the eye; fields of sugar cane and groves of banana, palm, cocoanut, orange, lemon, citron, and many other similar fruits flourish under the tropical sun. At an altitude from 3,000 to 4,000 feet the vegetation begins to change; the plants, fruit trees, and flora assume the characteristics of those of the temperate zone; still farther up oaks, pine, cedar, and resinous plants mark the complete transition from a hot to a cold climate until at last scrub plants and mimosas are lost in the snow line nearly 11,000 feet above the sea level. Mines of gold, silver, mercury, lead, and copper abound. Silver mines are more largely developed than those of the other metals and furnish employment to over 100,000 men. There are some cotton and wool factories, paper-mills and earthen ware works. Live stock of all kinds is raised in Mexico. The principal crops are maize, beans, (frijoles) rice, coffee, tobacco, sugar cane, cacao, cotton, barley, and, in some States, wheat is grown. Textile plants in great variety abound.

Railways and Telegraph.—In 1889 there were open for traffic 5,812 miles of railroad and 27,861 miles of telegraph, of which 14,841 belonged to the Federal Government. There were 767 offices. There was a net work of telephone wires of 4,174 miles. There are 1,448 post-offices, and during 1889 the inland post carried 31,665,123 letters and packets, and the international 5,843,699.

Banking.—There are eleven mints in Mexico, and many Mexican silver dollars are shipped to China and other places in the Eastern Archipelago. The two most important banks are the National and the Bank of London and Mexico. The National Bank of Mexico has a capital of $20,000,000. The Bank of London and Mexico has a capital of $1,500,000. There are other banks, and concessions have lately been granted to State banks for the purpose of advancing loans for agricultural and mining purposes.

COMMERCE.

Mexico maintains active commerce with Germany, Spain, the United States, France, and England, and in lesser degree with Belgium, Italy, Central and South America. There are ten fine ports on the Gulf of Mexico and ten on the Pacific coast. The principal articles of export are: Silver, henequin, coffee, pearls, tobacco, vanilla, hides, gold, and copper. The imports are: Machinery, manufactures of cotton and wool, house furnishings, carpets, curtains, window shades, wall papers, fancy articles, and furniture of all kinds. England furnishes 300 per cent. more than the United States of carpets, rugs, window shades, and curtains, and the United States supplies more furniture than any other country trading with Mexico. The tables annexed show the commerce of Mexico for several years and the values of the chief articles of import and export.

Imports into five principal countries by principal articles.

Principal articles.	Year ending June 30, 1888.	Year ending December 31, 1887.		Year ending March 31, 1887.	Year ending December 31, 1887.
	Into the United States.	Into the United Kingdom.	Into France.	Into Germany.	Into Spain.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc..	1,268,554	418,036	90,418	23,800	20,043
Coffee	2,111,130	1,796	329,626	714	35,273
Copper ore	10,929				
Flax, hemp, and other vegetable substances..	5,239,432	277,751	176.276	10,234	18,278
Hides and skins	1,562,008			3,570	50,650
Silver ore	4,803,667	251,180	55,498	972,706	
Sugar	14,653	99,559			
Tobacco and its manufactures	20,307	275,965	118,962	1,666	
Wood, and manufactures of..	539,007	812,812	676,891	287,504	10,123
Caoutchouc	131,224				
Animals	406.261				
All other articles	1,222,717	169,734	91,962	9,996	11,103
Total	17,329,889	2,306,833	1,540,063	1,310,190	145,470
Gold and silver coin and bullion	14,032,637				

NOTE.—The imports into Germany from Mexico include those from Central America.

Exports from five principal countries by principal articles.

Principal articles.	Year ending June 30, 1888.	Year ending December 31, 1887.		Year ending March 31, 1887.	Year ending December 31, 1887.
	From the United States.	From the United Kingdom.	From France.	From Germany.	From Spain.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Animals	427,296				
Breadstuffs	345,048				
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, medicines, etc	264,987	128,588	225,677	108,766	7,452
Coal	149,635	105,905			
Cotton, unmanufactured	566,191				
Cotton, manufactures of	1,036,462	2,574,802	318,067		
Earthen, china, and glassware	87,478		106,250	54,026	
Fancy articles	32,576		422,241	154,224	45,625
Flax, hemp, and jute, manufactures of	50,179	437,216		243,236	
Gunpowder and other explosives	264,875				
India rubber and gutta percha, manufactures of	41,413	133,410		3,808	
Iron and steel, and manufactures of	1,946,948	1,050,804	149,382	118,048	48,978
Jewelry and manufactures of gold and silver	4,887		322,579		
Leather, etc., and manufactures of	85,144		359,918	61,880	
Oils	323,293			1,666	46,024
Paper and stationery, etc	123,226		229,040	6,188	313,505
Provisions, comprising meal and dairy products	390,425				
Quicksilver	256,357		64		74,676
Wearing apparel		32,391	430,091	18,564	
Wine, spirits, and liquors	196,677		566,122	10,948	491,723
Wood and manufactures of	1,280,126			7,378	
Wool, manufactures of	39,543	577,615	758,426	90,678	
All other articles	1,985,006	344,582	569,393	198,968	238,485
Total domestic merchandise	9,242,188	5,385,313	4,457,250	1,078,378	1,266,468
Gold and silver coin and bullion	319,408				

NOTE.—The exports from Germany to Mexico include those to Central America.

I.—*Domestic exports from the three leading commercial countries to Mexico by principal articles.*

Countries and articles.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
From United States:						
Iron and steel, and manufactures of	1,208,979	904,554	1,363,378	1,948,948	2,290,757	2,694,979
Cotton, unmanufactured	613,251	1,015,759	573,288	566,191	1,607,395	1,217,805
Wood, and manufactures of	317,475	310,506	748,763	1,280,126	964,310	1,303,448
Cotton, manufactures of	699,790	998,929	829,496	1,036,462	818,872	648,159
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc	202,799	176,091	197,540	264,987	329,487	362,393
Gunpowder, and other explosives	235,821	137,749	177,802	264,875	294,011	364,568
Mineral oils, refined	237,278	185,821	268,286	175,537	248,381	234,435
Corn	2,058,937	1,263,953	894,496	216,468	434,997	481,052
Wheat and wheat flour	120,595	123,544	142,408	136,752	185,746	166,769
Total domestic exports, all articles	7,370,599	6,856,077	7,267,129	9,242,188	10,886,288	12,666,108
From the United Kingdom:						
Cottons	1,924,238	2,194,972	2,504,209	2,687,296	2,817,066	
Iron, wrought and unwrought	133,400	189,112	398,080	905,209	1,796,167	
Machinery and millwork	290,657	443,280	441,333	609,062	708,161	
Linens	384,721	382,824	437,216	392,220	298,380	
Woolens	467,836	378,395	577,615	375,358	435,625	
Caoutchouc, manufactures of	120,602	134,354	133,410	148,638	123,867	
Hardware and cutlery	144,024	144,462	193,268	143,007	136,861	
Coal, cinders, and fuel	44,616	54,558	105,905	140,841	147,567	
Total domestic exports, all articles	3,873,788	4,383,252	5,385,313	6,121,906	7,361,827	
From France:						
Wool, manufactures of	495,646	694,333	758,426	1,092,849	979,559	
Wine, spirits, and liquors	604,551	499,630	566,152	638,834	703,348	
Ready-made clothing	283,266	335,703	430,091	346,124	358,858	
Fancy articles	276,203	342,064	422,241	278,700	314,740	
Hides, skins, etc., manufactures	219,347	248,222	359,918	300,499	272,915	
Cotton, manufactures of	274,090	366,250	318,067	654,108	478,520	
Paper, books, and engravings	169,529	204,866	229,040	213,508	192,110	
Chemicals and medicines	97,301	171,765	225,677	220,123	171,192	
Iron and steel manufactures	130,486	135,831	149,381	111,952	156,557	
Earthen and china ware	70,886	95,670	106,250	124,551	141,180	
Total domestic exports, all articles	3,534,837	3,901,657	4,457,250	5,312,407	5,461,366	

II.—*Imports into the three leading commercial countries from Mexico by principal articles.*

Countries and articles.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Into United States:	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Jute and other grass, unmanufactured	2,563,485	2,267,409	3,697,156	5,239,432	6,257,610	5,851,822
Coffee	979,538	1,380,756	1,837,450	2,112,130	2,895,862	3,542,851
Hides and skins, other than fur skins	1,670,125	1,853,578	1,873,834	1,562,008	1,526,915	1,579,250
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc	640,899	906,793	1,165,067	1,268,554	1,330,986	1,349,743
Animals	636,684	750,196	468,983	406,261	399,493	417,025
Wood, unmanufactured	459,702	315,929	438,153	537,600	301,142	441,620
India rubber and gutta-percha	52,268	89,637	141,147	131,224	81,800	59,846
Wool, unmanufactured	122,504	186,277	150,410	7,098	67,711	30,614
Total imports, all articles	9,267,021	10,687,972	14,719,840	17,329,889	21,253,601	22,690,915
Into United Kingdom:						
Mahogany and other hard wood	1,507,321	1,194,341	812,812	970,697	976,551	
Cigars	383,558	416,947	275,965	352,777	29,822	
Silver ore	180,786	91,383	251,179	358,286	353,089	
Dyewoods	232,735	304,969	276,427	164,181	137,016	
Hemp	185,224	183,433	224,200	125,020	56,398	
Dyestuffs and tanning substances	276,462	34,580	124,592			
Sugar, unrefined	54,714	193,570	99,559	98,187	44,236	
Total imports, all articles	3,527,468	2,877,497	2,306,833	2,215,070	2,267,760	
Into France:						
Wood, unmanufactured	561,290	515,363	676,891	438,339	402,841	
Coffee	142,469	123,094	329,626	171,083	172,855	
Flax, hemp, and other vegetable substances	75,629	114,589	176,276	102,154	50,515	
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc.	82,459	69,009	90,418	73,395	112,016	
Tobacco, unmanufactured	34,044	55,969	37,454	23,433	57,178	
Total imports, all articles	1,198,445	1,025,098	1,540,063	1,655,085	1,655,389	

Money.—The monetary unit is the silver peso of 100 centavos, 0.869 ounce in weight, 0.902 fine; its nominal value is that of the dollar of the United States; actual price about 83.7 cents (1891). The gold coins are the 20, 10, 5, 2½, and 1 dollar pieces. The silver coins are the peso, 50 centavos, 25 centavos, and 10 centavos. There are copper or nickel coins of 5, 2, and 1 centavos. The gold coinage is not in general circulation.

Weights and measures.—The metric system of weights and measures became compulsory on Jannary 1, 1884, but the old Spanish measures are still used. The vara of 3 piés, or 36 pulgadas, = 32.95 inches; the square vara, = 1,085 square inches; the libra of 2 marcos, or 16 onzas, = 1.014 pounds avoirdupois; the arroba (¼ of a *quintal*) of 25 libras, = 25.357 pounds avoirdupois; the galon of 4 azumbres, or 8 cuartillos, = 0.964 gallon; the fanega of 12 almuds, or 36 cuartillas, = 1.55 bushel.

PRICES OF PUBLIC LANDS.

The President of the Republic has approved the following schedule of prices, according to which all sales of public lands in the States, the Federal District, and the Territories of Tepic and Lower California, in the Republic of Mexico, shall be made in 1891 and 1892:

Price for hectarea.

State, etc.	First class lands.	Second class lands.	Third class lands.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Aguas Calientes	2.25	1.50	1.00
Campache	1.65	1.10	0.75
Coahuila	0.75	0.50	0.30
Colima	2.25	1.50	1.00
Chiapas	1.55	1.10	0.75
Chihuahua	0.75	0.50	0.30
Durango	0.65	0.50	0.30
Guanajuato	3.35	2.25	1.50
Guerrero	1.10	0.75	0.50
Hidalgo	2.25	1.50	1.00
Jalisco	2.25	1.50	1.00
Mexico	3.35	2.25	1.50
Michoacán	2.25	1.50	1.00
Morelos	4.50	3.00	2.00
Nueve Leon	0.75	0.50	0.30

Price for hectarea—Continued.

State, etc.	First class lands.	Second class lands.	Third class lands.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Oaxaca	1.10	0.75	0.50
Puebla	3.39	2.25	1.90
Queretaro	3.35	2.29	1.90
San Luis Potosi	2.29	1.90	1.00
Sinaloa	1.10	0.79	0.90
Sonora	1.10	0.75	0.90
Tabasco	2.00	1.90	1.00
Tamaulipas	0.75	0.90	0.30
Tlazcala	2.29	1.90	1.00
Vera Cruz	2.79	1.89	1.29
Yucatan	1.69	1.10	0.79
Zacatecas	2.29	1.90	1.00
The Federal District	5.60	3.75	2.50
Tepic Territory	1.65	1.10	0.79
Lower California Territory	0.69	0.40	0.29

above the sea level; in it are situated the great lakes of Nicaragua and Managua.

Managua, the capital, contains about 18,000 inhabitants. Other chief cities are Leon, Granada, Rivas, and the principal port, Carinto.

Cities of over 1,000 *inhabitants.*

Leon	25,000	Masaya	10,000
Managua	18,000	Rivas	8,000
Granada	15,000	Realejo	5,000
Chinandega	12,500	Greytown	1,200

Religion.—The people of Nicaragua are mostly Catholics, but there is absolute freedom of religious worship.

Education.—A great deal has been done of late years to improve the system of education, and for that purpose teachers from the United States and Europe have been secured. There were in 1887, 251 schools, with an attendance of 11,914 children, besides a number of colleges and private schools.

Finance.—The revenues in 1888, amounting to $3,814,140, were mostly derived from custom-house duties and government monopolies on spirits, tobacco, and gunpowder. The expenditures were $4,024,602, for salaries of officers, interest on the public debt, and the maintenance of an army. Nicaragua has no foreign debt, and her local debt amounts to only $1,592,000.

Army.—There are 700 soldiers in the regular army and 25,000 belonging to the militia.

Resources and Products.—The products of Nicaragua are numerous and valuable. In the regions of the northwest coffee is grown in large quantities; Brazil woods are found in abundance in the forests. Plantations of sugar, indigo, and cacao abound everywhere between the lakes and the Pacific. Potatoes and maize thrive in the uplands, while on the eastern side of the lakes is a great grazing country, supporting thousands of cattle. Dense forests, rich in rubber, cedar, mahogany, and dyewoods are common. All over the country maize, plantains, bananas, and other tropical fruits grow in abundance. The rich mines of various metals can be counted as one of the principal features of the country. By reason of the recent discovery of gold, a new mining law has just been adopted by the Government.

Railways.—There is only one line in operation. It is divided into two sections. The first, from Corinto to Momotombo, runs for 58 miles; and the second, from Managua to Granada, for 32 miles. It is proposed to build a line from San Juan del Sur via Rivas to San Jorge, on Lake Nicaragua. Also a line from Chinandega to El Viejo, 19 miles, from Matagalpa to the east side of Lake Managua; and a concession has been given to build a line which will connect Matagalpa with the eastern coast, a distance of 90 miles.

Postal and Telegraphic Service.—In 1884 the post-offices of the country carried 1,684,935 pieces, at an expense of $25,000, while the revenues amounted only to $12,000. In 1890 there were in Nicaragua 1,549 miles of telegraph, which united the cities of Managua, Granada, Rivas, Corinto, Masaya, Leon, San Carlos, Greytown, and San Juan del Sur. At this last point the office of the submarine cable is kept, and dispatches from any part of Nicaraugua can be sent all over the world.

Banking.—There is but one incorporated bank, through which most of the business of exchanges, discounts, etc., is done, but many private capitalists carry on a banking business.

Commerce.—The imports in 1888 amounted to $2,146,000, being the value of manufactured goods brought from the European and American markets. The articles exported during the same year were principally coffee, rubber, woods, gums, indigo, sugar, cacao, and bananas. The exports were valued at $1,522,000.

Imports into Nicaragua in 1888 *by countries.*

	Dollars.
Germany	766,000
Great Britain	252,000
United States	395,000
France	351,000
Central America	268,000
Italy	42,000
Colombia	20,000
Spain	16,000
Chili	8,000
All other countries	28,000
Total	2,146,000

The exports went principally to Great Britain 665,000 pesos, to Germany 253,000 pesos, to France 246,000 pesos, to the United

States 234,000 pesos, and to Central America 196,000 pesos. The leading exports are India rubber and coffee. In 1887 bananas to the value of 249,433 dollars were exported.

The commercial intercourse of the United States with Nicaragua for 5 years ending June 30 is indicated in the following table, based upon the United States official returns:

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Imports into the United States	1,067,902	1,662,162	1,496,171	1,747,246	1,655,690
Domestic exports from the United States	471,671	701,151	861,156	900,813	1,270,073

The chief imports into the United States for the year ending June 30, 1890, were: Coffee, $642,467; crude India rubber and gutta-percha, $502,271; bananas, 251,063; hides and skins (other than fur skins), $154,817, and wood, unmanufactured, $52,060. The United States exported principally in that year iron and steel and manufactures thereof to the value of $292,748; wheat flour, $115,154; wood, and manufactures thereof, $105,783; provisions (comprising meat and dairy products), $104,489; cottons, $99,911, and chemicals, drugs, and dyes, $69,500.

Money, weights, and measures.—The Peruvian and Chilian sol, and the French 5 franc piece, are received in the country at their par value of $1, and are the coins most used. The small coins of 5, 10, 20, and 25 cents are generally of American and Spanish coinage.

The standard of measurement is la vara, which is equal to 3 feet (1 English yard = 1.0941 varas); the league has 6,666⅔ varas; the manzana = 10,000 square varas; the caballeria = 64 manzanas. The standard of weights is the pound = 16 ounces (1.014 pounds avoirdupois); the arroba = 25 pounds; the quintal = 100 pounds.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

A concession for this ship canal was granted by the Republic of Nicaragua to the Nicaragua Canal Association of New York in April, 1887.

The Maritime Canal Company was organized for the purpose of

executing the work, and is proceeding with the construction of the canal. This company was incorporated by the United States by act of Congress, on the 20th of February, 1889.

The Nicaragua Canal Construction Company is now executing the work under contract with the Maritime Canal Company.

There was granted to the company of execution one year in which to commence the definite surveys, and one and one-half years in which to conclude the surveys and begin the construction of the canal, and ten years additional for its completion.

On the 8th of October, 1889, Nicaragua, by formal acknowledgment, recognized the initiation of the work of construction, and in September, 1890, appointed a commission for the purpose of making an examination as to the observance by the company of the provision in its concession, which required the expenditure of at least $2,000,000 within the last year of the second term. With the report of this commission before it, Nicaragua made formal acknowledgment of the fulfillment of the condition above referred to.

The total length of the canal route is 169.5 miles. The summit level is Lake Nicaragua, 110 feet above tide water. This is reached by means of three locks on either side. The canal is to have a bottom width of from 80 to 120 feet, and an upper width of from 80 to 288 feet. The depth is to vary from 28 to 30 feet. Of the entire route 142 miles are included in the river San Juan, the lake, and in the artificial basins. The total length of the summit-level reach is 151 miles, and will be available for rapid navigation.

The total estimated cost of the canal is $90,000,000, exclusive of bankers' fees, commissions, and interest during the construction.

With tonnage dues at the rate charged on the Suez Canal a total of $17,500,000 revenue is assumed as probable. It is estimated that the canal will occupy six years in its construction.

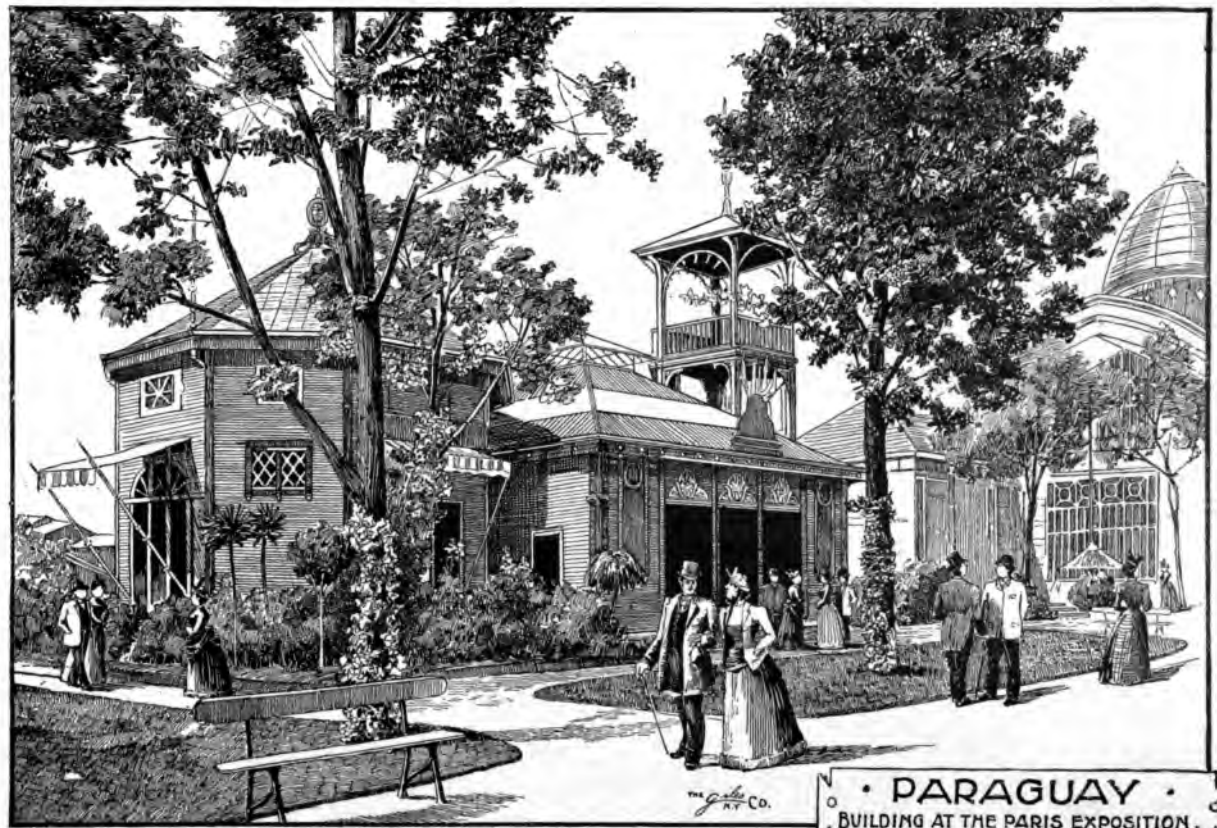
The officers of the Canal Construction Company are as follows: President, Warner Miller; Vice President, A. C. Cheney; Treasurer, Henry R. Hoyt; Secretary, J. W. Miller; Attorneys, Daly, Hoyt & Mason; Chief Engineer, A. G. Menocal; General Manager, Geo. W. Davis. The office of the company is at No. 44 Wall street, New York City.

Paraguay.

Paraguay is situated in the central part of South America between 22° 4′ and 27° 35′ south latitude and 54° 32′ and 58° 40′ of longitude west. It is divided by the Paraguay River into Eastern and Western Paraguay, or, as the latter is called, Chaco. It is completely surrounded by the Republics of Brazil, Argentine, Bolivia, and Uruguay, from which it is partly separated by the rivers Parana, Paraguay, and Pilcomayo, and from Brazil by the Apa River and a range of hills which are not over 2,200 feet above the level of the sea. Paraguay is about the size of England, and one twenty-fifth that of the United States. The result of a survey made in 1870 gave the land in miles as follows: Arable, 42,600; hills and forests, 27,000; yerba fields, 5,040, besides 15,360 miles of private lands, making a total of 90,000 miles. It is estimated that there are now about 500,000 acres under cultivation.

Executive.—The executive power is vested in a president, elected for four years by an electoral college, who can not be re-elected until after an interval of two terms. He receives an annual salary of $9,000, and the vice-president, elected for the same term, receives a salary of $4,500. The cabinet is composed of five ministers, to wit: Interior; foreign affairs; finance; justice, religion, and public instruction; war and marine. These ministers each receive $3,000 per annum.

Legislative.—There are two houses of Congress, a senate and a chamber of deputies. The members are elected directly by the people by plurality of suffrages. The senators are elected for six years, but are renewed by thirds every two years and are named in the ratio of one for every 12,000 inhabitants. The deputies are



PARAGUAY

BUILDING AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Religion.—The established religion is Catholic, but all others are tolerated. The head of the State church is a bishop at Asunción, and there are priests in every parochial district. The head of the church must be a Paraguayan.

Education.—The official and common language is Spanish, but the Guarani dialect is still spoken by the lower classes. Since November 1, 1881, primary education has been compulsory for children of both sexes. Besides the bureau of education, there is a council appointed to promote learning among the people. The schools are supported by a special tax levied under the educational law of January, 1888. In 1887 there were 138 schools, with an average attendance of 15,180 pupils of both sexes. In 1888 there were 160 schools, attended by 28,526 pupils. The amount expended for school purposes in 1887 amounted to $158,459; in 1888, to $289,968.42. The national college occupies one of the finest buildings in Asunción. The Lyceo de Niñas is in charge of a North American lady and is attended by forty young ladies belonging to some of the best families in Asunción. Asunción has a public library, five daily papers, and one illustrated monthly. There are many charitable institutions, hospitals, asylums, and mutual aid societies.

Charitable Institutions.—There are hospitals, orphan asylums, and houses of refuge for the poor, crippled, and indigent. The foreign population have various associations to attend to the necessities of their countrymen and members in cases of illness, etc. The best organized are those of the Spaniards, Italians, and Germans, which are amply equipped with funds.

Finances, Revenues, and Expenditures.—The total receipts of the Government for 1888 amounted to $3,551,445.54. The sources of revenue were as follows: Custom dues, $1,389,132.10; receipts from various sources, $246,868.29; receipts from sales of public lands and "yerbales," $1,915,445.15. Compared with the receipts of 1887 we find an excess in favor of 1888 of $495,352.08. The national debt was reduced on January 1, 1888, to $1,068,891.53, and is distributed as follows: Public funds, $21,699.20; bills of exchange, $102,962.33; fiduciary titles, $944,230. All the interest upon this debt as well as

that accruing upon the English loans are paid with the most scrupulous punctuality. The foreign debt was reduced by treaty in London, December 4, 1885, to $4,250,000. The interest on this debt is 2 per cent. for the first five years; 3 per cent. for the five following years, and 4 per cent. for the remainder of the time. From the eleventh year a sinking fund payment of one-half per cent. will be made. All these obligations are promptly met by the Paraguayan Government.

Army and Navy.—The army consists of 623 men organized in 1 battalion of infantry, 2 squadrons of horse, and 1 battery of artillery. There is also a national guard which may be called out in time of emergency. The navy has one screw steamer of 440 tons carrying 4 guns. There are two other small steamers in the service.

Resources and Products.—In 1887 there were 730,000 sheep, 32,000 horses, 62,000 goats and other domestic animals. Besides yerba, the principal product, tobacco, corn, rice, wheat, manioc, cotton, barley, and sugar are grown. Only about 158,100 acres of land were under cultivation in 1887. There is no country in the world with greater variety of woods of all kinds applicable to industry. Amongst those used for tanning purposes may be mentioned the algaroba and quebracho; for dyeing—algarobilla, indigo, annotto, used for coloring butter, cheese, etc., and many others. Resins, dragon's blood, copal, lignum-vitæ, etc., balsams in many varieties, gum elastic, etc., abound. Amongst the indigenous textile plants for clothing may be mentioned cotton, which gives a plentiful crop; ramie, jute, palm, pineapple, mapajo and other fibrous plants, the latter producing more luxuriantly than cotton, and used by the natives in the manufacture of clothing. Of medicinal drugs, we find copaiba, rhubarb, sassafras, jalap, sarsaparilla, nux vomica, and licorice. The fauna is similar to that of Brazil and the Argentine Republic and comprises monkeys, tapir, peccary, armadillo, carpincho, deer, tiger cat, nutria, chinchilla, and many others. Birds in endless variety fill the air with song and vie with the blossoms of the woods in brilliant coloring. The rivers swarm with fish of good quality and carry upon their surfaces many varieties of sea fowl, wild geese, and ducks. American ostrich abound.

Mineral.—Quartz, agate, onyx, granite, basalt, saltpeter, white clay, marble, carbonates, gypsum, kaolin, magnesium, iron, copper,

quicksilver, etc., exist in more or less quantities, and are all ready at hand for use in mechanics, arts, and sciences.

Manufactories.—Primitive stills for distilling the juice of the sugar cane into rum may be found in almost every village of Paraguay. There are two sugar mills and two steam flouring mills, two steam soap factories, two macaroni factories, two match factories, a manufactory of artificial ice, two breweries, a few steam sawmills, several tanneries, numerous brick factories, and two factories for making vermicelli, which is used in one of the national dishes known as *sopa de fideos*, a mixture of boiled vermicelli, tomatoes, and eggs, making a very palatable soup. An extract from Consul Hill's report will be found interesting:

> The potteries of Ita produce some very curious and excellent articles. Towels and other articles are made at Aragua of native materials. The women throughout the country make very intricate puzzle rings of gold, and handkerchiefs and embroidery of nanduty lace, which are famous in this part of South America. All these are remarkable for the delicacy of work and the originality of design. An American is engaged near Aragua in the extraction of essences from oranges, and hopes for good results. The essences find a European market.

Railways and Telegraph.—From Asunción to Villa Rica there is a railway 92 miles in length, with a telegraph, and another line of telegraph connecting Asuncion with the Argentine Republic. The proposed railway to Bolivia has been partly surveyed and the work is being pushed forward. A project for a line from Villa Pilar to Paraguari is before the Paraguayan Congress. A tramway extends from the port of Asuncion to Villa Maria and there are other tramways in the Republic. Several fine lines of steamboats connect Paraguay with Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, through which ports the commerce of Paraguay is carried on. Asunción has an extensive network of telephonic wire.

Post-Offices.—In 1888 the interior postal communications numbered 256,267; exterior, 282,826—a total of 539,153 letters, newspapers, etc., transmitted.

Banks.—There are several banking houses in Asunción, the most important being the Banco Nacional, Commercial, Territorial and the Hypothecary Bank; they were all established by private

capital and pay good profits. The National Bank is the oldest, and though private, is patronized by the Government. It is authorized to issue notes and enjoys other privileges, amongst them that of establishing branches in all of the departments. According to the last report made by the director it did a business in 1887 of $40,949,-574.21, being $12,194,471.54 in excess of the previous year. The deposits and payments of the year 1886 amounted to $23,491,981.36, being an excess over those of the year 1887 of $9,193,682.86. The total profits of the year 1887 were $216,317.93, enabling the bank to pay a dividend to the stockholders of 15 per cent.

COMMERCE.

The total value of imports and exports for the year 1887 amounted to $4,447,726.58; in 1888 it reached $5,878,466.30, an excess over 1887 of $1,430,639.72. The imports and exports of 1888 were divided as follows: Imports, $3,289,757.77; exports, $2,588,608.53; excess of imports, $701,149.24.

The raw material produced by Paraguay is exported to, and manufactured articles are imported generally from, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, which monopolize the trade with Paraguay. The exports may be summed up in the following articles:

	Kilos.		Kilos.
Yerba mate	6,000,000	Hides	100,000
Tobacco	7,000,000	Oranges	50,000,000
Cigars	25,000,000	Timber	500,000

In lesser quantities are also exported starch, preserved fruits, lumber, railway sleepers, essences, sarsaparilla, horsehair, ostrich plumes, deerskins, etc. The principal articles imported by Paraguay are sugar, fodder, flour, salt, sail, beer, wine, crockery, calicoes, and in fact all kinds of dry goods. The commerce of Paraguay during the seven years named shows the following values:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1881	1,204,469.17	1,928,548.79	1885	1,524,000.00	1,493,000.00
1882	1,320,125.97	1,650,679.19	1886	1,621,000.00	1,571,000.00
1883	953,076.62	1,766,459.70	1887	2,442,116.00	2,005,610.68
1884	1,448,000.00	1,572,000.00	1888	3,289,757.77	2,588,608.53

The excess of imports over exports would be largely reduced were account taken of the exports of lumber and other productions which are free of duty, and are therefore not reported. About 500,000 pesetas worth of goods are annually imported which are free of duty, such as machinery, agricultural implements, seeds, mineral coal, bar iron, printing presses and type, books, typographical and lithographic appliances, scientific articles, art materials, soda, etc. These imports may be proportioned as follows: From England 48 per cent., and the remainder from France, Italy, Germany, Spain, Argentine Republic, Uruguay, Belgium. Navigation is very active, principally on the Paraguay River, where it is not unusual to see in the port of Asunción from thirty to forty vessels carrying the flags of nearly all countries.

Money.—The national dollar or peso equal to 5 Spanish pesetas, is equivalent to 73 cents in the United States (1890). The dollar is subdivided in 100 centavos. Gold and silver currency of all countries is received and circulates freely. Since the end of the war of 1865–'70 an extensive paper currency has been introduced into the Republic.

Weights and Measures.—One tonelada, 20 quintals = 2,028 pounds avoirdupois; 1 quintal, 4 arrobas = 101.40 pounds avoirdupois; 1 arroba, 25 libras = 25.35 pounds avoirdupois; 1 libra, 16 onzas = 1.014 pounds avoirdupois; 1 onza, 8 drachms = 1.014 ounces avoirdupois; 1 pipa, 191 frascos = 2.438 hogsheads; 1 barrel, 32 frascos = .8028 barrel; 1 frasco, 4 cuartos = .8 gallons; 1 cuarto = .8 quarts. For measuring grain, lime, salt, etc., the fanega of 12 almuds is used, which is equal to 1.547 bushels.

Long Measure.—The Paraguayan square league is equal to 4,307 acres, being 1,743 hectares. One legua, 5,000 varas = 2.6 miles; 1 cuerda of 83½ varas = 76.2 yards; 1 vara of 3 piés = 2¾ feet; 1 pié of 12 pulgadas = 11 inches; 1 pulgadá of 12 lineas = .9169 inch; 1 linea = .0763 inch.

The metric and decimal systems are in general use throughout the Republic, although the old weights and measures are still somewhat employed.

Peru.

Peru is situated between latitude 3° 25′ and 18° south and longitude 67° 30′ and 81° 20′ west, having Ecuador on the north, Bolivia and Brazil on the east, on the south Chili, and on the west the Pacific Ocean. The climate of Peru is agreeable and healthful in the interior. In summer the temperature ranges from 80° to 84° and in winter from 60° to 64° Fahr.; the climate of the coast is sultry and the soil for the greater part arid and destitute of timber.

Executive.—Like the United States, the Republic of Peru elects a President for four years. There are two vice presidents, elected for four years, who take the place of the President in case of death or incapacity. The President appoints his cabinet of five ministers.

Legislative.—Politically, the Republic is divided into nineteen departments, and these subdivided into provinces. There are two houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives; the former is composed of deputies from the provinces in the proportion of one for every 30,000 inhabitants or a fraction thereof exceeeding 15,000. The representatives are named by the electoral colleges of the provinces of each department. The parochial electoral colleges send deputies to the provincial colleges, who send the representatives to congress in the proportion of two deputies when a department has two provinces and one other for every other two provinces.

Religion.—The Roman Catholic is the recognized religion of the State, but other religions are tolerated.

Education.—Primary public schools are maintained by the municipal governments, and high schools by the Government in the capitals of the departments. There are in existence 1,177 primary schools, of which 813 are municipal, 333 private, and 31 are maintained by charitable or religious societies. Pupils are enrolled to the number of 71,435, of whom 48,456 are boys and 22,979 girls.

Of the total, 53,276 are in the public schools. The average attendance is about 70 per cent. of the enrollment. In Lima there is a university, San Marco's, the most ancient in America. Charles V granted its charter. Jurisprudence, medicine, theology, and the sciences are taught. The library connected with the university contains over 20,000 volumes. Lima has other colleges and schools with good collections and laboratories and a public library with valuable works. There are, besides the colleges and schools in the various departments and provinces, two minor universities in Cuzco and Arequipa.

Finance.—The principal income was formerly derived from the sale of guano and from customs. There are two forms of direct taxation—a poll tax for every man between the ages of twenty-one and sixty years, and a tax on the rent from real estate at the rate of 3 per cent. The revenue for 1889–'90 was 6,275,197 soles, and expenditures for the same period 5,891,958. This revenue was derived from customs, direct taxes, railways, post office, telegraphs, and other miscellaneous receipts. Peru has a large internal debt. The foreign debt contracted in England amounted to a total of £31,579,080, but it has been wholly canceled in virtue of a contract with the bondholders.

Army and Navy.—The Peruvian army consists of 6 battalions of infantry, with 2,400 men; 2 cavalry regiments, 600 men; 2 brigades of artillery, 500 men; and a gendarmerie of 2,400 men, making a total of 5,900 men. The navy consists of three steamers.

AREA AND POPULATION.

The last census reported the area as 463,747 English square miles, and the population as 2,621,844, not including about 350,000 uncivilized Indians.

Population by departments.

Departments.	Area in English square miles.	Population.
Piura	13,931	135,502
Cajamarca	14,188	213,391
Amazonas	14,129	34,245
Loreto	32,727	61,125
Libertad	15,649	147,541

Population by departments—Continued.

Departments.	Area in English square miles.	Population.
Ancachs	17,405	284,091
Lima	14,760	226,922
Callao		34,492
Huancavelica	10,814	104,155
Huánuco	33,822	78,856
Junin		209,871
Ica	6,295	60,111
Ayacucho	24,213	142,205
Cuzco	95,547	238,445
Puno	39,743	256,594
Arequipa	27,744	160,282
Moquegua	22,516	28,786
Apurimac	62,325	119,246
Lambayeque	17,939	85,984
Total	463,747	2,621,844

Lima, the capital, has a population of 101,488. Other important towns are:

Cities of 5,000 and over.

Callao	35,492	Ferenafe	8,000
Arequipa	35,000	Huancavelica	8,000
Cuzco	30,000	Truxillo	8,000
Ayacucho	20,000	Lambayeque	6,000
Pasco	15,000	Moquegua	6,000
Jauja	15,000	Puno	6,000
Chilayo	14,000	Tarma	6,000
Cayamarca	12,000	Cojalambo	6,000
Piura	12,000	Chachapoyas	6,000
Tacna	10,000	Tarapota	5,350
Moyabamba	10,000	Payta	5,000
Cajamarquilla	8,000	Chucuito	5,000

Mineral resources are great and varied. The salt deposit on the coast, near Huacho, some fifty miles north of Callao, and at Sechura, on the northern coast, is perhaps sufficient for all the American Continent; and as it is formed into masses by percolation of sea water through a peculiar, porous rock, it is inexhaustible—a natural factory, with the ocean's limitless supply of material, that runs day and night.

Sulphur is found in rich deposits, at Tumbez, on the northern coast, and near Arequipa, in the Southern Mountains, samples of which have analyzed at over 99 per cent. of pure sulphur.

Gypsum has been found near Sechura, and asphalt is said to exist in vast deposits at Talara, near the port of Payta, in the north.

Petroleum exists in great quantities near the same place and near Tumbez.

Cinnabar exists in the Departments of the Sierras, probably in both Huancavelica and Ayacucho.

Coal deposits are found in the Cordilleras of the North, near Chimbote, and higher up, in the Despoblado, both bituminous and anthracite exist; but transportation to some of the richest of these deposits is yet impossible, and a great coal wealth is perhaps reserved for future development, when railway facilities are supplied to these localities.

Silver, for which the country is famous, exists at various points all through the more elevated "Despoblado" and Sierra—north, central, and south.

Gold is found in the washings of the mountain streams leading into the Amazonian rivers, and the southeastern mountain provinces of Carabaya, Cuzco, and Sandia are rich in auriferous ores. The gold deposits along the slopes of the Eastern Cordillera are too numerous for detailed mention here, though, owing perhaps to the remoteness from the coast and difficulty of transportation, the development of gold mineral has been small in comparison with that of silver.

Products and Agriculture.—The arable lands of Peru are very limited compared with the extent of desert, mountains, and thus far untenable wilderness of the "Montaña." The great bulk of lands cultivated are on the coast and in the Sierra, the largest agricultural interests being on the coast. The small amount of tillage in the Montana is of the most insignificant truck-patching kind, though that region is capable of great and varied productiveness.

Sugar is the most extensive crop planted. In the northern coast provinces the cane is set but once in six or seven years; in the latitude of Lima once in three years. The yield has been as high as one hundred thousand tons; now it is about seventy thousand tons,

some fifty thousand tons of which, worth about four million dollars, is exported. A large quantity of rum is made from the cane juice also, which is used, among other purposes, for cooking fuel and illuminating. Some of the haciendas are provided with sugar houses, costing hundreds of thousands of dollars, equipped with the most improved machinery and with narrow-gauge railways that afford steam carriage for the cane from the fields to the sugar-houses.

Cotton is quite an important crop. In the north it grows on a tree, which bears when two years old, and continues bearing perennially for a number of years. On the same plant may be seen the flower, the boll, and the full-blown pod. This growth is of a coarse texture and is used largely for admixture with wool. In the south the cotton plant grows as with us, but the principal product is from the north. The crop is valued at about three million dollars annually.

Rice also grows on the northern lowlands, and, though uncertain, it yields in good years richly.

Grapes, called the finest in the world, flourish, especially in the southern coast provinces of Ica and Mocagua. The wine produced annually is valued at about four million dollars.

Coffee, of a very fine quality, is produced in the lower levels almost anywhere, but the supply is hardly adequate to the home demand.

The Irish potato, indigenous to Peru, grows wherever planted, and in some places wild. The primitive, uncultivated potato is hardly larger than a hazel nut. But with cultivation it has developed into great perfection and size. On the great elevations of the Sierra it is a most important and in some places the staple crop and chief dependence of life.

Corn grows everywhere, except at the greatest elevations, and in some places yields two crops a year. It supplies a staple of life for all classes, and not only affords food, but a stimulant for the common people in the form of "chicha," the national drink.

Wheat grows in certain localities of the Sierra, but is little cultivated.

Barley is grown in the Sierra for pasturage; the cold does not permit it to ripen.

Alfalfa, a sort of luxuriant clover, is raised on the coast, in the valleys, and on the fields of the Sierra. It is perennial, and supplies nutritious food for stock, fed as it is in its green state.

Oats are grown to a limited extent in the mountains.

Cocoa, especially of Cuzco, is said to be unsurpassed, and it flourishes in the protected valleys of many localities.

Coca, of which cocaine is made, grows wild, and is cultivated to a considerable extent. It flourishes best in the hot, deep valleys of the Eastern Cordillera.

Wool is an important product, chiefly of the mountain districts, the export being valued at from four to five million dollars per annum.

An hacienda sometimes has from fifty to one hundred thousand sheep.

A good deal of low-grade stock is reared by the people in some districts of the mountains.

Cinchona, or Peruvian bark, originally supplied from the interior of Peru and Bolivia, has measurably failed, through wanton destruction of the trees in taking it. The chief supply now is furnished from India, where the English introduced the plant.

The coast country and the sheltered valleys of the mountains and the regions east of the Cordillera are rich in fruits and vegetables, which are abundant the year round.

Caucho, or India rubber, is the chief export from the forests of Montana, though there are many others, including sarsaparilla, tobacco, ivory nuts, etc.

While on the large estates the most improved machinery is used in cultivation of sugar, on the chacras or small farms one may still see the forked stick used as a plow, drawn by a pair of oxen. The natives are not favorably inclined to innovations, and as the soil is immensely fertile and needs but to be tickled into productive humor with a scratch of its surface, even many of the hacendados engaged in general farming still tolerate the primitive methods because of their cheapness and simplicity, and because they are suited to the stolidity of the Indian laborers.

Railways and Telegraph.—Peru has about 1,625 miles of railway, and 1,382 miles of telegraph wire. It is in cable communication

with the whole world. A telephonic system is in operation between Callao and Lima. The post office handled in 1887 1,833,689 letters, postal cards, newspapers, etc. There are 230 post offices in the Republic.

Banking.—There are several banks in Lima, and others at Piura, Trujillo, Arequipa, Tacna, and other large towns.

COMMERCE.

The commerce of Peru is mainly with Great Britain, but in late years there has been considerable trade with Germany.

The principal ports are: Callao, Paita, Eten, Salaverry, Chimbote, Pisco, Mollendo, Arica and Iquique. The main imports comprise machinery, cotton, coal, and woolen manufactures. The imports of cotton goods amounted in 1888 to $2,393,714. The exports are guano, cubic niter, sugar, wool, ores and raw cotton. The following tables show the foreign trade of Peru with the principal countries.

Imports from Peru by principal articles.

Principal articles.	Year ending June 30, 1888.	Year ending December 31, 1887.		Year ending March 31, 1887.	Year ending December 31, 1887.
	Into the United States.	Into the United Kingdom.	Into France.	Into Germany.	Into Spain.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Chemicals, drugs, and dyes	86,629	3,324,111	3,890,204	7,854	
Copper:					
Ore		9,422	88,850		
Manufactures of		25,549	22,533		
Cotton, raw	3,088	639,190	70,136		
Fertilizers	46	241,612	61,881	109,718	297,020
Hides and skins	169,641	24,785	347,807		
Silver ore		399,637	82,636	1,538,908	
Sugar, brown		1,358,183			
Tin:					
Ore	*	168,464	43,445		
Manufactures of		62,890	41,588		
Wool	196	1,346,137	23,155		
All other articles	49,440	381,937	121,872	238	1,892
Total	309,040	7,981,916	4,794,107	1,656,718	298,912

* Not specified.

Exports to Peru by principal articles.

Principal articles.	Year ending June 30, 1888.	Year ending December 31, 1887.		Year ending March 31, 1887.	Year ending December 31, 1887.
	From the United States.	From the United Kingdom.	From France.	From Germany.	From Spain.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Breadstuffs	46,284				
Carriages, carts, and cars	5,746	77,450			
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines	30,370	29,077	16,850	29,274	
Coal	1,427	167,252			
Copper and manufactures of	2,430	18,790			
Cotton, manufactures of	174,811	1,420,799	46,044		
Earthen, china, and glassware	6,928	31,632	18,772	2,380	
Fancy articles	34,794		23,312	18,326	
Fish	3,533				
Flax, hemp, etc., manufactures of	20,597	159,534		187,068	
Gunpowder and other explosives	5,118				
Iron and steel, and manufactures of	120,549	591,431	28,189	23,324	
Jewelry and manufactures of gold and silver	3,667		13,135		
Leather and manfactures of	4,952		315,300	16,898	
Malt liquors	1,096			5,712	
Oils, vegetable	826				
Paints and painters' colors	1,049	30,620			
Paper and stationery	11,207	15,461	21,598	3,570	
Provisions, meat, and dairy products	114,873	17,860		238	
Silk, manufactures of	*		1,007		
Vegetables	345	15,631			
Wearing apparel	*	31,355	120,798	5,236	
Wine	63		47,697		
Wood and manufactures of	108,560			1,190	
Wool, manufactures of	597	550,562	219,714	23,562	
All other articles	165,038	332,415	183,029	13,566	2,697
Total domestic merchandise	865,160	3,489,869	1,055,625	330,334	2,697
Gold and silver coin and bullion	25,500				

* Not specified.

Comparison of imports and exports.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS TO PERU BY PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
From the United States:					
Iron and steel and manufactures of	*Dollars.* 92,604	*Dollars.* 114,666	*Dollars.* 109,438	*Dollars.* 120,849	*Dollars.* 140,497
Wood and manufactures of	96,994	106,325	94,730	108,560	114,728
Cotton	114,777	78,200	90,062	174,811	107,103
Provisions (meat and dairy products)	155,279	155,297	56,044	114,873	101,553
Mineral oils, refined	34,453	60,029	21,522	47,761	57,172
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc	30,899	29,350	32,887	30,370	31,188
All other articles	210,873	254,710	313,285	267,936	221,003
Total	735,979	798,577	717,968	865,160	773,244
From the United Kingdom:					
Cottons	1,321,415	1,917,231	1,417,217	2,383,007	1,831,741
Woolens	737,353	765,296	550,562	743,659	604,395
Iron, wrought and unwrought	248,931	290,561	358,354	568,646	504,559
Coal, cinders, and fuel	132,953	119,117	167,252	379,937	169,062
Machinery and mill work	207,556	156,696	140,306	214,107	370,905
Bags and empty sacks	44,047	75,440	90,960	181,633	64,802
Carriages, railways, and parts thereof	10,536	3,737	77,450	90,220	70,107
Hardware and cutlery	59,571	89,573	56,758	70,749	97,836
All other articles	664,388	787,282	631,010	947,757	950,155
Total	3,426,750	4,204,933	3,489,869	5,589,715	4,663,562
From France:					
Manufactures of leather and hides	247,961	167,666	315,300	164,647	165,996
Manufactures of wool	219,540	261,620	174,559	170,832	256,166
Ready-made clothing	188,265	232,486	120,978	161,540	212,917
Felt hats	32,727	27,160	77,124	63,224	36,225
Wine	49,402	99,093	47,697	60,114	105,827
Manufactures of cotton	77,837	46,916	46,044	51,165	23,715
Manufactures of iron and steel	38,717	32,969	28,189	34,263	31,507
All other articles	545,043	408,225	245,734	366,164	499,737
Total	1,399,492	1,276,135	1,055,625	1,071,949	1,332,090

IMPORTS FROM PERU BY PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Into the United States:	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Nitrate of soda	1,326,680	650,886	224,751	58,373	(*)
Guano	68,519	(*)	(*)	(*)	17,367
Other merchandise	369,691	312,594	236,975	250,667	296,665
Total	1,764,890	963,480	461,726	309,040	314,032
Into the United Kingdom:					
Niter	4,361,669	2,690,931	3,125,987	4,127,668	175,914
Sugar	2,153,382	1,646,731	1,358,182	1,797,534	2,728,155
Raw cotton	591,255	930,689	639,190	996,085	936,981
Alpaca (wool)	914,080	846,192	946,928	811,771	1,152,056
Guano	(*)	1,007,239	241,612	595,290	166,960
Sheep and lamb's wool	401,837	304,044	399,209	269,478	430,554
Silver ore	283,104	148,696	399,637	220,107	242,449
Tin ore	35,881	45,137	168,464	175,759	61,060
All other articles	431,424	483,652	702,707	547,388	403,010
Total	9,172,632	8,103,311	7,981,916	9,541,080	6,297,139
Into France:					
Nitrate of soda	3,052,580	2,946,075	3,890,205	6,534,906	7,160,091
Hides and skins	334,960	240,441	347,807	280,284	200,211
Copper	368,547	266,107	111,383	573,883	264,783
Tin	51,133	66,814	85,033	34,921	39,482
Cotton, unmanufactured	86,076	62,069	70,136	90,639	95,263
Guano	(*)	127,348	61,881	(*)	264,529
Wool, unmanufactured	47,087	38,507	23,155	49,984	165,682
All other articles	215,324	284,351	204,507	465,632	480,790
Total	4,155,707	4,031,712	4,794,107	8,030,249	8,670,831

* Not stated.

Money.—The monetary unit is the sol of 100 centesimos; nominally worth in the United States $1.00, but with a real value (1891) of 77.1 cents. Other coins are subdivisions of the sol and are the medio sol of 50 centesimos, the peseta of 20 centesimos, the real of 10 centesimos and the medio real of 5 centesimos. These coins are all of silver. It was estimated in 1887 that there were 60,000,000 paper soles in circulation, issued by banks at Lima, and declared to be of government responsibility.

This money had gradually become greatly depreciated, being worth in 1887 about 5 cents on the sol. In 1888 it was withdrawn

from circulation, except as payment for customs duties to the amount of 5 per cent. at the rate of 35 paper soles for one of silver.

Weights and Measures.—The French metric system of weights and measures was legally established in 1860, but except for custom purposes, has not been generally adopted. The weights and measures in use are: The onza, 1.014 ounce, avoirdupois; the libra, 1.014 pound, avoirdupois; the arroba of 25 libras, 25.36 pounds, avoirdupois; the quintal, 101.44 pounds, avoirdupois; the arroba (of wine or spirits), 8.044 gallons, avoirdupois; the galon, .88 gallon, avoirdupois; the vara, 33.367 inches; the square vara, .859 square yard.

Salvador.

Salvador is located in Central America, between the Republics of Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua, with a frontage on the Pacific Ocean of 139 miles. It is bounded on the north by Honduras and part of Guatemala; on the east by part of Honduras and the Gulf of Fonseca, which separates it from Nicaragua; on the south by the Pacific Ocean, and on the west by Guatemala.

Executive.—This power is in the hands of a president, who is elected by general suffrage for a term of four years. He appoints four secretaries to take charge of the departments of foreign relations, justice and worship, war, finance, interior, and public instruction.

Legislative.—The constitution vests the legislative power in a congress, consisting of a house of representatives and a senate. The members of the house are elected every four years; those of the senate every six years.

Judicial.—The judicial power is vested in a supreme court, with eleven magistrates, and several district courts.

Area and population.—The territorial extent of the Republic of Salvador is estimated at 7,255 square miles, while the number of the inhabitants in 1888 was estimated at 664,513, which gives 89 people for every square mile. The country is divided into fourteen departments, as follows:

Departments.

San Salvador.	San Miguel.	La Libertad.
Cuscatlan.	Gotera.	Santa Ana.
San Vicente.	La Union.	Sonsonate.
La Paz.	Usulatan.	Ahuachapan.
Cabanas.	Chalatenango.	

San Salvador the capital was founded in 1528. Its population in 1888 numbered 16,327. Santa Ana the capital of the department of that name has a population of 9,000.

Cities of over 5,000 *inhabitants.*

San Salvador	16,327
Sonsonati	10,000
San Miguel	9,500
Santa Ana	9,000
San Vicente	8,000
Ahuachapan	8,000
Acoyapa	6,000

Religion.—The Catholic religion is the prevailing one in the country, although the exercise of any other is tolerated.

Education.—There were, in 1888, 375 schools for boys and 184 for girls, with 21,101 pupils in all. Three universities and several colleges give the opportunity for acquiring a higher education.

Finance.—The resources of the nation are derived principally from import duties and taxes on the articles of Government monopoly. The income from all sources for 1888 amounted to $3,794,709.42, while the expenditures were $3,667,782.89. The national debt is $6,739,865.

Army.—The regular army of Salvador consists of 2,000 soldiers, while the militia numbers 20,000. The annual expenditures of war department amount to about $756,000.

Resources and Products.—Coffee, indigo, sugar, medicinal plants, woods, etc., grow abundantly. Gold, silver, iron, copper, and mercury are the chief products of the mines. Of mines and quarries there are 180 now being worked.

Railways.—There is at present a line from Acajutla to Sonsonate, a distance of 15 miles, which is to be extended to Mate Marin, and thence to the capital, making a total length of 120 miles. There are projects to connect by rail Acajutla with Santa Ana, La Union with San Miguel, La Libertad with San Salvador, and La Union with the towns on the frontier of Guatemala.

Postal and Telegraphic Service.—The postal service is in an excellent condition, having handled 8,500,000 pieces during the year

1889. The total number of telegraph offices in the country is 89, and the lines 1,467 English miles.

Banking.—There are three banks, the Banco Internacional del Salvador (Salvador International Bank) and the Banco Occidental (Occidental Bank), both in the capital, and the third in Santa Ana, there called "Banco Occidental," with a branch in San Salvador. There are also a number of private banking houses.

Commerce.—The articles of exportation are principally coffee, indigo, sugar, gold, silver coin, cocoa, etc.

The commerce of Salvador, from its statistics, for 5 years has been as follows:

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
	*Pesos.**	*Pesos.*	*Pesos.*	*Pesos.*	*Pesos.*
Imports	2,134,095	2,427,643	3,343,820	4,076,404	2,878,000
Exports	5,716,428	4,754,649	5,242,697	6,707,024	5,489,000

Commerce by principal countries for 1888 *and* 1889.

Countries.	Imports, 1888.	Exports, 1888.	Imports, 1889.	Exports, 1889.
	Pesos.	*Pesos.*	*Pesos.*	*Pesos.*
Great Britain	1,139,592	152,586	958,000	919,000
United States	656,076	1,913,742	538,000	1,515,000
France	320,310	928,638	316,000	1,006,000
Germany	266,106	1,027,980	325,000	1,117,000
Italy	52,446	330,670	82,000	522,000
All other countries	1,641,874	2,353,408	659,000	410,000
Total	4,076,404	6,707,024	2,878,000	5,489,000

Commerce by principal articles in 1888.

Imports.	Value.	Exports.	Value.
	Pesos.		*Pesos.*
Cotton goods	1,160,412	Coffee	4,236,180
Flour	197,034	Indigo	1,296,720
Liquors, wine, and beer	157,842	Sugar	181,794
Ironware	140,628	Silver	158,136

*A peso is worth 77 cents United States gold.

In 1889 the values of the principal articles of export were: Coffee, 3,502,000 pesos; indigo, 1,205,000 pesos; sugar, 200,000 pesos; silver, 171,000 pesos; tobacco, 150,000 pesos, and balsam of Peru, 74,000 pesos. In the foregoing tables the values for 1889 are expressed in round numbers.

The subjoined table, derived from statistics of the United States, gives their commerce with Salvador for 5 years, ending June 30.

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Imports into the United States	1,261,275	1,059,341	1,473,430	1,662,162	1,453,958
Domestic exports from the United States	470,541	477,175	645,302	690,884	886,231

The principal articles imported into the United States in 1890 were: Coffee, $1,305,894; sugar, $69,846; indigo, $36,112. The exports to Salvador for the same year were of flour, $208,312; manufactures of cotton, $120,481; firearms, $95,858; iron and steel, and other manufactures of, $130,341; wood, and manufactures of, $46,925, and explosives, $41,052.

Money, Weights, and Measures.—The peso of 100 centavos is equal to 77.1 cents, United States coin. The coins from England, France, Spain, United States, and particularly the Peruvian and Chilean soles, circulate freely.

The weights in use are the libra, 1.014 pounds avoirdupois; the quintal, 101.48 pounds avoirdupois; the arroba, 25.35 pounds avoirdupois; the fanega, 1½ imperial bushels. The vara is the unit of measurement.

Santo Domingo.

Santo Domingo is the name of the eastern portion of the island of Haiti, originally Española or Hispañola, which, next to Cuba, is the largest of the West India Islands. Longitude 68° to 75°, latitude 18°. The Atlantic Ocean is north and the Caribbean Sea south. Santo Domingo has more than double the area of the Republic of Haiti. The inhabitants are of Spanish, African, and Indian descent and use the Spanish language.

Executive.—President elected by universal suffrage, for 4 years. He is assisted by a cabinet composed of the secretaries of the interior and police, finance and commerce, justice and public instruction, war and marine, public works and foreign affairs.

Legislative.—The Legislature is composed of 22 deputies, chosen by indirect popular vote. Each of the 11 provinces and districts has its own governor. The governors are appointed by the President. The various communes, cantons, and sections are presided over by prefects and magistrates appointed by the governors. The municipal corporations are elected by the people, and foreigners holding real estate are eligible to office.

Judicial.—The supreme court consists of a president and 4 justices, appointed by Congress, and general-attorney appointed by the President of the Republic. These appointments are all for the presidential term. There are 11 judicial districts (each having its own tribunal), subdivided into communes, each with local justices and magistrates.

Area and Population.—Area, 18,045 English square miles; population, according to the census of 1888, 416,871. The country is divided into provinces and maritime districts, and subdivided into communes, cantons, and sections. The capital, Santo Domingo, has a population of 25,000 inhabitants; Puerto Plata, the chief port, has

15,000 inhabitants. Spanish is the prevailing language, though both French and English are spoken.

Pr vinces.

Santo Domingo.	Azua.	Samana.
Santiago.	El Seybo.	Monte Cristi.
La Vega.	Puerto Plata.	Macoris.
Espaillat.	Barahona.	

Religion.—Roman Catholicism is the religion recognized by the State, but all other religions are tolerated.

Education.—Education is obligatory. Schools, primary and technical, are provided by the Government and municipal corporations. There are also normal schools and colleges. There are about 300 schools, with about 10,000 pupils. Several literary societies exist in the capital and other towns. About 40 newspapers and periodicals are published.

Finance.—The revenue is principally from customs duties. Revenue for 1889, $1,531,284, and expenditures $1,408,543. Foreign debt amounts to £714,300. A new loan of £770,000 has lately been obtained.

Army and Navy.—The army consists of a small force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery. One regiment is stationed in each province. There is also a reserve corps. The Republic possesses one man-of-war.

Resources and Products.—The chief products are tobacco, coffee, cocoa, cotton, and sugar cane; the cultivation of which is increasing. There are several large sugar factories, the principal estates being in the vicinity of the capital, Macoris, and Azua. Santo Domingo is rich in mines, cabinet and dye woods, tropical fruits, and vegetables.

Railways and Telegraph.—There are about 72 miles completed of a railroad between Sanchez, Samaná Bay, and La Vegas; a road is begun between Puerto Plata and Santiago, and another is projected between Barahona and Cerro de Sal. The interior of the country has good wagon roads. The telegraph is controlled by the Antilles Telegraphic Company. There is a line between Santo Domingo and Puerto Plata. Cable communication is by means of the French Submarine Telegraphic Company, and the cable for South America crosses the island. There is steamship communication with the

West India Islands, Europe, and North and South America. Telephonic communication exists in the capital. Number of letters and parcels transmitted by the post-office in 1888 was 275,312.

Commerce.—The commerce of Santo Domingo is mainly with the United States, Spain, England, France, the Danish Antilles, and Germany. The principal exports are coffee, cacao, tobacco, and sugar. The main imports are cottons, linens, woolens, hardware, machinery, railway material, rice, bread foods, canned goods, etc. In 1888 its imports were $1,992,884, exports $2,520,983; being a decrease from those of the year 1887, when its imports were $2,056,928 and the exports $2,660,471.

In 1889–'90 the United States imported from Santo Domingo to the value of $1,951,013, and exported thereto of domestic merchandise, $926,651.

Santo Domingo's commerce with the United States, from the latter's official returns, for the last six fiscal years is indicated by the subjoined table:

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Imports into the United States	1,461,419	1,656,131	1,380,126	1,459,392	1,454,261	1,951,013
Domestic exports from the United States	962,428	1,017,285	1,014,414	792,560	1,150,651	926,651

Its leading imports into the United States were, in 1890: Sugar, $1,715,364; hides and skins, $77,279; dyewoods, $71,031; and coffee, $49,443.

The exports therefrom to Santo Domingo were in the same year, principally: Iron and steel and their manufactures, $169,538; wheat flour, $149,260; wood and its manufactures, $117,387; cottons, $66,525; and lard, $49,235.

Money, Weights, and Measures.—The money in use is mainly that of the United States, Spain, Mexico, and France, though contracts have just been concluded for providing a national coinage. The metrical system is used. The old weights and measures are: The quintal of 4 arrobas, = 1,014 pounds avoirdupois; the arroba of 32 cuartillos for liquids.

The United States.

Executive.—The President is elected for a term of four years by the electoral college, whose members are directly elected by the people. He is assisted by a Cabinet of eight Secretaries—of State, of Treasury, of War, of Navy, of Interior, of Agriculture, and an Attorney-General, and Postmaster-General. The Vice President is elected at the same time and in the same manner. The salary of the President is $50,000, and that of the Vice President $8,000 per year.

Legislative.—The Congress is composed of two branches—the Senate and House of Representatives—which meet annually the first Monday in December. The Representatives are chosen for two years by the direct vote of the people, and the Senators by the legislatures of the several States, who serve for six years. There are 333 Representatives and 88 Senators. The next House of Representatives will have 356 members.

Judicial.—The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and eight associate justices, who are appointed by the President with the advice of the Senate.

Finance.—The revenues of the United States from all sources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, were $463,963,080; the principal sources of revenue being as follows: Customs, $229,668,584; internal revenue, $142,606,705; postal service, $60,882,097; profits on coinage, etc., $10,217,244; sales of public lands, $6,358,272; consular, patent, and other fees, $3,146,692; other sources, $11,083,486.

The expenditures during the same period were $358,618,584; the principal items being, pensions, $106,936,855; the Army and Navy, $66,589,034; Indians, $6,708,046; interest on the public debt,

$36,099,284; other expenditures, $142,385,365; leaving a surplus of $105,344,496.

Public Debt.—The public debt of the United States July 1, 1890, was $1,585,821,048. The debt was decreased during the fiscal year ending July 1, 1890, $54,852,292.

Banking.—There were in 1890 3,540 national banks in the United States, having a capital stock amounting to $650,447,235; resources, $3,141,487,494; liabilities (exclusive of capital stock, surplus, and undivided profits), $2,181,469,729. There were also 4,515 banking institutions not included in the national banking system, having a capital of $326,656,607; surplus and undivided profits, $291,545,123; deposits, $2,539,256,699.

Railroads and Telegraph.—In 1890 there were 157,758 miles of railroad in operation and 3,150 miles of street railway. In 1890 there were 254,110 miles of telegraph lines, using 807,589 miles of wire, over which were sent 80,000,000 messages. There were 759 telephone exchanges, using 193,213 miles of wire, operated by the American Bell Telephone Company.

AREA AND POPULATION.

The area of the United States is 3,501,404 English square miles. The population in 1870 was 38,629,012; in 1880 it was 50,497,057; and in 1890 it was 62,480,540.

Population by States and Territories, with the increase since 1880.

States and Territories.	Population, 1890.	Increase since 1880.	Percentage of increase.
Alabama	1,508,073	245,568	19.45
Arizona	59,691	19,251	47.60
Arkansas	1,125,385	322,860	40.23
California	1,204,002	339,308	39.24
Colorado	410,975	216,648	111.48
Connecticut	745,861	123,161	19.78
Delaware	167,871	21,263	14.50
District of Columbia	229,796	52,172	29.57
Florida	390,435	120,942	44.88
Georgia	1,834,366	292,180	18.95
Idaho	84,229	57,619	158.29
Illinois	3,818,536	740,665	24.06

Population by States and Territories, with the increase since 1880—Continued.

States and Territories.	Population, 1890.	Increase since 1880.	Percentage of increase.
Indiana	2,189,030	210,729	10.65
Iowa	1,906,729	282,114	17.37
Kansas	1,423,485	427,389	42.91
Kentucky	1,855,436	206,746	12.54
Louisiana	1,116,828	176,882	18.82
Maine	660,251	11,325	1.75
Maryland	1,040,431	105,448	11.27
Massachusetts	2,233,407	450,322	25.76
Michigan	2,089,792	452,855	27.66
Minnesota	1,300,017	519,204	66.50
Mississippi	1,284,887	153,290	13.55
Missouri	2,667,080	508,700	23.46
Montana	131,769	92,610	256.50
Nebraska	1,056,793	604,391	146.58
Nevada	44,327	19,939	28.81
New Hampshire	375,327	28,836	8.31
New Jersey	1,441,017	309,901	27.40
New Mexico	144,862	25,297	21.10
New York	5,981,934	899,063	17.69
North Carolina	1,617,340	217,590	15.45
North Dakota	182,425	145,516	394.26
Ohio	3,666,719	468,677	14.65
Oklahoma	56,364		
Oregon	512,490	137,768	78.80
Pennsylvania	5,248,570	965,683	22.55
Rhode Island	345,343	68,812	24.88
South Carolina	1,147,161	151,584	15.23
South Dakota	327,848	229,580	233.03
Tennessee	1,763,723	221,364	14.35
Texas	2,232,220	640,471	40.24
Utah	206,498	62,535	43.44
Vermont	332,205	81	.02
Virginia	1,648,911	136,346	9.01
Washington	349,516	274,400	365.30
West Virginia	760,448	141,991	22.96
Wisconsin	1,683,897	368,400	27.99
Wyoming	60,589	39,800	191.45
Total	62,480,540	12,324,757	

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1890.

[From the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, 1890.]

The value of our foreign commerce during the last fiscal year, ending June 30, 1890, was greater than for any previous year. It amounted to $1,647,139,093, as against $1,487,533,027 during the fiscal year 1889, an increase of $159,606,066.

The value of imports of merchandise also during the last fiscal year was the largest in the history of our commerce, amounting to $789,310,409, as against $745,131,652 during the fiscal year 1889, an increase of $44,178,757.

The value of exports of merchandise during the same period was $857,828,684, as against $742,401,375 for the previous year, 1889, an increase of $115,427,309.

The exports exceeded the imports of merchandise by $68,518,275.

The exports of domestic merchandise were $115,011,219 in excess of the value of such exports during the preceding year. The greater portion of the increase occurred in the following articles, stated in the order of magnitude of increase: Provisions, breadstuffs, raw cotton, iron and steel and manufactures of, vegetable oils, unmanufactured tobacco, and wood and manufactures of. This increase was in the following articles: Breadstuffs, $31,049,266; provisions, $32,142,069; cattle and hogs, $15,196,492; and raw cotton, $13,193,522; a total of $91,581,349.

The value of the imports and exports of merchandise and specie during the last three fiscal years has been as follows:

Merchandise.

	1888.	1889.	1890.
Exports—	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Domestic	683,862,104	730,282,609	845,293,828
Foreign	12,092,403	12,118,766	12,534,856
Total	695,954,507	742,401,375	857,828,684
Imports	723,957,114	745,131,652	789,310,409
Excess of exports			68,518,275
Excess of imports	28,002,607	2,730,277	

Specie.

	1888.	1889.	1890.
Exports—	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Gold	18,376,134	59,952,285	17,274,491
Silver	28,037,949	36,689,248	34,873,929
Total	46,414,183	96,641,533	52,148,420
Imports—			
Gold	43,934,317	10,284,858	12,943,342
Silver	15,403,669	18,678,215	21,032,984
Total	59,337,986	28,963,073	33,976,326
Excess of exports		67,678,460	18,172,094
Excess of imports	12,923,803		

Distribution of the greater portion of our commerce by countries, continents, and grand divisions of the globe.

Countries and grand divisions.	Exports.			Imports.	Total exports and Imports.	Excess of Exports+ and of Imports—.	
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.				
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
Great Britain and Ireland	444,459,006	3,436,653	447,895,662	186,488,956	634,384,618	+	261,406,706
Germany	84,315,215	1,248,097	85,563,312	98,837,683	184,400,995	—	13,274,371
France	49,013,004	964,020	49,977,024	77,672,311	127,649,335	—	27,695,287
West Indies	32,183,671	1,013,551	33,197,222	78,004,241	111,201,463	—	44,807,019
British North American possessions	38,544,454	2,959,358	41,503,812	39,396,980	80,900,792	+	2,106,832
Brazil	11,902,496	69,718	11,972,214	59,318,756	71,290,970	—	47,346,542
Netherlands	22,487,588	170,207	22,657,795	17,029,233	39,687,028	+	5,628,562
Mexico	12,666,108	619,179	13,285,287	22,690,915	35,976,202	—	9,405,628
Belgium	26,140,377	490,067	26,630,444	9,336,482	35,966,926	+	17,293,962
Italy	12,974,249	93,847	13,068,096	20,330,051	33,398,147	—	7,261,955
All other countries	110,607,657	1,470,159	112,077,816	180,204,801	292,282,617	—	68,126,985
Total	845,293,828	12,534,856	857,828,684	789,310,409	1,647,139,093	+	68,518,275
Europe	677,284,365	6,452,032	683,736,397	449,987,266	1,133,723,663	+	233,749,131
British North America	38,544,454	2,959,358	41,503,812	39,396,980	80,900,792	+	2,106,832
Miquelon, Langley, and St. Pierre Islands	446,844	16,299	463,143	37,295	500,438	+	425,848
Mexico and Central American States	18,118,947	817,286	18,936,233	30,930,190	49,866,423	—	11,993,957
West Indies	32,183,671	1,013,551	33,197,222	78,004,241	111,201,463	—	44,807,019
Total North America	89,293,916	4,806,494	94,100,410	148,368,706	242,469,116	—	54,268,296
South America	37,745,002	1,007,646	38,752,648	90,006,144	128,758,792	—	51,253,496
Asia and Oceanica	35,920,452	236,637	36,157,089	95,863,401	132,020,490	—	59,706,312
Africa	4,590,127	23,575	4,613,702	3,321,477	7,935,179	+	1,292,225
All other countries	459,966	8,472	468,438	1,763,415	2,231,853	—	1,294,977
Total	845,293,828	12,534,856	857,828,684	789,310,409	1,647,139,093	+	68,518,275

It will be seen that our total trade in merchandise with Great Britain and Ireland amounted to $634,384,618, of which the value of exports was $447,895,662, and the value of imports, $186,488,956, showing an excess in exports of $261,406,706. Our trade with Germany showed an excess of imports of $13,274,371; with France, of $27,695,287.

In our total trade with Europe the excess of exports over imports was $233,749,131.

Our commerce in merchandise with North America, including Mexico, Central America, and West Indies, amounted to $242,469,116, of which the value of the imports was $148,368,706, and of the exports, $94,100,410, an excess of imports of $54,268,296.

Our total trade with South America in merchandise amounted to $128,758,792, of which the value of the imports was $90,006,144, and of the exports, $38,752,648, an excess of imports of $51,253,496.

EXPORTS.

The total value of exports of domestic merchandise was $845,293,828, an increase of $115,011,219 over the preceding year, and was greater than that of any year except 1881.

The material increase or decrease in value of the principal articles of exports was as follows:

Increase.	*Dollars.*
Provisions	32,077,117
Breadstuffs	31,049,266
Animals	15,263,323
Cotton, unmanufactured	13,193,522
Iron and steel, and manufactures of	4,386,131
Vegetable oil	4,086,658
Tobacco leaf	2,578,488
Leather, and manufactures of	1,691,141
Mineral oils, crude	1,661,103
Carriages and cars	1,656,157
Wood, and manufactures of	1,355,824

Decrease.	*Dollars.*
Hops	1,713,261
Copper ore	1,465,022
Clover seed	1,348,549
Fruits, including nuts	1,012,037

There was an increase in the value of domestic exports—

	Dollars.
To the United Kingdon	64,468,878
To Germany	17,746,520
To France	3,902,012
To South America	4,090,678
To West Indies	2,242,146
To Mexico	1,779,820

And a decrease—

	Dollars.
To British North American provinces	1,262,228
To British Australia	1,084,066

VALUE OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

The value of the principal articles of domestic exports during the three years ending June 30, 1890, was as follows:

	1888.	1889.	1890.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Cotton, and manufactures of	236,029,949	247,987,914	260,968,069
Breadstuffs	127,191,687	123,876,661	154,925,927
Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products	93,058,080	104,122,444	136,264,506
Ore, mineral	47,042,409	49,913,677	514,030,089
Animals	12,885,090	18,374,805	33,638,128
Wood, and manufactures of	23,063,108	26,910,672	28,274,529
Iron and steel, and manufactures of, including iron ore	17,768,028	21,156,109	25,542,208
Tobacco, and manufactures of	25,514,541	22,609,668	25,355,601
Leather, and manufactures of	9,583,411	10,747,710	12,438,847
Oil cake and oil-cake meal	6,423,930	6,927,912	7,999,926
Coal	6,295,380	6,690,479	6,856,088
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines	5,633,972	5,542,753	6,224,504
Copper ore	5,064,687	7,518,258	6,053,236
Fish	4,177,930	5,969,235	6,040,826
Furs and fur-skins	4,777,246	5,034,435	4,661,934
Spirits of turpentine	3,580,106	3,777,525	4,590,931
Fruits, including nuts	3,510,208	5,071,584	4,059,547
Total	631,599,762	672,231,841	775,297,896
Value of all domestic exports	683,862,104	730,282,609	845,293,828
Per cent. of enumerated articles to total	92.4	92.1	91.7

DOMESTIC EXPORTS CLASSIFIED.

The value of the domestic exports during the two years ending June 30, 1890, classified by groups, according to character of productions was as follows:

	1889.		1890.	
	Values.	Per cent.	Values.	Per cent.
	Dollars.		*Dollars.*	
Products of agriculture	532,141,490	72.87	629,820,808	74.51
Products of manufacture	138,675,507	18.99	151,102,376	17.87
Products of mining (including mineral oils)	19,947,518	2.73	22,297,755	2.64
Products of the forest	26,997,127	3.70	29,473,084	3.49
Products of the fisheries	7,106,388	.97	7,458,385	.88
Other products	5,414,579	.74	5,141,420	.61
Total	730,282,609	100.00	845,293,828	100.00

IMPORTS.

The total value of the imports was $789,310,409, an increase of $44,178,757 over the preceding year, of which the sum of $9,181,551 represents free merchandise and $34,997,206 dutiable merchandise.

The material increase or decrease in value of the principal classes of imports was as follows:

Increase.

	Dollars.
Free of duty:	
Silk, unmanufactured	4,998,638
Coffee	3,542,550
India rubber and gutta-percha, crude	2,467,381
Dutiable:	
Sugar, molasses, etc	8,484,839
Tobacco, and manufactures of	7,099,464
Wool, manufactures of	4,017,490
Cotton, manufactures of	3,112,113
Flax, hemp, jute, etc., manufactures of	2,715,726
Vegetables	2,185,575
Wood, and manufactures of	1,764,853
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines	1,758,451

Decrease.

	Dollars.
Free of duty:	
Hides and skins, other than fur-skins	3,245,864
Paper stock, crude	663,599
Dutiable:	
Wool, unmanufactured	2,710,432
Barley	2,093,989
Flax, jute, etc	2,091,818
Rice	963,151
Seeds, not medicinal	907,800

There was an increase in the value of our imports as follows:

	Dollars.
From Germany	17,095,237
From Great Britain and Ireland	8,219,889
From France	8,105,693
From Netherlands	6,078,390
From Japan	4,415,332
From Italy	2,337,902
From Spanish West Indies	2,017,221
From Austria-Hungary	1,689,081
From Mexico	1,437,314

And a decrease as follows:

	Dollars.
From British North American Possessions	3,612,493
From British Australasia	1,720,535
From Uruguay	1,232,061
From British West Indies	1,120,544
From Brazil	1,085,048

IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

The value of imported merchandise entered for consumption and the duty collected thereon, during the last five fiscal years, has been as follows:

Year ending June 30—	Value of merchandise.		Duty collected.	Average rate collected on—	
	Free of duty.	Dutiable.		Dutiable.	Free and dutiable.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
1885	192,912,234	386,667,820	177,319,550	45.86	30.59
1886	211,530,759	413,778,055	188,379,397	45.55	30.13
1887	233,093,659	450,325,322	212,032,424	47.10	31.02
1888	244,104,852	468,143,774	213,509,802	45.63	29.99
1889	256,574,630	484,856,768	218,701,774	45.13	29.50
1890	266,102,778	507,571,794	225,522,304	44.45	29.16

TRADE WITH CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Our total imports of merchandise from Mexico, Central and South American States, British Honduras, and the West Indies, during the fiscal year 1890, amounted to $198,940,575, or 25.20 per cent. of our total imports of merchandise.

The value of our exports of merchandise to these same countries during the same period was $90,886,103, or 10.59 per cent. of the value of our total exports of merchandise.

Our total imports and exports of merchandise from and to these countries, during the same period, amounted to $289,826,678, or 17.6 per cent. of our total imports and exports of merchandise.

It will be seen that the excess of our imports of merchandise from these countries over our exports to them amounted to $108,054,472. In other words, our imports of merchandise were 68.63 per cent. and exports 31.37 of the total trade with these countries, and we imported merchandise to the value of $2.18 for every dollar in value exported to these countries.

The excess of imports over exports of merchandise for the fiscal year 1889 was $117,917,883. For the fiscal year 1888 this excess was $109,120,785.

Value of imports and exports of merchandise in the trade of the United States with Mexico, Central America, West Indies, and South America, and the excess of imports or of exports, during the years ending June 30, 1888, 1889, and 1890.

1888.

Countries from which imported and to which exported.	Imports.	Exports, domestic and foreign.	Excess of imports.	Excess of exports.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Mexico	17,329,889	9,897,772	7,432,117	
British Honduras	183,635	326,494		142,859
Central American States—				
Guatemala	2,085,467	916,861	1,168,606	
Nicaragua	1,496,171	927,022	569,149	
Costa Rica	1,608,979	1,083,860	525,119	
Salvador	1,473,430	647,268	826,162	
Honduras	959,331	690,575	268,756	
Total	7,623,378	4,265,586	3,357,792	
West Indies—				
Cuba and Porto Rico	53,731,570	12,023,178	41,708,392	
British West Indies	12,550,940	7,611,533	4,939,407	
All other	5,283,156	8,234,391		2,951,235
Total	71,565,666	27,869,102	43,696,564	
South America—				
Colombia	4,393,258	5,023,880		630,622
Venezuela	10,051,250	3,038,515	7,012,735	
Guianas:				
British	2,822,382	1,717,411	1,104,971	
Dutch	430,983	266,245	164,738	
French	12,424	146,757		134,333
Total Guianas	3,265,789	2,130,413	1,135,376	
Brazil	53,710,234	7,137,008	46,573,226	
Uruguay	2,711,521	1,459,332	1,252,189	
Argentine Republic	5,902,159	6,643,553		741,394
Chili	2,894,520	2,433,221	461,299	
Bolivia		29,599		29,599
Peru	309,040	870,171		561,131
Ecuador	1,118,627	813,535	305,092	
Total South America	84,356,398	29,579,227	54,777,171	
Total of group	181,058,966	71,938,181	109,120,785	
Total of imports and exports from and to all countries	723,957,114	695,954,507	28,002,607	
Per cent. of above group	25.01	10.33		

Value of imports and exports of merchandise in the trade of the United States with Mexico, Central America, West Indies, and South America, etc.—Continued.

1889.

Countries from which imported and to which exported.	Imports.	Exports, domestic and foreign.	Excess of imports.	Excess of exports.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Mexico	21,253,601	11,486,896	9,766,705	
British Honduras	211,465	369,598		158,133
Central American States—				
Guatemala	2,346,685	994,701	1,351,984	
Nicaragua	1,747,246	1,009,687	737,559	
Costa Rica	1,442,365	983,164	459,201	
Salvador	1,662,162	701,196	960,966	
Honduras	1,315,561	637,175	578,386	
Total	8,414,019	4,325,923	4,088,096	
West Indies—				
Cuba and Porto Rico	55,837,996	13,916,242	41,921,754	
British West Indies	15,985,562	8,388,106	7,597,456	
All other	6,123,775	8,535,805		2,412,030
Total	77,947,333	30,840,153	47,107,180	
South America—				
Colombia	4,263,519	3,821,017	442,502	
Venezuela	10,392,569	3,738,961	6,653,608	
Guianas:				
British	4,526,181	1,696,269	2,829,912	
Dutch	460,243	262,575	197,668	
French	13,366	147,732		134,366
Total Guianas	4,999,790	2,106,576	2,893,214	
Brazil	60,403,804	9,351,081	51,052,723	
Uruguay	2,986,964	2,192,848	794,116	
Argentine Republic	5,454,618	9,293,856		3,839,238
Chili	2,622,625	2,972,794		350,169
Bolivia	2,126	6,838		4,712
Peru	314,032	780,835		466,803
Ecuador	695,005	756,211		61,206
Total South America	92,135,052	35,021,017	57,114,035	
Total of group	199,961,470	82,043,587	117,917,883	
Total of imports and exports from and to all countries	745,131,652	742,401,375	2,730,277	
Per cent. of above group	26.84	11.05		

Value of imports and exports of merchandise in the trade of the United States with Mexico, Central America, West Indies, and South America, etc. – Continued.

1890.

Countries from which imported and to which exported.	Imports.	Exports, domestic and foreign.	Excess of imports.	Excess of exports.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Mexico	22,690,915	13,285,287	9,405,628	
British Honduras	186,831	354,468		167,637
Central American States—				
Guatemala	2,281,681	1,345,719	935,962	
Nicaragua	1,655,690	1,373,019	282,671	
Costa Rica	1,676,711	1,126,170	550,541	
Salvador	1,453,958	899,546	554,412	
Honduras	984,404	552,024	432,380	
Total	8,052,444	5,296,478	2,775,966	
West Indies—				
Cuba and Porto Rico	57,855,217	15,381,953	42,473,264	
British West Indies	14,865,018	8,288,786	6,576,232	
All other	5,284,006	9,526,483		4,242,477
Total	78,004,241	33,197,222	44,807,019	
South America—				
Colombia	3,575,253	2,585,828	989,425	
Venezuela	10,966,765	4,028,583	6,938,182	
Guianas:				
British	4,326,975	2,106,345	2,220,630	
Dutch	574,114	279,519	294,595	
French	17,647	160,933		143,286
Total Guianas	4,918,736	2,546,797	2,371,939	
Brazil	59,318,756	11,972,214	47,346,542	
Uruguay	1,754,903	3,351,874		1,596,971
Argentine Republic	5,401,697	8,887,477		3,485,780
Chili	3,183,249	3,226,364		43,115
Bolivia	30	11,002		10,972
Peru	351,695	1,427,301		1,075,606
Ecuador	535,060	715,208		180,148
Total South America	90,006,144	38,752,648	51,253,496	
Total of group	198,940,575	90,886,103	108,054,472	
Total of imports and exports from and to all countries	789,310,409	857,828,684		68,518,275
Per cent. of above group	25.20	10.59		

A comparison of our commerce with the entire group of countries for the years 1870, 1880, and 1890 shows a gradual increase of both imports and exports of merchandise.

During the year 1870 the value of imports was $117,398,951 and of exports $55,140,322, an excess of $62,258,629.

During the year 1880 the value of imports was $178,985,906 and of exports $61,546,474, an excess of $117,439,432.

The per cent. of our commerce with these countries, as compared with our total commerce, in 1870, was 20.82; in 1880, 15.99; and in 1890, 17.60.

In the following table the imports from the several groups of countries are given, showing what proportion of the imports of each were free and what dutiable, with the per cent. of free:

Statement showing the imports from countries south of the United States and the per cent. of imports free of duty therefrom during the year ending June 30, 1890.

Countries.	Imports.			Per cent. of free.
	Free of duty.	Dutiable.	Total.	
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	
Mexico	15,536,100	7,154,815	22,690,915	68.47
Central American States and British Honduras	8,127,600	111,675	8,239,275	98.65
West Indies	10,502,738	67,501,503	78,004,241	13.45
South America	82,076,418	7,929,726	90,006,144	91.19
Total of group	116,242,856	82,697,719	198,940,575	58.44

The principal dutiable articles imported were sugar and tobacco.

From the West Indies the imports consisted mainly of these articles, and the per cent. of the value of free merchandise was only 13.45.

The principal articles imported from the entire group free of duty, in the order of their value, were: Coffee, India rubber, crude; hides and skins other than fur skins, silver-bearing ore, and fruits.

The principal articles of domestic exports from the United States to the entire southern group consisted mainly of iron and steel and manufactures of cotton, manufactures of wood, manufactures of wheat flour, mineral oil, and agricultural implements.

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS.

The following table shows the movement of breadstuffs toward Latin-America during the last twenty years and the growth of the trade:

	1870.	1880.	1888.*	1890.*
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Mexico	286,574	773,273	345,048	748,818
Central America	105,033	865,175	879,814	941,993
Danish West Indies	129,368	300,767	209,964	205,674
French West Indies		738,413	541,531	622,223
British West Indies	3,708,376	3,024,536	2,716,784	2,871,500
Dutch West Indies	392,292	314,332	179,028	211,837
Hayti	406,316	562,378	635,129	820,231
San Domingo		156,049	143,633	162,981
Cuba	1,343,169	1,187,153	1,387,752	1,520,617
Porto Rico	535,931	528,049	640,190	771,817
Colombia	229,263	292,926	490,798	279,345
Venezuela	291,788	752,159	661,507	1,027,228
British Guiana		797,615	691,023	734,072
Dutch Guiana		53,995	66,898	58,764
French Guiana		19,270	31,155	30,182
Brazil	2,711,985	3,839,231	2,812,281	4,973,656
Uruguay	10,285	10,078	2,033	765,463
Argentine Republic	234,975	40,233	5,981	72,401
Chili	3,679	2,635	120,109	25,458
Peru	114,032	475,604	46,284	78,726
Ecuador			32,297	134,692
Total	10,501,036	14,733,871	12,639,139	16,997,678

* This does not include shipments by railroad.

A great deal of flour from the United States has reached Brazil and the West Indies by way of Europe, having been shipped from New York to Hamburg, Southampton, Liverpool, Lisbon, and the ports of Spain and the Mediterranean as ballast, and from there transshipped again across the Atlantic. But the quantity is impossible to ascertain. The discrimination in the import dues of the Spanish West Indies in favor of merchandise from Spain has been the cause of a very considerable commerce in flour by way of the Spanish ports. Freights by the Spanish steamers are low, and the "nationalized" Spanish flour, as it is called, has an advantage of at least $2.50 per barrel over that which is shipped direct.

SUGAR IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED STATES.

The following table shows the amount of sugar imported into the United States during the year ending June 30, 1890, both the total values being shown and the percentage of the supply furnished by each of the countries:

Countries from which imported.	Values.	Per cent. of total value.
	Dollars.	
Austria-Hungary	1,578,494	1.56
Belgium	498,858	.49
Brazil	1,659,251	1.64
Central American States	94,177	.09
China	15,407	.01
Danish West Indies	490,284	.48
France	46,381	.05
French West Indies	124,248	.12
Germany	16,098,224	15.90
Great Britain and Ireland	931,676	.92
British North American Possessions	130,268	.13
British West Indies	8,910,130	8.80
British Guiana	4,325,370	4.27
British Honduras	11,456	.01
Hong-Kong	1,055	
British Africa	381,898	.38
Hawaiian Islands	11,559,142	11.42
Mexico	27,129	.03
Netherlands	52,761	.05
Dutch Guiana	110,549	.10
Dutch East Indies	2,722,320	2.69
San Domingo	1,715,460	1.70
Cuba	39,099,670	38.61
Porto Rico	3,861,247	3.81
Philippine Islands	6,817,866	6.73
Turkey in Europe	1	
Venezuela	5	
		
Total	a101,263,327	100.00

a Of this amount, the beet sugar imported during the year was valued at $18,348,417, of which the value of imports from Germany was $16,031,431; from Austria-Hungary, $1,577,244; from Belgium, $498,858; from Netherlands, $52,761, and from France, $21,019.

WHERE OUR COFFEE COMES FROM.

The following table shows the quantity and value of coffee imported into the United States from the various countries of the world during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1889 and 1890:

Countries.	1889.		1890.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Pounds.	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
Brazil	373,920,849	44,891,739	310,005,021	45,664,127
Costa Rica	7,596,955	1,100,751	6,896,680	1,337,279
Guatemala	13,360,624	2,095,729	11,847,909	1,988,423
Honduras	3,322,502	418,690	202,641	39,456
Nicaragua	3,743,372	633,216	3,735,196	642,467
Salvador	11,306,097	1,510,628	8,096,372	1,305,894
China	389,569	72,835	531,707	104,544
Ecuador	936,035	124,378	514,011	81,863
Germany	843,265	127,458	12,281,947	2,076,496
England	1,550,949	305,632	8,623,252	1,438,593
Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and the Northwest Territory	26,330	5,186	79,765	14,201
British West Indies	14,083,710	1,689,217	4,872,736	803,281
British East Indies	1,411,391	227,133	427,738	78,453
British Possessions in Africa and adjacent islands	96,611	20,438	24,890	4,598
British Possessions, all other	2,935,741	653,025	4,631,781	995,961
Haiti	19,974,636	2,796,194	6,701,650	1,270,247
Hawaiian Islands	15,907	3,318	90,238	17,542
Liberia	146,234	20,260	89,562	14,005
Mexico	18,243,317	2,895,862	20,666,975	3,542,851
Netherlands	4,103,206	663,453	6,048,964	1,236,979
Dutch West Indies	375,404	55,020	149,354	25,006
Dutch East Indies	18,885,597	2,839,922	15,635,563	2,757,876
Portugal	537,305	59,069	74,006	10,787
Santo Domingo	823,920	100,868	242,954	49,443
Cuba	80,551	12,420	6,436	1,120
Porto Rico	300,065	48,290	635,841	140,435
Colombia	16,036,761	2,170,963	11,974,579	1,849,441
Venezuela	63,114,529	9,138,591	57,420,471	9,662,207
All other countries and ports in Asia	94,800	16,776	8,000	1,636
All other countries and ports in Africa	102,269	21,825	9,600	2,242
All other islands and ports	38,953	5,996	6,556,812	1,095,993
Total	578,397,454	74,724,882	499,159,120	78,267,432

Uruguay.

Uruguay, or Banda Oriental del Uruguay, is bounded on the north and northeast by Brazil, east by the Atlantic Ocean, south by the Rio de la Plata, and west by the Uruguay, which separates it from the Argentine Republic. Latitude 30° to 35° south, longitude 53° to 58° west. It is a vast undulating plain well watered by fine navigable streams. The central part of the Republic is broken by hill ranges, which are composed for the most part of clay, slate, gneiss, and granite. The climate is generally humid but temperate and healthy. The plains, so admirably adapted to agriculture, remain, for the most part, uncultivated and are roamed over by vast herds of cattle and horses.

Executive.—The President is elected for a term of four years by an electoral college whose members are directly elected by the people. He is assisted by a cabinet of 5 ministers: Interior, foreign affairs, finance, war and marine, worship, justice and public instruction.

Legislative.—The Congress is composed of two houses, the Senate and Chamber of Representatives, which meet annually from February 15 to July 15. The representatives are chosen for 3 years in the proportion of 1 to every 3,000 inhabitants of male adults who can read and write. The senators are chosen by an electoral college elected by the people; there is one senator for each department, chosen for 6 years, one-third retiring every 2 years. There are 53 representatives and 19 senators.

Area and Population.—The area of Uruguay is estimated at 72,110 English square miles, and the population 648,299 in 1888. The country is divided into nineteen provinces. The following tables will show the area and population of the various provinces and some of the principal cities and towns.

Provinces and cities.	Area in English square miles.	Population 1887.
Provinces:		
Salto	4,863	25,027
Artigas	4,392	12,000
Paysandu	5,115	28,417
Rio Negro	3,269	14,265
Soriano	3,560	26,133
Colonia	2,192	35,405
San José	2,687	21,147
Flores	1,744	15,295
Montevideo	256	185,211
Canelones	1,833	68,359
Maldonado	1,584	16,564
Rocha	4,280	17,549
Cerro Largo	5,753	19,697
Treinta y Tres	3,686	15,748
Minas	4,844	22,535
Tacuarembo	8,074	22,363
Rivera	3,790	18,966
Florida	4,673	27,173
Durazno	5,525	22,403
Total	72,110	614,257
Cities:		
Montevideo		175,000
Salto		10,000
Mercedes		5,000
San José		5,000
San Fructuoso		3,000
Colonia		2,500
Paysandú		2,388
Total		202,887

Religion.—Roman Catholicism is the State religion, but there is complete toleration and several protestant churches.

Education.—Primary education is obligatory between the ages of 6 and 14. In 1888 there were 380 public schools, with 694 teachers and 32,731 pupils. Private schools 402, teachers 833, and 21,017 scholars. Besides the university and other colleges and academical institutions, there are religious seminaries, with a corps of 383 teachers and 4,261 pupils. In the military college there are 8 professors and 56 pupils. The normal school for girls has 19 professors and 70 pupils, and the university 59 professors and 695 students. The Government also maintains a technological school for Uruguayan orphan boys, called *La Escuela de Artes y Oficios.* It is

conducted upon a military plan, and each pupil is bound to the institution for 6 years, and must not be over 14 at the time of admission. The principal aim of the institution is to educate poor boys in trades and professions. The range is wide: from simple carpentry to the most delicate carving and working in woods and fine metals; from the fashioning of tools and instruments to the building of vessels. The fine arts are not neglected: painting, drawing, music, etc., are taught in the school. The *Rivera*, a gunboat said to be powerfully built, was entirely constructed and launched by the workmen of the school. To the delight of the boys, it did good service against the revolutionists. The shops and workrooms are well equipped, and the following list will give some idea of the great variety of employment: Carpentry, boiler constructing, clocks, watches, etc., printing, wood carving, photography, plaster modeling, work in silver, painting, tailoring, engraving, saddle making, lithography, bookbinding, smith craft, shoemaking, iron casting and founding, mechanism, cartridge making, firearms, furniture making and polishing, ship building, instrument making, carving, weaving, etc. The national library contains over 20,000 volumes and more than 2,300 manuscripts. There is also a national museum with over 20,000 specimens and objects. Ninety-nine newspapers and periodicals are published in the Republic; 91 in Spanish, 2 in English, 2 in Italian, 2 in Portuguese, and one each in German and French.

Finance.—The revenue of Uruguay is mainly derived from customs duties, property or direct tax, licenses, stamps, and stamped paper. The revenue for 1889 was $15,690,294, and the expenditures $15,811,308. The public debt on January 1, 1890, amounted to $81,279,752.

Army and Navy.—The standing army consists of 3,482 officers and men, including 4 battalions of infantry, 4 regiments of cavalry, and 2 of artillery. Besides, there is an armed police force of 3,980 men and a civilian force of 3,264. The navy comprises 3 gunboats, 7 small steamers, 1 coaster, and 1 steam sloop, with a force of 184 officers and men.

Resources and Products.—Cattle and sheep raising is the chief industry of Uruguay. Its mild climate and vast pasture lands show annually such an increase of stock that the great problem in Uruguay is: What shall be done with the surplus beef and mutton?

For some time large quantities of frozen meat have been exported. Wool is the chief product, and the clip is estimated at about 70,000,000 pounds per annum, worth about $10,000,000. In 1888 773,449 head of cattle were slaughtered for their hides, tallow, etc., and the meat used in the manufacture of beef extracts and in other modes of preserving. The soil is capable of great agricultural development. Maize, wheat, tobacco, olives, and grapes are grown to some extent. There are some mines of gold and silver, copper, lead, etc., and valuable marble quarries. There are over 60 varieties of fine marble.

Railways and Telegraph.—In 1889 there were open to public traffic 445 miles of railways, and 255 miles were under construction. The principal telegraph lines in operation at the end of June, 1889, were 2,234 miles. There were 55 offices.

In 1888 the post-office carried 5,951,347 letters and packets and 56,140 postal cards, 14,164,442 printed matter, samples, etc., etc.

Banking.—There are many banking houses in Uruguay and a number of credit societies. The National Bank of Uruguay has a capital of $12,000,000; the National Company of Credit and Public Works $20,000,000. There are twenty-four other banks, with a nominal capital of 133,000,000 pesos. The peso is equivalent to about $1.04 of United States money.

COMMERCE.

Europe has almost the monopoly of the trade with Uruguay. In Paysandú there is an American firm having connections in Baltimore, which is doing a successful business. This firm imports pitch-pine, white pine, spruce, kerosene, rosin, shooks, cotton goods, sugar ropes, and, among other things, machinery for factories, mainly from Chicago. The principal exports to the United States are bones, bone-ash, dry cowhides, dry kips, salted hides, calf-skins, horsehair, etc. The following table will give the value of imports and exports for five years :

	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
	Pesos.	*Pesos.*	*Pesos.*	*Pesos.*	*Pesos.*
Imports	24,550,000	25,275,476	20,194,655	24,616,000	29,477,448
Exports	24,759,480	25,253,000	23,811,986	18,672,000	28,008,254

In 1889 the imports amounted to 36,823,863 pesos, and the exports were of the value of 25,954,107 pesos.

The trade for two years with the principal countries with which Uruguay has commercial relations is indicated in the subjoined table:

Countries.	1888.		1889.*	
	Imports from.	Exports to.	Imports from.	Exports to.
	Pesos.	*Pesos.*	*Pesos.*	*Pesos.*
Great Britain	9,526,774	5,088,208	10,472,000	3,552,000
France	4,531,988	4,557,908	5,516,000	5,224,000
Brazil	2,623,939	5,432,002	2,505,000	3,295,000
Belgium	1,594,266	3,429,743	1,626,000	4,111,000
United States	1,584,908	2,326,999	3,412,000	1,441,000
Germany	3,042,014	1,242,688	3,432,000	1,300,000
Argentine Republic	763,347	2,056,848	1,450,000	2,290,000
Italy	2,400,466	369,081	3,261,000	382,000
Spain	2,209,030	230,357	2,615,000	367,000
All other countries	1,200,716	3,274,420	2,535,000	3,992,000
Total	29,477,448	28,008,254	36,824,000	25,954,000

* Stated in round numbers.

The principal articles of export in 1889 were: Wool, to the value of 9,150,000 pesos; hides and skins, 7,039,000 pesos; meats, 3,826,000 pesos; and tallows, etc., 1,926,000 pesos. The values of the several groups of imported articles for three years, 1886 to 1888, are given below.

Principal articles.	1886.	1887.	1888.
	Pesos.	*Pesos.*	*Pesos.*
Drinks	3,469,237	3,950,961	4,054,777
Foods, cereals, and spices	4,316,628	4,384,600	4,676,863
Tobacco and cigars	479,922	542,755	517,347
Piece goods	2,934,643	4,193,033	4,896,095
Ready-made clothing	883,172	1,553,530	1,669,421
Raw materials, building materials, and machinery	4,017,565	4,530,149	6,808,981
Miscellaneous, including arms, candles, drugs, furniture, glass, ironmongery, kerosene, leather, matches, mercery, paint, paper, thread, watches, and clocks	4,093,488	5,460,916	6,853,964

The official statistics of the several countries mentioned below trading with Uruguay furnish the following synopses of their commerce:

Domestic exports from the following countries to Uruguay.

Articles.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
From the United States:					
Wool and manufactures of	*Dollars.* 560,741	*Dollars.* 302,163	*Dollars.* 428,420	*Dollars.* 412,754	*Dollars.* 578,360
Breadstuffs	2,736	2,756	3,248	2,033	2-3,258
Mineral oils (refined)	250,113	189,886	256,089	241,276	273,425
Iron and steel and manufactures of	77,611	85,110	151,161	143,898	187,889
Agricultural implements	157,327	51,652	45,171	66,788	125,382
Cotton, manufactures of	150,300	77,968	188,358	112,932	113,946
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc	26,967	20,833	25,653	40,832	52,284
Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products	43,002	54,227	26,290	42,900	42,521
All other articles	332,962	325,950	269,335	274,017	370,318
Total	1,601,759	1,110,545	1,393,725	1,337,430	2,027,383
From the United Kidgdom:					
Cottons	1,924,063	2,401,798	3,497,583	2,349,152	2,423,556
Iron, wrought and unwrought	1,419,728	824,283	1,114,385	1,828,738	2,451,082
Woolens	923,200	839,987	1,097,337	1,153,658	1,250,107
Coal, cinders, and fuel	672,214	431,800	594,930	694,620	1,530,018
Machinery and millwork	238,600	145,246	198,300	288,233	566,300
Apparel and haberdashery	186,898	176,766	185,195	173,428	154,073
Hardware and cutlery	159,816	116,742	156,297	165,646	163,899
All other articles	1,321,391	1,168,247	1,672,406	1,968,464	3,181,390
Total	6,845,910	6,104,869	8,516,433	8,621,939	11,720,425
From France:					
Wine	1,274,531	1,627,356	1,512,560	1,852,493	1,916,988
Wool, manufactures of	251,429	230,729	291,854	214,652	420,666
Cotton, manufactures of	116,095	176,439	211,449	223,838	507,697
Hides and leather, manufactures of	255,588	178,343	198,016	453,548	744,660
Fancy goods	123,664	138,507	184,656	324,460	700,669
Ready-made clothing	115,987	193,504	190,252	111,602	280,025
Sugar, refined	148,948	372,911	128,509	344,553	662,150
All other articles	1,109,665	937,907	991,537	1,127,916	1,665,516
Total	3,395,907	3,855,696	3,708,833	4,653,062	6,898,371

Imports into the following countries from Uruguay.

Articles.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Into the United States:					
Hides and skins (other than fur)	*Dollars.* 2,121,518	*Dollars.* 3,094,945	*Dollars.* 2,118,189	*Dollars.* 2,116,142	*Dollars.* 1,908,012
Wool, raw	411,138	1,336,870	428,319	385,703	832,907
Hair, unmanufactured	77,986	209,629	106,794	91,655	106,897
All other articles	123,975	284,404	165,459	118,021	139,148
Total	2,734,617	4,925,848	2,818,761	2,711,521	2,986,964
Into the United Kingdom:					
Hides, raw	967,042	502,310	399,309	623,472	452,059
Meats (preserved, other than salted)	370,964	305,071	146,852	361,235	328,975
Tallow and stearine	924,893	381,052	66,540	345,478	636,932
Wool, raw	136,432	182,226	97,019	306,117	139,985
Skins and furs	189,657	246,984	336,673	222,730	355,517
Bones, (except whale fins)	180,134	90,191	61,245	73,041	51,716
Hair, horse	53,828	113,049	109,070	26,430	64,972
Guano	11,524	39,273	36,187	38,806	2,287
All other articles	214,841	155,563	150,251	232,220	160,066
Total	3,049,315	2,015,719	1,403,146	2,229,529	2,192,509
Into France:					
Wool, unmanufactured	2,676,113	2,018,639	2,915,933	2,999,926	4,888,272
Hides and skins	2,643,144	2,999,826	1,198,431	1,963,895	2,416,570
Grease of all kinds	867,342	302,416	247,609	640,075	212,229
Fancy articles	111,146	39,524	102,934	48,868	117,674
Bones, hoofs, and horns	99,669	92,486	54,799	146,703	99,535
Meats of all kinds	588,998	408,504	33,840	15,492	5,442
All other articles	515,832	125,648	130,048	208,418	85,325
Total	7,502,244	5,987,043	4,683,594	6,023,377	7,825,047

Imports into four principal countries from Uruguay by principal articles.

Principal articles.	Year ending June 30, 1888.	Year ending December 31, 1887.		
	Into the United States.	Into the United Kingdom.	Into France.	Into Spain.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Bones, hoofs, horns, etc.		74,584	37,425	
Breadstuffs	18		5,746	
Chemicals, drugs, and dyes			5,288	
Fancy goods: Feathers, natural	4,306		102,934	
Grease and stearine			247,609	207,808
Guano and other fertilizers	59,452	36,187		
Hair	91,655	106,070	18,180	
Hides and skins	2,116,142	735,882	1,198,432	72,838
Provisions:				
Meats, preserved		146,852	33,840	6,545
Tallow		66,540		
Wool	385,703	97,019	2,915,933	
All other articles	54,245	139,912	118,207	7,941
Total	2,711,521	1,403,046	4,683,594	295,132

Exports from four principal countries to Uruguay by principal articles.

Principal articles.	Year ending June 30, 1888.	Year ending December 31, 1887.		
	From the United States.	From the United Kingdom.	From France.	From Spain.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Agricultural implements	66,788			
Breadstuffs	2,033	31,043		
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines	40,832	90,147	61,601	21,851
Coal		594,930		
Cotton, manufactures of	112,932	3,497,583	211,449	29,511
Earthen, china, and glass ware	4,861	80,998	63,414	
Fancy articles	17,695		184,657	42,605
Fish	11,917		24,223	
Flax, hemp, etc., manufactures of	41,545	348,461	1,612	
Gunpowder and other explosives	7,690			
Iron and steel, and manufactures of	143,898	1,503,515	144,061	
India rubber, etc., manufactures of	402	16,011		
Jewelry and manufactures of gold and silver	3,541		17,411	
Leather, and manufactures of	1,115	24,848	198,016	

Exports from four principal countries to Uruguay by principal articles—Continued.

Principal articles.	Year ending June 30, 1888.	Year ending December 31, 1887.		
	From the United States.	From the United Kingdom.	From France.	From Spain.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Lime and cement	8,822			
Malt liquors	2,206	15,845		
Oils:				
Mineral, refined	241,276			
All other	178		26,840	36,714
Paints and painters' colors	588	59,702		
Paper and stationery	6,274	37,127	83,989	33,355
Provisions, meal, and dairy products	42,900			
Silk, manufactures of	1,230	42,042	27,260	7,059
Spirits, distilled	204		88,054	5,683
Sugar, refined	1,175		128,599	
Tobacco, and manufactures of	13,241		345	
Vegetables	830	30,776		
Wearing apparel	(*)	185,195	190,252	
Wine			1,512,560	1,348,822
Wood, and manufactures of	412,754		46,751	
Woo , manufactures of		1,097,337	291,854	31,598
All other articles	144,899	860,873	406,245	199,244
Total domestic merchandise.	1,337,430	8,516,433	3,708,833	1,756,442

* Not specified.

Money.—The monetary unit is the peso or dollar of 100 centenas and is equivalent to $1.0352 of the United States money.

Weights and measures.—The libra, 1.014 pounds avoirdupois; the arroba of 25 libras, 25.35 pounds avoirdupois; the quintal of 4 arrobas, 101.40 pounds avoirdupois; the fanega, dry measure, 7.776 bushels; the fanega, 30 gallons; the square league, $10\frac{2}{5}$ English square miles. The metric system has been legally adopted, but is not in general use.

Venezuela.

Venezuela is situated in the torrid zone, between 1° 40′ south, and 12° 26′ north latitude. Its longitude, from the meridian of Caracas, is 10° 20′ east and 6° 25′ west. It is bounded on the north by the Caribbean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by the Republic of Brazil and territory in dispute between Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru; on the west by Colombia, and on the east by British Guiana.

Legislature.—The National Legislature consists of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies. The Senate consists of three senators from each State, elected, respectively, by the legislature of the State which they represent. The Chamber of Deputies consists of deputies elected by the people of the States, each State electing one for every group of 35,000 inhabitants and an additional one for a surplus, if any, exceeding 15,000. Both senators and deputies are elected for 4 years, and substitutes or alternates, to fill any vacancy during the term, are elected at the same time and in the same manner as the senators and deputies themselves.

Executive.—Every second year the Congress elects out of its own body a federal council of 17 members, made up of 1 senator and 1 deputy from each of the States, and one deputy from the federal district. The federal council, from its own number, elects a President and a vice president of the Republic. These officers, like the council itself, hold office during two years. Neither the President nor a member of the council can be reëlected to succeed himself. Most executive acts have to be considered by the federal council. The President appoints cabinet ministers, with whom he holds cabinet councils, for the acts of which all are jointly respon-

sible. The President may, on occasion, appeal to the State legislatures as to the constitutionality of the acts of the National Congress; and, if a majority of said legislatures sustain his objection, the supreme court registers the acts in question as suspended, pending a full report of the matter to the Congress at its next session.

Judiciary.—Justice is administered by the supreme federal court and the supreme court of appeal, by special local courts for civil and criminal cases separately, and by district, borough, and municipal judges. The supreme federal court "consists of as many members as there are States in the union, and for their appointment Congress meets on the 15th day of its ordinary session, so that the representatives of each State may draw up a list of principal members and one of substitutes;" and out of the list for each state "Congress chooses a principal member and a substitute."

AREA AND POPULATION.

The Republic of Venezuela has an area of 632,695 square miles, it being thus three times the size of France and of Germany, five times that of Italy, and, excepting Russia, larger than any of the European nations.

Its coast line has an extent of 1,500 miles, indented by five gulfs. The territory of the Republic is divided into three belts, viz: the cultivated, the pastoral, and the wooded. In the first there are cultivated coffee, cocoa, sugar cane, bananas, cotton, indigo, cocoanuts, Indian corn, and all the products of the torrid zone, and many of those of the temperate zone, such as rice, wheat, barley, etc. The cultivated regions are mostly made up of extensive valleys, surrounded by high mountains and watered by abundant rivers. The pasture lands are vast plains where many kinds of grasses abound, and which are in many places traversed by rivers, some of which are navigable. The wooded belt is situated near the Orinoco, and contains very rich gold mines. Here are produced, without the necessity of cultivation, caoutchouc, the tonka bean, copaiba, and other articles much prized in foreign markets. The great mountain chain of the Andes, which commences to the west of the straits of Magellan, after skirting the entire Pacific coast of South America, sends out two of its ranges towards Venezuela, their great altitudes furnishing varied climates. In the 1,500 miles

of her coast line Venezuela has 50 coves and 32 ports, besides numerous anchorages. Among these ports there are some which could well give anchorage to the combined fleets of Europe. The territory of Venezuela is traversed by 1,059 rivers, the greatest of all being the Orinoco, which is one of the greatest of the world. Its length is 1,300 miles, almost entirely navigable, and in some places being 12 miles wide. Its narrowest part is in front of Bolivar City, and it there measures 3,000 feet in width, which is one-fourth of its average width. The Orinoco has many tributaries, rendering navigation to the neighboring republic of Colombia easy, and the branch called the Casiquiare unites it with the Negro River, a great tributary of the Amazon, so that from the mouth of the Orinoco on the Atlantic there is established the extensive water communication which crosses Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Bolivia, Peru, and which goes as far as Brazil.

There are only two seasons in Venezuela—summer and winter. The first is dry and the latter rainy, but the trees retain their verdure and produce the entire year as if it were a perpetual spring.

The climate of Venezuela is varied. On the coast it is hot, but there are never-failing breezes, and on the highlands it is cool and delightful, and there are localities where the mountains are covered with eternal snows. Although Venezuela is situated in the tropic zone, the temperature does not rise as much as it does in the corresponding latitudes of the north of Africa. The average heat reaches 80° on the coasts, and the highest temperature felt on the highlands is 71° F. In some parts of the coast the climate is not healthy, but in the rest of the country it could not be surpassed.

Venezuela is one of the richest Republics of South America as regards natural resources and easy means of developing them, for although its territory is crossed by three mountain systems their configuration presents many practicable means for communication with the plains and valleys. The greatest wealth of Venezuela consists in her agriculture, and coffee and cocoa are her principal products. The value of the annual export of coffee is estimated at $12,000,000, and that of cocoa at more than $3,000,000. The breeding of cattle is another source of wealth for Venezuela. There are at the present time in the country 11,000,000 head of cattle. The exportation of hides amounts to $1,200,000 a year.

The population of Venezuela is about 2,500,000, of which 326,000 are native Indians. It is divided into 8 large States (each subdivided into sections or districts), a Federal district, 8 Territories, and 2 national settlements. The table below gives the area and population of each in 1889:

Area and population.

States, Territories, and settlements.	Area in English square miles.	Population.
Federal district	45	70,466
States:		
Guzman Blanco	72,499	517,508
Carabobo	2,984	170,948
Bermudez	32,243	287,979
Zamora	25,212	247,502
Lara	9,296	254,431
Los Andes	14,719	327,798
Falcon	36,212	200,898
Bolivar	88,701	58,560
Territories:		
Coajira	3,608	36,551
Alto Orinoco	119,780	38,850
Amazonas	90,928	
Colon	166	43
Yuruari	81,123	20,510
Caura	22,564	In adjoining States.
Armisticio	7,046	
Delta	25,347	
Settlements:		
Guzman Blanco	214	1,511
Bolivar	8	830
Total	632,695	2,234,385

Population of principal cities and towns.

Caracas	70,466	Araure	10,000
Valencia	38,654	San Francisco	9,612
Maracaibo	34,284	Puerto Cabello	8,486
Barquisimeto	31,476	Angostura	8,484
Tocuyo	15,383	Nirgua	8,394
Maturin	14,473	San Sebastian	7,790
La Guayra	14,000	Quibor	7,727
Barcelona	12,758	Nueva Barcelona	7,647
Cura	12,198	Ocumare	7,493
Merida	12,018	Cariaco	7,000
San Cristobal	11,903	Aragua	6,523
Ciudad Bolivar	11,686	San Felipe	6,350
Guanare	10,880	Tunaco	6,257
San Cárlos	10,420	Carora	6,000
Baul	10,015	Calabozo	5,618
Cumaná	10,000		

Venezuela abounds in mines of gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, quicksilver, coal, petroleum, asphalt, kaolin, and several other minerals. The hand of man has hardly touched the smallest part of that great wealth. There are only in actual operation some gold mines in Guiana, belonging to native and foreign companies; those of copper in Tucacas, which belong to an English company; the coal mines of Naricual, owned by the family of the ex-President, J. G. Monagas, and those of copper of Carupano, worked by an American company. The gold mines of Yuruary, in Guiana, are considered among the richest of the world. It may be said that their working is just beginning, and nevertheless their annual output amounts to $11,000,000.

Education.—The nation maintains 1,346 public schools, and there are besides municipal and private schools, national and private colleges, universities, and the academy of arts and trades. The proportion of those receiving education in Venezuela is 46 for each 1,000 inhabitants.

Railroads.—There are several lines already completed and others are being actively constructed by English, American, and German companies. Among these are the Central Railroad (Ferrocarril Central), which will unite Caracas with the capital of the State of Carabobo, and will be 240 kilometers in length; and the great Venezuelan Railroad (Gran Ferrocarril de Venezuela), also 240 kilometers in length, starting from Caracas, with its terminus in the city of San Carlos, on the plains of the Republic. An American company has already undertaken to build a cable road between Caracas and the near-by port of La Guayra, cutting through Mount Avila by a costly tunnel. Venezuela has, furthermore, good telegraph and telephone service, and is connected by cable with Europe and the United States.

Venezuela having reached the period of firm and fruitful peace, with the assurance of her liberties, begins to attract to her rich soil a current of industrious immigrants, to whom the Government offers great inducements. Agriculture, cattle raising, mining, and commerce attract not only laborers, but also great capital, to which some American corporations contribute. Foreigners are very well received and treated in Venezuela. The greatest fortunes in the country have been made by foreigners.

Money.—The coinage law now in force is that of May, 1887. Under it the monetary unit of the Republic is the bolivar, coined on the basis of the *peseta* or *franc;* its value in money of the United States is 15.4 cents. The denominations of the gold coins are 100, 50, 20, 10, and 5 bolivares respectively; the silver coins are the 5, 2, 1, and ½ bolivar pieces, and the 20 centavo. Foreign gold pieces are considered as commodities, and are accepted in commercial transactions at the following rates: the United States 20-dollar gold piece at 104 bol., and the English pound sterling at 25.25 bol. There is no national paper currency, but three private banks enjoy the privilege of issuing bank notes.

Weights and Measures.—The libra, = 1.014 pounds avoirdupois; the arroba of 25 libras, = 25.35 pounds avoirdupois; quintal of 4 arrobas, = 101.40 pounds avoirdupois. The above are some of the old weights and measures in general use, but the legal ones are those of the French metric system.

COMMERCE.

Commerce with the United States.—Venezuela is one of the South American Republics which have most largely increased their commerce with the United States in the last decade. In 1880 Venezuela exported products to the United States to the amount of $6,040,000 and imported merchandise to the value of $2,270,000. In 1889 her exports to the United States amounted to more than $10,000,000, and she bought in the same period merchandise valued at $5,000,000, which is more than she annually sells to, and buys from, England, Germany, France, and other nations of Europe. The direct steamship communication existing between Venezuela and the United States has brought this about, and the friendly relations, daily growing closer, which unite the two Republics, efficaciously contribute to the progressive growth of their mutual commerce. The trade of Venezuela in 1887 and 1888 was divided among the leading countries as follows:

Value, in Bolivares, of the imports and exports into and from Venezuela from and to the several countries named, during the years specified.

[A bolivar is worth 15.4 cents in United States money.]

Countries.	1887.		1888.		1889.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
	Bolivares.	*Bolivares.*	*Bolivares.*	*Bolivares.*	*Bolivares.*	*Bolivares.*
Great Britain	17,744,480	3,805,444	23,510,113	3,318,615	(*)	(*)
France	13,059,364	15,407,084	12,651,777	15,209,809	(*)	(*)
Germany	10,331,279	11,233,298	13,460,390	10,046,886	(*)	(*)
Spain	1,343,358	167,809	1,821,256	218,641	(*)	(*)
Holland	475,721	1,215,588	811,677	299,693	(*)	(*)
Belgium	71,197		182,610		(*)	(*)
Italy	506,042	32,962	251,770	226,054	(*)	(*)
United States	24,862,879	37,888,648	19,743,824	45,615,499	18,500,000	51,950,000
Colombia	2,435,868		4,345,477	4,125	(*)	(*)
Mexico		48,707		46,753	(*)	(*)
Uruguay	55,491				(*)	(*)
British Guiana	2,980		3,785		(*)	(*)
Spanish West Indies	207,034		178,622		(*)	(*)
Dutch West Indies	558,234		942,639		(*)	(*)
British West Indies	1,534,047	16,445,723	1,052,842	9,426,546	(*)	(*)
French West Indies	2,121				(*)	(*)
Danish West Indies	1,780				(*)	(*)
Switzerland			2,500		(*)	(*)
Ecuador			4,000		(*)	(*)
Total	73,191,880	86,245,264	78,963,288	84,412,624		97,271,306

*No data.

Domestic exports from the following countries.

Principal articles.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
From the United States:	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Wheat flour	616,348	602,567	573,219	599,221	791,007
Lard	420,353	385,343	422,991	407,830	477,136
Cotton, manufactures of	315,343	370,998	602,131	498,610	467,141
Iron and steel, and manufactures of	277,108	290,779	259,861	404,802	442,450
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc	93,068	83,524	118,553	114,095	137,265
Oils, mineral, refined	80,909	66,458	86,576	88,926	121,849
Butter	80,539	64,616	70,539	74,285	109,440
All other articles	1,109,300	831,203	693,140	820,567	1,157,417
Total	2,992,968	2,695,488	2,827,010	3,008,336	3,703,705
From the United Kingdom:					
Cottons	832,570	1,297,355	2,386,381	1,532,077	2,107,920
Iron, wrought and unwrought	176,883	214,978	248,956	246,882	371,002
Woolens	99,160	81,421	183,808	140,744	202,816
Linens	111,799	110,748	207,799	137,415	198,835
Machinery and millwork	93,992	115,360	143,459	130,675	113,297
Jute manufactures	56,339	63,683	132,325	84,674	133,897
Hardware and cutlery	33,807	32,080	58,885	68,983	71,289
All other articles	238,828	278,611	432,880	488,259	623,200
Total	1,643,378	2,194,236	3,794,493	2,829,709	3,822,266
From France:					
Wine	138,581	116,790	158,399	170,818	275,622
Notions	58,647	41,058	101,604	29,560	78,217
Ready-made clothing	49,598	36,534	97,992	50,162	47,545
Cotton, manufactures of	46,949	34,044	94,415	28,508	93,225
Fish, preserved in oil	79,546	45,052	69,570	64,598	130,899
Oils	16,498	30,671	47,007	34,277	79,100
Wool, manufactures of	15,015	14,693	41,626	32,767	146,191
All other articles	273,607	273,471	345,292	299,926	554,041
Total	678,441	595,313	955,905	710,616	1,404,840

Imports by principal articles.

Principal articles.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Into the United States:	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Coffee	4,670,888	4,208,480	6,770,168	8,863,599	9,138,951
Hides and skins, other than fur	1,191,190	1,292,794	1,151,937	907,235	861,882
Cocoa	118,316	102,515	79,110	100,689	138,753
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc	72,662	53,169	82,237	27,850	94,511
Guano	112,568	32,661	56,395	63,975	71,690
All other articles	143,956	102,002	121,389	87,902	86,782
Total	6,309,580	5,791,621	8,261,236	10,051,250	10,392,569
Into the United Kingdom:					
Copper	935,779	535,738	383,431	1,152,022	1,224,334
Dyestuffs	54,611	53,998	64,651	74,292	43,059
Dyewoods	52,326	52,184	63,211	38,348	27,359
Cocoa	19,899	14,147	22,089	18,785	12,317
All other articles	39,107	48,947	38,825	30,357	78,258
Total	1,101,722	705,014	572,207	1,313,804	1,385,327
Into France:					
Coffee	2,117,437	2,565,664	4,370,997	2,424,417	5,828,910
Cocoa	1,095,287	1,016,773	1,398,201	1,694,729	788,187
Wood, unmanufactured	129,777	88,487	124,239	43,653	52,326
Divi-divi, for tanning	58,906	7,080	27,986	21,939	55,460
All other articles	99,014	65,629	25,097	52,004	96,371
Total	3,500,421	6,743,633	5,946,520	4,236,742	6,821,254

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES AND BY ARTICLES.

The following tables show the imports and exports of Venezuela during the years 1886–'87 and 1887–'88 by principal countries and by principal articles, with the duties levied.

I.—*By countries.*

Principal countries.	1886-'87.	1887-'88.	Duties levied on imports.	
			1886-'87.	1887-'88.
Great Britain:	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Imports from	3,548,896.09	4,702,022.76	1,340,642.29	1,981,203.92
Exports to	761,088.88	663,723.19		
United States:				
Imports from	4,972,575.90	3,948,764.95	1,583,234.84	1,582,582.12
Exports to	7,577,729.66	9,123,099.98		
France:				
Imports from	2,611,872.91	2,530,355.57	520,670.43	769,228.96
Exports to	3,081,416.90	3,041,961.98		
Germany:				
Imports from	2,066,255.89	2,692,078.12	837,794.58	1,119,669.16
Exports to	2,246,659.68	2,009,377.22		
Spain:				
Imports from	268,671.71	364,251.30	104,646.04	157,109.54
Exports to	33,561.00	43,728.00		
Holland:				
Imports from	95,144.28	162,335.51	32,179.85	56,087.92
Exports to	243,117.60	59,938.60		
Belgium:				
Imports from	14,239.50	36,522.11	4,357.38	13,726.42
Italy:				
Imports from	101,208.00	50,354.00	10,773.80	3,841.12
Exports to	6,592.40	45,210.80		
Colombia:				
Imports from	487,173.69	869,095.49	111,027.69	171,380.76
Exports to		825.00		
West Indies:				
Imports from	460,643.39	434,820.87	92,589.55	90,005.34
Exports to	3,289,144.60	1,885,309.25		
Total imports	14,638,376.05	15,792,657.71		
Total exports	18,128,099.76	18,042,025.71		
Total duties			4,640,691.96	5,945,763.56

II.—*By articles.*

EXPORTS.

Principal articles.	1886-'87.	1887-'88.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*
Cotton	3,102.20	8,465.40
Fish bladders	14,058.00	12,237.00
Cocoa	2,499,275.84	2,297,350.85
Coffee	10,655,431.44	12,083,479.81
Copper	289,595.60	180,949.20
Hides	706,421.29	569,464.07
Deerskins	41,463.16	49,673.81
Goatskins	352,213.57	405,184.08
Divi-divi	60,762.21	94,736.36
Timber	45,065.48	57,305.28
Dyewoods	97,751.70	69,287.96
Gold	2,237,756.33	819,095.06
Tonka beans	79,636.60	9,148.00
Sundry articles	166.519.48	226,147.93
Cattle	254,602.00	330,382.00
Coined gold and silver	617,487.23	814,547.87
Jewels and precious stones	6,957.60	14,570.80
Total exports	18,128,099.76	18,042,025.71

Imports into the following-named countries from Venezuela, by articles.

Articles.	Year ending June 30, 1888.	Year ending December 31, 1887.		
	Into the United States.	Into the United Kingdom.	Into France.	Into Spain.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Chemicals, drugs, and dyes	27,850	127,862	32,509	9,357
Cocoa	100,689	22,089	1,398,201	797,404
Coffee	8,863,599	10,497	4,370,979	
Copper ore		383,432		
Cotton, raw			2,697	
Guano	63,975			
Hides and skins	907,235			
Wood, and manufactures of	31,655		124,239	
All other articles	56,247	28,327	17,895	15,484
Total	10,051,250	572,207	5,946,250	822,245
Gold and silver coin and bullion	170,525			

Exports from the following-named countries to Venezuela by articles.

Articles.	Year ending June 30, 1888.	Year ending December 31, 1887.	
	From the United States.	From the United Kingdom.	From France.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Breadstuffs	668,766		
Carriages, carts, and cars	22,644	77,650	
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines	114,095	14,118	57,583
Coal	15,557	36,377	
Cotton, manufactures of	498,610	2,386,380	94,415
Earthen, china, and glass ware	15,161		14,871
Fancy articles	10,965		111,704
Flax, hemp, etc., manufactures of	95,095	340,125	992
Fish	34,541		69,570
Fruits	11,569		22,978
Gunpowder and other explosives	4,939		
Iron and steel, and manufactures of	404,402	500,841	19,181
Jewelry and manufactures of gold and silver	16,300		8,288
Leather, and manufactures of	12,282		92,202
Malt liquors	18,396		
Oils:			
Mineral, refined	88,926		
All others	16,321		47,007
Paper and stationery	17,915		11,490
Provisions (meat and dairy products)	554,653		
Silk, manufactures of	1,728		
Spirits, distilled	50		8,486
Tobacco, and manufactures of	78,413		
Vegetables, including pickels	16,631		
Wearing apparel	(*)	39,638	97,992
Wine	2,808		158,399
Wood, and manufactures of	72,763		7,971
Wool, manufactures of	3,579	183,808	41,626
All other articles	211,227	215,556	91,150
Total domestic merchandise	3,008,336	3,794,493	955,905
Gold and silver coin and bullion	804,384		

* Not specified.

Statement showing values of imports into the United States from Venezuela during the year ending June 30, 1890, and the estimated duty collected.

Articles.	Values.	Estimated duty collected.
FREE OF DUTY.		
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*
Animals, all other (except cattle, horses, and sheep)	10	
Articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, returned	7,667	
Asphaltum or bitumen crude	30	
Books, maps, engravings, etchings, and other printed matter	16	
Chemicals, drugs, and dyes		
Barks:		
Cinchona, or other, used in the manufacture of quinia	6,480	
Dye woods, all other (except logwood)	8,995	
Gums, all other (except arabic, camphor, crude, cutch, gambia, and shellac)	31	
All other chemicals, etc	106,509	
Cocoa, or cacao, crude, and leaves and shells of	191,550	
Coffee	9,662,207	
Cotton, unmanufactured	82	
Fertilizers, guano	65,470	
Fibers	325	
Fruits and nuts:		
Cocoanuts	4,785	
Furs and fur skins, undressed	60	
Hides and skins, other than fur skins:		
Goat skins	270,274	
All other	542,073	
Household, personal effects, etc., of persons from foreign countries and citizens of the United States dying abroad	209	
India rubber and gutta percha, crude	47,132	
Wood, unmanufactured	31,523	
All other free articles	15,342	
Total free of duty	10,960,770	
DUTIABLE.		
Animals, all other (except cattle, horses, and sheep)	45	9.00
Books, maps, engravings, etchings, and other printed matter	3	.75
Brass and manufactures of	3	1.35
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines: All other	109	38.15
Copper: Pigs, bars, ingots, old, and other, unmanufactured	116	65.08
Fancy articles: Feathers, ornamental, natural	1,646	411.50
Flax, hemp, jute, etc., manufactures of, all other	7	2.45
Fruits, including nuts:		
Preserved fruits	51	17.85
Nuts, all other (except almonds)	31	15.50
Iron and steel, manufactures of, all other	38	17.10
Jewelry and manufactures of gold and silver	10	2.50
Metals, etc.: Bronze manufactures	15	6.75

Statement showing values of imports into the United States from Venezuela during the year ending June 30, 1890, and the estimated duty collected—Continued.

Articles.	Values.	Estimated duty collected.
DUTIABLE—continued.		
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*
Musical instruments, and parts of	38	9.50
Provisions, etc.: Meats prepared, of all kinds, and meat extracts	19	4.75
Silk, manufactures of: Dress and piece goods	6	3.00
Spirits, distilled, and spirituous compounds: All other (except brandy)	37	62.00
Sugar, etc., cane and other, not above No. 13 Dutch standard	5	3.00
Wines: Still wines in bottles	8	3.20
Wood, manufactures of, all other	77	26.95
All other dutiable articles: viz, chocolate	3,731	192.38
Total dutiable	5,995	892.76
Total free of duty	10,960,770	
Total imports from Venezuela	10,966,765	

Domestic merchandise exported from the United States to Venezuela during the year ending June 30, 1890.

Articles.	Quantities.	Values.	Total.
		Dollars.	*Dollars.*
Agricultural implements			1,234
Animals:			
Horses.....number..	23	10,500	
All other, and fowls		1,144	
			11,644
Art works: Painting and statuary			4,643
Billiard and pool tables and apparatus			4,024
Books, maps, engravings, etchings, and other printed matter			13,343
Brass, and manufactures of			28,661
Breadstuffs:			
Bread and biscuit.....pounds..	557,964	45,370	
Corn.....bushels..	240,488	129,132	
Corn meal.....barrels..	257	699	
Oats.....bushels..	3,366	1,240	
Wheat.....do....	1,799	1,993	
Wheat flour.....barrels..	173,759	807,642	
All other breadstuffs and preparations of, used as food		41,152	
			1,027,228
Broom corn			2,267
Brooms and brushes			2,436
Candles.....pounds..	105,563		10,125
Carriages and horse cars, and parts of			22,896

Domestic merchandise exported from the United States to Venezuela during the year ending June 30, 1890—Continued.

Articles.	Quantities.	Values.	Total.
		Dollars.	*Dollars.*
Cars, passenger and freight, for steam railroads	8		7,490
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines:			
Medicines, patent or proprietary		67,000	
All other		87,757	
			154,757
Clocks and watches:			
Clocks, and parts of		7,759	
Watches, and parts of		18,621	
			26,380
Coal:			
Anthracite.....tons	693	2,551	
Bituminous.....do	6,188	25,885	
			28,436
Copper, and manufactures of			6,494
Cotton, manufactures of:			
Cloths, colored.....yards	4,041,280	269,880	
Cloths, uncolored.....do	1,631,426	140,165	
Wearing apparel		3,834	
All other		15,215	
			429,094
Earthen, stone, and china ware			1,835
Fancy articles:			
Perfumery and cosmetics		5,417	
Toys		1,555	
All other		15,352	
			22,324
Fish			
Dried, smoked, or cured—			
Codfish, including haddock, hake, and pollock.....pounds	302,257	14,039	
Herring	48,371	1,146	
Salmon, canned.....pounds	45,041	6,376	
Canned fish other than salmon		5,388	
Shell fish—			
Oysters		3,819	
Other		1,307	
All other fish		1,837	
			33,912
Flax, hemp, and jute, manufactures of:			
Cordage.....pounds	1,105,327	124,199	
Twine		8,538	
All other		6,098	
			138,835
Fruits, including nuts:			
Apples, green or ripe.....barrels	1,681	5,650	
Fruits, preserved—			
Canned		4,326	
Other		1,725	
All other, green, ripe, or dried fruits		6,168	
Nuts		609	
			18,478
Explosives			19,139
Hops.....pounds	9,922		1,946

Domestic merchandise exported from the United States to Venezuela during the year ending June 30, 1890—Continued.

Articles.	Quantities.	Values.	Total.
		Dollars.	*Dollars.*
India rubber and gutta-percha, manufactures of:			
Boots and shoes.....pairs..	1,631	613	
All other.....		8,213	
			8,826
Instruments and apparatus for scientific purposes, including telegraph, telephone, and other electric.....			53,581
Iron and steel, and manufactures of:			
Castings, n. e. s.....		2,066	
Cutlery.....		7,278	
Firearms.....		12,386	
Locks, hinges, and other builders' hardware.....		14,434	
Machinery, n. e. s.....		95,269	
Nails and spikes:			
Cut.....pounds..	79,451	2,230	
Wire, wrought, horseshoe, and all other, including tacks	93,532	8,113	
Plates and sheets.....pounds..	108,623	4,900	
Printing presses, and parts of.....		11,368	
Saws and tools.....		59,080	
Scales and balances.....		16,779	
Sewing machines, and parts of.....		62,828	
Steam-engines, and parts of—			
Locomotive engines number..	2	4,000	
Stationary engines.....do ...	6	3,456	
Boilers and parts of engines.....		14,210	
Stoves and ranges, and parts of.....		2,048	
Wire.....pounds..	1,863,627	68,483	
All other.....		172,119	
			561,047
Jewelry and manufactures of gold and silver..			43,499
Lamps, chandeliers, and all devices, etc., for illumination.....			27,465
Lead, and manufactures of.....			18,936
Leather, and manufactures of:			
Leather—			
Patent or enameled.		4,380	
Sole.....pounds.	8,914	2,041	
All other.....		2,275	
Manufactures of—			
Boots and shoes.....pairs..	200	213	
Harness and saddles.....		7,935	
All other.....		2,690	
			19,534
Malt liquors, in bottles.....dozen..	4,498		8,147
Marble and stone, and manufactures of:			
Unmanufactured		5,008	
Roofing slate.....		575	
All other.....		9,536	
			15,119

Domestic merchandise exported from the United States to Venezuela during the year ending June 30, 1890—Continued.

Articles.	Quantities.	Values.	Total.
		Dollars.	*Dollars.*
Musical instruments:			
Organs number..	14	1,857	
Pianofortes do....	10	3,837	
All other, and parts of		1,073	
			6,767
Naval stores:			
Rosin barrels..	7,840	20,470	
Tar do....	332	1,020	
Turpentine and pitch do ...	12	26	
			21,516
Oakum pounds..	40,010		2,133
Oil cake and oil-cake meal do....	113,818		1,366
Oils:			
Animal—			
Lard gallons..	3,547	2,079	
Other do....	4,293	1,189	
			3,268
Mineral, refined or manufactured—			
Illuminating gallons..	973,130	109,261	
Lubricating and heavy paraffine oil.....	10,652	4,930	
			114,191
Vegetable—			
Cotton-seed gallons..	2,746	1,511	
Linseed do....	8,631	5,551	
Volatile or essential.....		1,658	
All other		5,962	
			14,182
Paints and painters' colors			13,009
Paper and manufactures of:			
Paper hangings.....		1,562	
Writing paper and envelopes.....		3,576	
All other		17,609	
			22,747
Plated ware			11,374
Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products:			
Meat products—			
Beef, canned pounds..	15,580	1,409	
Beef, salted or pickled do....	41,430	2,331	
Tallow do....	54,571	3,228	
Bacon do....	18,254	1,373	
Hams do....	528,990	74,643	
Pork, pickled..... do....	53,410	3,352	
Lard..... do....	5,797,620	447,540	
All other meat products.....		8,173	
Dairy products—			
Butter..... pounds..	656,597	94,642	
Cheese do....	16,282	2,239	
Milk		914	
			639,844
Rice..... pounds..	11,117		712
Seeds			818

Domestic merchandise exported from the United States to Venezuela during the year ending June 30, 1890—Continued.

Articles.	Quantities.	Value.	Total.
		Dollars.	*Dollars.*
Silk, manufactures of			1,702
Soap:			
Toilet or fancy		1,652	
All other pounds..	18,278	719	
			2,371
Spirits proof gallons..	* 609		989
Spirits of turpentine gallons..	10,085		5,065
Starch pounds..	3,151		160
Stationery, except of paper			5,640
Sugar:			
Sugar, refined pounds..	1,455	121	
Candy and confectionery		17,073	
			17,194
Tin, manufactures of			4,020
Tobacco:			
Leaf pounds..	121,859	19,101	
Manufactures of		54,174	
			73,275
Trunks, valises, and traveling bags			1,849
Varnish gallons..	3,317		3,514
Vegetables:			
Beans and pease bushels..	13,791	32,645	
Onions do....	2,554	2,795	
Potatoes do....	20,782	14,909	
Vegetables, canned		2,053	
All other, including pickles		878	
			53,280
Wine			4,230
Wood and manufactures of:			
Lumber—			
Boards, deals, and planks M feet..	8,399	60,187	
Shooks	869	869	
All other lumber	529	529	
Timber—			
Sawed M feet..	613	8,626	
Logs and other timber		2,433	
Manufactures of—			
Household furniture		55,815	
Wooden ware		414	
All other		9,646	
			138,519
Wool, manufactures of:			
Carpets yards..	586	350	
Wearing apparel		1,094	
All other		669	
			2,113
All articles not elsewhere enumerated ..			44,657
Total value of exports of domestic merchandise			3,984,280

British Colonies.

The British West Indies are scattered throughout the Caribbean Sea and Atlantic Ocean. They are divided into six main groups: (1) Bahamas, consisting of 26 islands and 2,387 rocks, which stretch from the eastern coast of Florida to the northern coast of Santo Domingo, a distance of 600 miles; (2) Barbados, the most eastward of the Caribbee Islands, situated in latitude 13° 4′ north and longitude 59° 37′ west; (3) Jamaica, with Turks Island, west of Hayti and 90 miles south of Cuba; (4) Leeward Islands, which comprise Antigua, the Virgin group, St. Kitts, Nevis, Anguilla, Barbuda, Montserrat, and Dominica, lying north of the Windward Islands and southeast of Puerto Rico; (5) Trinidad, with Tobago, situated between 10° 3′ and 10° 50′ north latitude and longitude 61° 39′ and 62° west; (6) Windward Islands, lying between Trinidad and the Island of Martinique, and consisting of Grenada, St. Vincent, the Grenadines, and St. Lucia.

The Bermudas lie about 580 miles to the east of North Carolina and consist of a group of 360 small islands, about 20 of which only are inhabited.

British Honduras is situated in the Northeastern extremity of Central America, south of Yucatan and about 660 miles from Jamaica.

British Guiana, situated in the northern part of South America, is bounded by Venezuela, Brazil, Dutch Guiana, and the Atlantic Ocean, and its extent is from 9° to 1° north latitude and 57° to 52° west longitude.

The Falkland Islands, situated in the South Atlantic, 90 miles

east of Magellan Straits, include about 100 small islands, and are claimed by the Argentine Republic.

These possessions are noticed separately, but the commercial statistics of the United States being with the West India Islands as a group, some figures of their trade in merchandise with the United States are here inserted.

British West Indies.

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Domestic exports from the United States	7,113,699	6,465,030	7,450,018	8,197,693	8,074,433
Imports into the United States.	9,853,680	11,569,779	12,550,940	15,985,562	14,865,018

The total commerce of these islands as a group, including bullion and specie, for 3 years, 1886 to 1888, was:

	1886.	1887.	1888.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Imports	27,485,257	25,335,457	27,902,925
Exports	26,685,652	26,826,985	30,003,569

BAHAMAS, WEST INDIES.

Executive.—The governor, Sir Ambrose Shea, is assisted by an executive council of nine members, appointed by the Crown. Salary of governor, £2,000.

Legislative.—The legislature is a representative assembly of 29 members and a legislative council of 9 members. Electors are required to own property to a small amount.

Area and Population.—The area is 5,450 square miles and population about 49,500.

Of the 700 islands comprising the group, only about 20 are inhabited.

The capital is Nassau, in the island of New Providence; it has a population of 5,000.

San Salvador (Cat's Island), one of the group, is claimed to have been the first land discovered by Columbus in 1492.

Religion.—All sects are tolerated, but the majority of the inhabitants are members of the Church of England (Episcopal).

Education.—There are 36 Government and 38 private schools, with an attendance of 6,000 pupils. The Government schools are controlled by a school board. There are two English newspapers besides other periodicals published in Nassau. The garrison is stationed at Nassau.

Finance.—The finances of the Bahamas in 1889 were: Revenue, £46,230; expenditures, £48,476, and the public debt amounted to £83,126. The customs revenue, the chief source of income, was (in 1888) £38,372.

Army and Navy.—A small garrison is stationed at Nassau and cruisers of the British fleet visit the islands, from time to time.

Resources and Products.—Up to within a few years the principal industry of the Bahamas was fruit culture and fishing. At present the cultivation of sisal hemp is being vigorously carried on, and bids fair to supersede all other industries of the islands. English capitalists have invested large sums in the cultivation of the fiber. Private lands in New Providence sell at from $4 to $12 per acre, and for less in the other islands, which are equally suitable to the cultivation of the fiber. Sponge, turtle, conch, and pearl fishing is engaged in by a large number of the negro inhabitants.

The Bahamas have communication with the world by lines of steamers and by cable.

Banking.—There is a post-office savings bank, the receipts of which in 1888 were £2,950. On June 1, 1889, a joint-stock bank went into operation.

Commerce.—The exports of the Bahamas including fruits, sponges, pearls, shells, and ambergris amounted in 1888 to about $591,425. These figures will be much increased by the shipment of sisal hemp. In 1888, 546,343 dozen pineapples, valued at $204,812, were exported. The imports into these islands were of the value of $926,606 for the same year.

The money, weights, and measures are identical with those of Great Britain.

BARBADOS.

Executive.—The governor (Sir Walter J. Sendall) is appointed by the Crown, at a salary of £3,000. He is assisted by an executive council of 9 members, also appointed by the Crown.

Legislative.—Legislative council, consisting of 9 members, appointed by the Queen, and a house of assembly, of 24 members, elected annually by the people. There are about 4,200 electors.

There are eleven parishes.

Judicial.—The supreme court holds its grand sessions once in every four months.

Area and Population.—Barbados has an area of 166 square miles, 100,000 acres being devoted to the cultivation of sugar cane.

The population of the island, 180,000, is claimed to be the largest of any of the islands in proportion to the area, being over 1,000 inhabitants to the square mile. Bridgetown, the capital, has a population of 25,000; Speightstown, 2,500. Bridgetown has a tramway, water, gas, and complete telephonic communication.

Religion.—Church of England; but all other religions are tolerated. The bishop and 38 incumbencies are supported by the State. Churches are numerous. The legislature grants to the Church of England, the Wesleyan, Moravian, and Roman Catholic Churches each a certain sum per annum.

Education.—The schools are under the direction of the Government. There were in 1888, 199 primary schools and 13,663 pupils; 5 second-grade schools, with 184 pupils; 2 first-grade schools, with 185 pupils; government high school, 74 pupils; Codrington College, connected with Durham University, 18 students.

There are one weekly and four bi-weekly newspapers.

Finance.—In 1888 the revenue and expenditures in Barbados were as follows: Revenue, £162,713, of which £88,736 were derived from customs; the expenditures were £149,710. The public debt in 1889 amounted to £30,100.

Army and Navy.—Fort Charles, mounted with a few guns, is the only fortification on the colony. It is garrisoned by 43 officers and 765 men.

Resources and Products.—The resources of the country are mainly agricultural; sugar, molasses, and rum being the chief products and articles of export; tobacco is indigenous; arrowroot, cassava, vegetables, and fruits in great varieties; fish supplies abundant and cheap food, and furnishes employment to about 1,500 of the inhabitants. Experiments are being made with some of the many fibrous plants which abound, such as cactus, silk-grass, etc.

Railways and Telegraph.—There are 23¼ miles of railway and 482 miles of roads.

Telephonic communication exists throughout the island.

Several lines of steamers, besides those of the Royal Mail and the Brazilian Mail from the United States, stop regularly at the island.

Banking.—The Colonial Bank has a paid-up capital of £600,000; coin in circulation, £50,000; 5-dollar paper notes, £60,000; Government savings bank, over 8,000 depositors and deposits of over £100,000.

Commerce.—The foreign commerce of Barbados for the five years from 1884 to 1888 was as follows:

Imports.	Value.	Exports.	Value.
1884	£1,156,230	1884	£1,318,879
1885	880,690	1885	1,003,894
1886	863,492	1886	739,912
1887	983,188	1887	1,063,398
1888	1,058,491	1888	1,074,584

The principal articles of export in 1888 were raw sugar, molasses, wheat flour, and dried fish; the imports were principally linens and cottons, wheat and rye flour, rice, and butter. The table subjoined gives the commerce of the island in detail:

COMMERCE OF BARBADOS.

Exports and imports.

I.—BY COUNTRIES.

Countries.	1886.	1887.	1888.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
United Kingdom:			
Imports from	1,465,372.92	1,744,970.04	2,075,479.12
Exports to	920,761.60	691.940.92	881,557.60
United States:			
Imports from	1,897,250.96	1,776,851.12	1,926,334.52
Exports to	1,428,734.12	2,848,252.88	2,682,498.08
British North America:			
Imports from	439,520.40	445,928.56	383,386.08
Exports to	432,028.08	784,152.60	768,132.20
British West Indies:			
Imports from	158,480.96	147,765.20	191,746.28
Exports to	554,049.32	546,934.52	560,336.48
British Guiana:			
Imports from	100,555.84	89,085.04	129,944.32
Exports to	157,314.52	173,746.32	132,543.40
Dutch Guiana:			
Imports from	3,828.44	9,834.88	7,700.44
Exports to	25,889.16	10,812.56	42,059.60
Swedish, Danish, Dutch, French, and Spanish West Indies:			
Imports from	62,397.28	54,024.08	99,161.92
Exports to	35,177.12	61,230.84	108,353.08
Argentine Republic:			
Imports from	53,002.84	34.484.00	63,912.20
Peru:			
Imports from	7,555.24	13,024.44	24,621.08
Total imports, all countries	4,179,301.28	4,758 629.92	5,123,096.44
Total exports, all countries	3,581,174.08	5,146,846.32	5,200,986.56

II.—BY ARTICLES.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	1886.	1887.	1888.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Butter	162,096.44	169,637.16	105,962,12
Corn and grain	210,690.04	227,489.68	185,105.80
Indian corn meal	155,063.92	130,704.20	118,405.76
Flour (wheat or rye)	448,193.68	446,601.32	428,577.16
Fish, dried	316,444.04	274,670.00	245,634.84
Hardware and metals (new)	81,737.92	111,465.20	162,120.64
Linens and cottons	582,648.88	785,159.32	821,343.16
Lumber	77,754.60	141,081.16	133,487.20
Manure, guano	116,111.60	35,428.80	112,917.20
Meat, salted	145,500.08	207,248.80	186,277.08
Rice	344,545.08	215,670.40	279,011.48
Staves	7,095.44	135,273.16	205,767.76

Exports and imports—Continued.

II.—BY ARTICLES—Continued.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	1888.	1887.	1888.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Fish, dried	155,906.08	133,467.84	127,582.40
Flour, wheat	160,804.16	187,196.68	184,849.28
Meat, salted	50,989.40	41,469.12	48,859.80
Molasses	502,430.72	669,115.48	647,834.00
Rice	99,960.52	59,522.32	50,587.68
Rum	251.68	193.60	3,291.20
Sugar, raw	2,115,346.20	3,195,973.00	3,327,195.08
Total imports (all articles)	4,179,301.28	4,758,629.92	5,123,096.44
Total exports (all articles)	3,581,174.08	5,146,846.32	5,200,986.56

NOTE.—The foregoing tables are reduced to United States values, at $4.84 to the pound.

Money, Weights, and Measures.—In Barbados, the money, weights, and measures are the same as in Great Britain.

BERMUDAS.

Area and Population.—This group of islands and reefs has an area of about 20 square miles and a population of about 15,534.

Executive and Legislative.—The governor, appointed by the Crown, with a salary of £2,946, is assisted by a privy council of 9, nominated by the Crown, and a house of assembly of 36 members; 4 elected from each of the 9 parishes. There are 1,044 voters. The electoral qualification is the possession of property of not less than £60.

Religion.—The majority of the inhabitants belong to the Church of England.

Education.—Education is compulsory. In 1888 there were 47 schools with an attendance of 1,400 pupils; 23 schools receive grants from the Government.

Finance.—The revenue for 1888 was £29,372, and the expenditures for the same year were £30,147. The revenue for 1890 was £29,005 and the expenditures £30,076. The chief source of revenue is from customs duties. Public debt in 1889, £8,614. It has a savings bank with deposits amounting to £14,528.

Army.—The garrison averages 1,500 troops. Garrison town, St. George. Hamilton, the chief town, has a population of 8,000.

Resources.—The resources of the Bermudas are chiefly agricultural. It furnishes early vegetables and fruits and flowers to the markets of the United States, Canada, and Great Britain.

Telegraph.—There are 32 miles of telegraph. Bermuda is connected with Halifax by cable. There is also telephone service, with over 300 miles of wire and 120 subscribers.

Commerce.—The commerce is principally with the United States and Great Britain.

The exports of the islands for 1888 were £99,650 and the imports £299,990.

Money, Weights, and Measures.—The currency, weights, and measures of Great Britain are used on the island.

GUIANA.

Area and Population.—British Guiana, situated on the northern coast of South America, has an area of 109,000 square miles, and a population of 278,477, comprising Europeans, Indians, West Indians, Portuguese, Africans, Chinese, and Coolies, or East Indians.

Georgetown, the capital, has a population of 55,299.

Executive.—The governor is appointed by the Crown at a salary of £5,000. He is assisted by a court of policy, composed of 10 members, of which he is one; 4 of the members are appointed by the Crown and 5 nominated by the electoral college.

Legislative.—The colony is divided into 5 electoral districts, each represented by a member of the electoral college, which selects the 5 members of the court of policy. There are 1,400 regular electors.

Judicial.—There is a chief justice and judge of the vice-admiralty court, a puisne judge, attorney and solicitor-general, and numerous lesser magistrates.

Religion.—All religions are tolerated. Guiana is the chief bishopric of the Anglican Church in the British West Indies.

Education.—The schools all receive Government aid and are inspected by a Government official. There are 159 schools, semi-official, with 21,384 pupils and private schools with 6,500.

Finances.—The revenue of the colony for 1888 was £461,941, and expenditures £490,556, and that for 1889–'90 was estimated for revenue £484,000 and for expenditures £480,674; debt over £200,000.

Banking.—There are two banks, with a circulation of £139,218, and a savings bank, with deposits to the amount of £204,347.

Resources and Products.—Sugar is the chief product of Guiana; cotton, owing to the scarcity and high price of labor, has not been cultivated to any extent of late years; cocoanuts abound, and about 1,000,000 are annually exported. Coffee, cacao, and all the tropical fruits flourish, especially the banana, which is well adapted to the soil. The country is rich in fine timbers and cabinet woods, fiber plants, gums, oils, barks, gum animi, which is in some respects superior to gutta-percha. Cassava is the staple food product of the Indian. Cassareep, which is a preparation made from the root of the cassava, is a wonderful antiseptic, much used by the natives and throughout the British West Indies in their famous national dish, *pepper pot*, which it not only preserves for months, and even years, but adds to the dish an aromatic flavor much appreciated. The cassareep is made only for home consumption in Guiana and in a few of the islands, St. Lucia being the one most celebrated for the preparation of the extract. Should its preserving properties ever become generally known, it will undoubtedly prove a source of revenue to any cassava-growing country that learns the secret of eliminating the poisonous and retaining the preserving qualities of the root. There are fictions told and believed of pepper pots which were handed down as heirlooms from one generation to another in West India families.

Railways and Telegraph.—There are 23 miles of railway and 280 miles of telegraph, 275 miles of river navigation, and a number of well-made roads. There are 52 post-offices.

Commerce.—Commerce is mainly with Great Britain and the United States. The exports are principally sugar, molasses, and some rum, and the imports machinery, manure, cotton and linen goods, crockery, glass, furniture, household utensils, etc.

The following tables will give the amounts of exports and imports.

Imports into the countries specified, from British Guiana by principal articles.

Principal articles.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Into the United States:	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Sugar, brown	909,923	1,847,382	2,704,942	2,813,992	4,507,201
Molasses		9,008	19,129	1,902	3,034
All other articles	11,431	8,206	15,802	6,458	15,946
Total	921,354	1,864,596	2,739,873	2,822,352	4,526,181
Into the United Kingdom:					
Sugar, unrefined	5,525,686	5,486,995	5,149,285	4,756,065	4,825,286
Rum	1,032,832	848,348	889,431	409,409	625,000
Molasses	21,948	46,830	33,219	76,886	34,007
Wood	231,140	178,693	92,614	63,561	149,615
Cocoa	30,430	53,906	32,309	7,786	6,346
All other articles	110,046	117,442	106,486	177,671	303,741
Total	6,952,082	6,732,214	6,303,344	5,491,378	5,933,995

Exports from the two leading commercial countries to British Guiana by principal articles.

Domestic merchandise.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
From the United States:	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars*	*Dollars.*
Breadstuffs	647,747	626,141	527,239	691,023	594,141
Provisions, comprising meats and dairy products	433,803	422,737	376,158	439,331	503,770
Wood and manufactures of	189,369	160,851	167,798	192,210	203,477
Oils, mineral and animal	65,957	62,266	69,586	66,822	77,957
Tobacco and manufactures of	65,714	68,843	51,490	59,906	45,537
Animals	34,147	50,500	29,741	40.076	28,709
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc	43,779	33,072	36,781	35,429	26,940
All other articles	151,092	130,316	164,418	126.914	162,718
Total	1,631,608	1,554,726	1,423,211	1,651,711	1,643,249
From the United Kingdom:					
Machinery	207,147	266,455	315,028	542,191	622,795
Cottons	400,070	525,027	543,515	530,220	651,366
Manures	307,217	270,305	348,325	428,033	454,054
Apparel and haberdashery	213,698	230,891	267,112	235,587	272,393
Iron	143,552	148,219	187,910	186,917	261,175
Coal, cinders, and fuel	176,459	210,291	230,730	127,512	199,575
Leather	104,927	121,877	153,767	109,699	142,569
Beer and ale	67,620	90,313	112,513	84,799	109,939
Woolens	77,737	76,706	100,255	83,806	111,156
Chemical products	71,367	68,087	70,053	80,365	72,029
All other articles	778,622	828,415	977,209	900,962	1,073,775
Total	2,548,416	2,836,586	3,306,417	3,310,091	3,970,826

Exports and imports and export and import dues.

I.—BY COUNTRIES.

Countries.	1886.	1887.	1888.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
United Kingdom:			
Imports from	3,809,336.52	4,435,453.44	4,443,676.60
Exports to	5,185,730.88	5,556,261.92	4,856,001.04
United States:			
Imports from	1,431,981.76	1,534,381.64	1,560,135.28
Exports to	2,723,061.44	3,938,661.32	3,744,620.88
British West Indies:			
Imports from	178,431.44	157,672.68	265,943.48
Exports to	213,366.56	154,420.20	213,966.72
British India:			
Imports from	694,370.60	820,810.76	711,402.56
Exports to	1,490.72	2,216.72	4,849.68
Canada:			
Imports from	489,188.48	459,461.20	410,146.44
Exports to	159,826.48	204,809.44	147,266.68
Other British possessions:			
Imports from	13,369.12	2,008.60	6,529.16
Exports to	17,617.60	26,450.60	16,456.00
Dutch West Indies:			
Imports from	15,497.68	13,503.60	24,359.72
Exports to	22,699.60	19,926.28	28,817.36
Dutch Guiana:			
Imports from	87,526.56	61,598.68	46,270.40
Exports to	210,128.60	268,179.56	229,803.20
France:			
Imports from	83,891.72	86,534.36	26,862.00
Exports to	3,475.12	10,783.52	40,259.12
French West Indies:			
Imports from	14,994.32	14,500.64	3,533.20
Exports to	180,317.16	236,787.32	230,161.36
Other countries:			
Imports from	132,824.12	173,446.24	177,894.20
Exports to	152,997.24	183,968.40	287,554.08
Total imports, all countries	6,951,682.32	7,759,371.84	7,676,511.04
Total exports, all countries	8,918,111.40	10,602,465.28	9,799,707.72

Exports and imports and export and import dues—Continued.

II.—BY ARTICLES.

EXPORTS.

[Transit trade is included in these tables.]

Articles.	1886.	1887.	1888.	Duties.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	
Molasses	272,017.68	217,388.60	358,910.20	None levied.
Rice	99,733.04	145,185.48	196,082.92	Do.
Rum	743,409.48	676,820.76	451,330.00	Do.
Sugar, raw	7,066,361.28	8,725,014.76	7,800,947.44	Do.
All exports	8,918,111.40	10,602,465.28	9,799,707.72	

IMPORTS.

Butter	106,780.08	112,326.72	106,659.08	$2.25 per cwt.
Coals	383,502.24	446,097.96	282,322.04	In bulk, 48 cents; per hhd., 32 cents.
Flour	492,595.84	544,088.60	543,524.20	$1 per barrel.
Fish, dried	268,479.64	246,927.12	287,224.96	50 cents per cwt.
Lumber	188,193.72	159,782.92	193,890.40	
Machinery	296,353.20	306,749.52	506,564.08	Free.
Malt liquors	116,881.16	127,955.08	93,010.28	In bottles, 24 cents per doz. quarts; in wood, $5 per hhd.
Manure	332,467.00	336,776.88	484,842.16	
Oils	161,723.76	159,908.76	171,471.52	Perfumed and castor, 7 per cent. ad val; other, 25 cents per gal.
Opium	50,916.80	46,938.32	46,643.08	
Pork	175,972.72	225,176.16	208,468.06	Pickled, $1.50 per bbl. (200 lbs.); other, 7 per cent.
Rice	839,817.44	987,631.04	1,014,352.68	28 cents per cwt.
Spirits, brandy	51,434.68	53,651.40	43,797.16	$2.50 per proof gallon.
All imports	6,951,682.32	7,759,371.84	7,676,511.04	

NOTE.—The above tables are reduced to United States values at $4.84 to the pound sterling.

Money.—The currency of the country is United States dollars and cents; British gold and silver coin is also current.

Weights and Measures.—The weights and measures of Great Britain are in use in the country.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

British Honduras is situated in Central America, between the parallels of 15° 53′ and 18° 29′ north latitude, and 88° 10′ and 89° 9′ west longitude; about 900 miles south of New Orleans. It is bounded on the north by the Rio Hondo and Yucatan; on the south by Guatemala, from which it is separated by the river Sarstorn; on the east by the Caribbean Sea, and on the west by Guatemala and Mexico. The climate is similar to that of the West Indies and the products tropical.

Executive.—As in the other colonies, the chief executive is a governor, appointed by the Crown, with a salary of £1,800.

Legislative.—The governor is assisted by a legislative council, consisting of five official and five unofficial members. The official members, appointed by the Crown, are the chief justice, the colonial secretary, the senior military officer, the treasurer, and the attorney-general. The six districts have each a chief magistrate.

Area and Population.—Area, 7,562 square miles, with a population of 27,452. Belize, the capital, has a population of 5,800 inhabitants.

Religion.—All religions are tolerated and the various sects well represented. The Anglican Church in British Honduras belongs to the diocese of the Bishop of Jamaica.

Education.—The schools are denominational, and receive aid from the Government. In 1889 there were 28 schools, of which 11 were Roman Catholic and 12 Wesleyan; number of pupils on the rolls, 2,569, and average daily attendance 1,781. The instruction is purely elementary. There are five newspapers and periodicals published in the colony.

Finance.—The revenue for the year 1889 amounted to $381,838.19 and the expenditures for the same year to $344,057. The total estimate of revenue for 1890 was $369,003.95 and the expenditures $312,971.77; total assets January 1, 1890, $119,118.87; total liabilities January 1, 1890, $164,896.99. The chief sources of revenue are derived from customs duties, excise licenses, land tax, and the sale and lease of crown lands.

Army and Navy.—In 1887 the British troops were removed and the protection of the colony entrusted to the constabulary force,

which numbers five commissioned, ten noncommissioned officers, and about 165 men. Detachments of the Second West India regiment are also stationed in the colony at times. Naval vessels visit the colony from time to time.

Resources and Products.—The agricultural resources of Honduras are very great All tropical plants, fruits, and vegetables flourish. The timbers, fine cabinet and dye woods are all too well known to need mention here. A fine species of the cacao of commerce is a native of Honduras and is found growing wild in the forests along the banks of the Rio Grande and the other water courses. The cultivated cacao produces the largest and finest nibs grown anywhere. The coffee, both wild and cultivated, is of good quality and flavor. Among the most interesting plants are the *balata*, gum tree, called by the natives "toono," and the pita, or silk grass. The first abounds in some districts and produces a gum not unlike the gutta-percha. It is largely exported to England and Germany, where it is used as a substitute for India rubber. The second is a grass, producing a silky fiber, said to contain over 30 per cent. of silk as fine as that produced by the silkworm. It is known also by the name of juta, and is used by the natives in the manufacture of hammocks, cordage, etc., for which purposes it is claimed to be superior to either flax or hemp, on account of its durability. There are other fibrous plants, which grow wild and are utilized somewhat by the natives.

The drawbacks to the agricultural development of British Honduras are insufficient labor and inadequate transportation facilities. Besides these, the system of advance to the laborer keeps him in a condition of poverty and discontent, and ordinances have been enacted to do away with the pernicious system as far as practicable. Associated with the advance system is the truck system, which requires the laborer to take part of his wages in provisions and goods from the store of their employers. While the store system may be necessary in districts remote from settlements, it has the effect of keeping the laborer in debt to his employer and causes him to resort to all kinds of illicit measures to free himself from a state of semi-servitude.

Railway Schemes and Telegraphs.—There are several schemes for the establishment of one or more railways, in order to facilitate the

transportation of mahogany and other woods, for which the demand is great, and for the comfort and convenience of settlers and agriculturists who are remote from Belize and the coast. One scheme is to connect with the railway systems of Guatemala, and another with those of Mexico, passing through the logwood country, where there are vast tracts of crown lands not settled. Telegraphic communication with the United States and Europe is by way of New Orleans. There are several lines of steamers between the United States, England, and other countries.

Banking.—The savings bank at Belize has two branches; one at Corosal and one at Orange Walk.

Commerce—The commerce of Honduras is mainly with the United Kingdom and the United States; considerable trade is also carried on with the neighboring Republics and with the West India Islands. The principal imports are cigars, malt liquors, spirits, sugar, tea, tobacco, wines, which in 1889 amounted to $1,863,327. The principal exports are sugar, rum, mahogany, cedar, logwood, rosewood, fustic, ziricote, India rubber, sarsaparilla, turtle, cocoanuts, bananas, plantains and other fruits, amounting in 1889 to $1,085,280. The exports from the United States for the year ending June 30, 1890, were $354,468, and the imports into the United States for the same period were $186,831. The following table will indicate its commerce with the United Kingdom and the United States for several years.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

Domestic exports from the United States and the United Kingdom to British Honduras.

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
From the United States:					
Provisions (comprising meat and dairy products)	*Dollars.* 98,471	*Dollars.* 82,564	*Dollars.* 96,205	*Dollars.* 99,210	*Dollars.* 100,700
Breadstuffs	71,552	75,597	78,741	58,496	74,370
Cotton, manufactures of	35,519	58,679	27,883	32,344	37,949
Wood, and manufactures of	31,689	26,444	26,712	18,430	28,998
Iron and steel, and manufactures of	11,216	11,096	13,773	10,850	15,879
Leather, and manufactures of	22,463	18,823	16,260	15,388	10,416
All other articles	88,820	91,325	89,936	86,807	94,311
Total	359,730	364,528	349,510	321,525	362,623
From the United Kingdom:					
Cotton	127,789	91,640	89,110	153,837	152,375
Apparel and haberdashery	46,446	37,502	56,257	59,775	78,823
Iron, wrought and unwrought	21,315	20,468	22,488	27,861	24,921
Soap	18,935	22,128	19,738	24,181	16,235
Woolens	18,485	17,002	16,721	21,879	18,305
Hardware and cuttlery	18,940	14,527	13,388	17,524	14,750
Leather	7,163	7,592	9,582	17,203	17,631
All other articles	186,178	159,856	154,225	173,369	174,949
Total	445,251	370,715	381,509	495,629	497,989

Imports into the United States and the United Kingdam from British Honduras.

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
To the United States:	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Fruits and nuts	101,951	121,389	233,333	132,186	146,408
Sugar, brown	50,717	40,908	26,202	23,761	29,013
India rubber and gutta-percha	35,010	51,851	26,057	19,254	19,958
All other articles	30,682	56,215	17,691	8,434	16,086
Total	218,360	270,363	303,283	183,635	211,465
To the United Kingdom:					
Dyewoods	514,608	470,362	573,352	619,247	743,095
Wood	516,764	541,485	482,386	416,664	508,009
Sugar, unrefined	49,118	21,087	27,267	51,703	1,460
All other articles	43,409	40,864	49,405	29,934	45,443
Total	1,123,899	1,073,798	1,132,410	1,117,548	1,298,007

Money.—The standard of value is the Guatemalan silver dollar, which, by the U. S. Treasury circular of January, 1891, is worth in the United States 77.1. The current coins are the Guatemalan dollar and its subivisions, the Chilian dollar or sol, and the Peruvian sol, with their subdivisions. There is a 1-cent piece of the country in circulation also. The average rate of exchange with London during the year 1889 was $6.75 to the pound sterling. There is no paper money in circulation.

Weights and Measures.—The British weights and measures are in common use, but the following Spanish ones are also employed, viz: The arroba, of 25 pounds; the quintal, of 100 pounds; the almud, of 5 quarts, for corn, etc.; the cargo, of 60 quarts; the barrel, of 110 quarts; the benequen, of 55 pounds, for lime; the vara, = $\frac{11}{12}$ yard (nearly); the mecate, of 24 varas, = 22 yards (nearly).

JAMAICA, WEST INDIES.

The Island of Jamaica, aboriginal name *Xaymaca*, a word supposed to imply "many rivers," is situated between 17° 43′ and 18° 32′ north latitude, and 76° 11′ and 78° 20′ 50″ west longitude; about 90 miles south of Cuba. It is 144 miles in length and its greatest width 49 miles. The surface is mountainous, and the climate is greatly diversified, ranging from a tropical temperature of 80° to 86° on the sea coast to 45° and 50° on the mountain tops.

Executive.—Governor appointed by the Crown at a salary of £6000. He is assisted by a privy council and a legislative council, partly nominated and partly elected. Present governor, Sir Henry Arthur Blake.

Legislative.—The council consists of five members nominated by the Crown and nine elected members, presided over by the governor and four *ex officio* officers. The island is divided into three counties and fourteen parishes. The duration of the council is limited to five years, but the governor may dissolve it at any time.

Judicial.—There is a high court of justice, district courts, and a resident magistrate in each parish. The court consists of one chief justice and two puisne judges. All the judges must be members of the bar of England, Scotland, or Ireland of at least 5 years' standing.

The full court holds a session in Kingston on the first Monday of February, April, June, August, October, and December.

Area and Population.—Jamaica is 144 miles long and 49 to 21½ miles wide, with an area of 4,200 square miles and a population of 585,582. Qualified electors, 28,176. The island is divided into 3 counties and 14 parishes. Kingston, the capital, has a population of 40,000. The following tables will give the area of the counties by parishes and the population of the important towns:

Surrey.		Middlesex.		Cornwall.	
Parishes.	Square miles.	Parishes.	Square miles.	Parishes.	Square miles.
Kingston	7½	St. Catherine	450	St. Elizabeth	471
St. Andrew	169½	St. Mary	229	Trelawny	332½
St. Thomas	280	Clarendon	467	St. James	227¾
Portland	310¾	St. Ann	464	Hanover	166
		Manchester	310	Westmoreland	308½
Total	767½	Total	1,920	Total	1,505½

Population.

Kingston	40,000
Spanish Town	5,689
Montego Bay	4,651
Port Maria	6,741

Religion.—There is no established church, but the greater part of the inhabitants are members of the Church of England. Most of the denominations are also represented.

Education.—In 1888 there were 771 elementary schools, with an attendance of 71,643 pupils. There is a high school in Kingston and several training colleges for teachers, and a large number of free, private, and parochial schools. The 771 elementary schools received, in 1888, from the Government a grant of £23,323. Five daily newspapers are published in Kingston; there are published besides, in the island, 3 weekly, 2 semi-weekly, 7 monthly, 3 fortnightly, and 2 tri-weekly papers, and a quarterly review.

Finance.—The revenue and expenditure for the year 1888 may be summed up as follows: Public revenue, £576,147; expenditure, £546,092; parochial revenue, £103,624; parochial expenditure, £107,482; immigration revenue, £11,478; immigration expenditure, £4,553.

Army and Navy.—There is usually a standing force in the island of 1,276 officers and men, and a volunteer force of 610. Thirteen ships of the Royal Navy are kept on the North American and West India stations.

Resources and Products.—The principal products are agricultural. Sugar cane, coffee, corn, cacao, cocoa, pimento, nutmeg, and all kinds of tropical fruits and vegetables. In Kingston there are three or four factories, one for soap, one for matches, and several for canning fruits and turtle. Fish abounds. About 2,000,000 bushels of salt are raked and exported annually from Turk's and Caicos Islands, dependencies of Jamaica.

Railways and Telegraph.—There are 93 miles of railway and 698 miles of telegraph. Cable communication with all parts of the world. There are several lines of steamers which stop regularly at the island, the Atlas and Anchor Line leaving New York and Kingston every fortnight.

Post-office.—Letters to the number of 1,408,453 passed through the post-office in 1888.

Banking.—The Government Savings Bank has branches throughout the island. In 1888 there were 18,311 depositors, with deposits to the amount of £393,220. At the same time the Colonial Bank had a circulation of $2,030,562. The legal coinage is that of Great Britain, but American coins are current. Colonial Bank notes circulate as currency.

Commerce.—The commerce of Jamaica is principally with Great Britain and the United States. Consul Hill, of Kingston, Jamaica, has furnished the Department of State with a complete table of imports from the United States and of exports from Jamaica to the United States for the year ending September, 1889; and Consul Estes, under date of July 10, 1890, makes some very pertinent remarks as to the trade between Jamaica and the United States, and suggestions as to the means of promoting the same.

Exports and imports of Jamaica.

I.—BY COUNTRIES.

Imports and exports.	1886.	1887.	1888.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
United Kingdom:			
Imports from	3,278,015.84	3,628,659.32	5,265,305.32
Exports to	2,451,116.36	2,820,848.80	3,553,552.20
United States:			
Imports from	2,177,491.80	2,163,000.84	2,327,289.80
Exports to	2,725,708.92	3,209,123.28	3,821,973.76
British North America:			
Imports from	711,252.52	541,213.64	552,016.52
Exports to	216,570.64	96,015.92	147,010.16
British West Indies:			
Imports from	42,858.20	81,239.40	138,293.32
Exports to	60,437.08	84,675.80	63,268.48
British India:			
Imports from	61,119.52	73,079.16	68,626.36
Exports to	(*)	(*)	(*)
Foreign West Indies:			
Imports from	8,131.20	11,185.24	5,062.64
Exports to	5,246.56	9,346.04	54,871.08
Germany:			
Imports from	1,505.24	1,195.48	1,545.60
Exports to	100,086.36	209,784.96	171,994.24
France:			
Imports from	17,656.32	2,971.76	658.24
Exports to	227,978.52	228,660.96	310,176.24
Hayti:			
Imports from	4,133.36	4,443.12	1,481.04
Exports to	2,923.36	2,168.32	*10,139.80
Total imports, all countries	6,394,148.20	6,540,746.96	8,383,436.60
Total exports, all countries	6,195,771.12	7,303,608.40	8,850,375.60

* Not stated.

II.—BY ARTICLES.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	1886.	1887.	1888.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Coffee	580,509.60	1,012,794.20	1,555,769.60
Bananas	804,262.80	706,794.88	1,320,052.48
Oranges	253,925.76	282,118.76	313,046.36
Ginger	100,144.44	86,098.76	94,200.92
Pimento	126,047.36	221,904.32	216,483.52
Rum	893,197.80	1,459,623.00	979,712.80
Sugar (raw)	981,508.44	1,280,363.92	1,395,865.68
Logwood	922,116.80	927,014.88	1,709,265.36
All exports	6,195,771.12	7,303,608.40	8,850,375.60

Exports and imports of Jamaica—Continued.

II.—BY ARTICLES—Continued.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	1886.	1887.	1888.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Ale and beer	127,340.40	183,934.52	170,169.56
Boots and shoes	144,048.08	143,351.12	220,500.72
Bread	53,331.96	47,223.88	50,253.72
Butter	141,458.68	130,820.36	134,784.32
Coals	185,260.68	124,354.12	187,777.48
Corn meal (Indian)	91,209.80	65,431.96	62,073.00
Cotton manufactures	1,012,707.08	1,112,962.84	1,536,438.64
Fish, dried or salted	543,217.40	511,360.52	490,098.40
Fish, wet	218,635.68	163,688.80	178,073.28
Flour, wheat	739,092.20	585,383.48	681,317.12
Haberdashery	306,372.00	272,254.84	444,500.76
Hardwares	360,322.76	199,562.88	285,371.24
Linen manufactures	42,543.60	44,750.64	41,672.40
Lumber	153,413.48	115,656.64	144,716.00
Pork, wet, salted	116,324.56	105,032.84	112,438.04
Rice	250,252.20	206,943.88	265,343.32
Soap	96,611.24	115,138.76	114,882.24
Woolen manufactures	88,000.88	92,758.60	137,456.00
All imports	6,415,918.52	6,400,106.24	8,206,728.20

NOTE.—These tables are reduced to United States values at $4.84 to the pound.

Money, Weights, and Measures.—The money, weights, and measures of Jamaica are the same as those of Great Britain. American coins are current, and there are notes of the Colonial Bank which are used as a circulating medium.

LEEWARD ISLANDS.

The Leeward Islands, or Lesser Antilles, include the Virgin Group. Denmark, Holland, and France own some of the group, though the greater number are British possessions. Antigua, Barbuda, and Redonda, the Virgin Group, Dominica, St. Kitts, Nevis, Anguilla, and Montserrat are the most important.

Government.—These Islands are divided politically into five presidencies with independent legislatures, under one governor, whose residence is at the seat of government, St. Johns, in the Island of Antigua. The Legislature meets once a year, and as in the other British West India Islands, the members are partly appointed by the crown and

partly elected. Present Governor, Sir William Frederick Haynes Smith, salary, £3,000. Antigua is the most important of the group. St. Johns, the capital, has a population of 10,000 inhabitants, several good schools—public, private, and parochial. It is also the bishopric of the Church of England in the West Indies.

Religion.—All religions are tolerated in these islands, but the greater number of the inhabitants are members of the Church of England, or of Rome.

Education.—The denominational schools are aided by the Government. Including the private schools there are 104, with an average attendance of 8,000 pupils.

Area and population of the Leeward Islands.

Islands.	Square miles.	Population, 1886.
Antigua	170	35,000
Barbuda and Redonda	62	
Virgin Islands	58	5,000
Dominica	291	29,500
St. Kitts	65	45,000
Nevis	50	
Anguilla	35	11,680
Montserrat	32	

Resources and Products.—The products are mainly sugar, molasses, pine apples, and other fruits; salt, phosphate of lime, cocoa, cattle raising, etc.

Banking.—There is a branch of the Colonial Bank at Antigua and a Government Savings Bank.

Commerce.—Is mainly with Great Britain and the United States; in 1888 the exports were $2,480,105 and the imports $1,971,891.

The money, weights and measures of Great Britain are used; but American coin is to a slight extent current in some of the islands.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

Executive and Legislative.—The executive of Trinidad is vested in a governor, appointed by the crown. He presides over the legislative council, which is composed of 8 official and 8 unofficial members,

and the executive council—all nominated. Salary of the governor, £5,000.

Judicial.—The judicial power is similar to that of the other colonies—a supreme court and subordinate courts.

Area and Population.—The area is 1,754 square miles, with a population of 189,566. Port of Spain, the capital, has a population of 31,900. Tobago, annexed in 1889 to Trinidad, has an area of 114 square miles and a population of 19,937.

Religion.—Religious toleration prevails, but the majority of the population is Episcopalian and Roman Catholic.

Education.—One hundred and ninety-one schools, 16,000 pupils. Government grant, £16,783. Many private schools exist. There is a queen's college with 65 students, and a Roman Catholic college with 220 students.

Finance.—The revenue of Trinidad for the year 1888 was £480,523. Expenditures for 1888 was £463,346. For Tobago, revenue for 1888, £10,489; expenditures for 1888, £8,155.

Army and Navy.—Volunteer corps, 235; police force, 435.

Tobago has a commissioner appointed by the governor and two members of the legislative council.

The judges are the same for both islands.

Resources and Products.—Sugar is the chief staple, but the cultivation of cacao, coffee, and tobacco gives employment to the somewhat scant laboring population. Tobago grows sugar and cotton. The pitch lake, which is about 90 acres in extent, is an indirect source of income to the island of Trinidad. It has been leased for 21 years from 1888 to Messrs. A. L. Barber & Co. for $48,000 per year, payable to the government of Trinidad. The fruits of both these islands are the same as those of the other Antilles.

The island of Tobago is claimed by some to have been the scene of the famous story of Robinson Crusoe.

Railways and Telegraph.—There are 54 miles of railway in Trinidad and 717 miles of telegraph. The steamship service is very good. The importance of the colony may be estimated by the

number of the steamers arriving at the Port of Spain from all parts of the world. Some of these are:

Royal Mail steamers	per month..	4
Royal Mail cargo boats	do.....	2
Compagnie Générale Transatlantique	do.....	2
West India and Pacific Line	do.....	2
Harrison Line	do.....	1
Liverpool Line	do.....	1
London Line	do.....	4
Clyde steamers	do.....	1
Quebec and Gulf	do.....	2
Atlantic and West Indian	do.....	3
Venezuelan	do.....	4

Banking.—There is a colonial bank with a note circulation of £130,000. Government Savings Bank had in 1888 5,350 depositors and deposits to the amount of £122,763.

Commerce.—Is principally with Great Britain, the United States, and South America. The subjoined tables will give the imports and exports of Trinidad for the years 1886–'88. The exports from Tobago were as follows: 1884, £41,416; 1885, £38,379; 1886, £18,891; 1887, £32,907, and 1888, £38,900. Principal articles of export are, in the order named, sugar, cocoanuts, cattle, and molasses. The imports into Tobago were £20,499 in 1886, £23,117 in 1887, and £28,847 in 1888.

Exports and imports of Trinidad.

I.—BY COUNTRIES.

[Transit trade is included in these tables.]

Countries.	1886.	1887.	1888.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
United Kingdom:			
Imports from	3,225,855	3,637,308	3,845,027
Exports to	4,596,170	3,622,987	4,170,308
United States:			
Imports from	1,703,443	1,744,999	1,693,337
Exports to	3,070,341	3,498,415	3,235,627
British North America:			
Imports from	282,941	263,935	292,622
Exports to	68,239	66,866	73,278
British West Indies:			
Imports from	605,309	571,744	291,818
Exports to	160,562	131,227	165,131
British Guiana:			
Imports from	141,323	51,502	47,587
Exports to	32,278	18,721	53,627
British India:			
Imports from	282,085	350,018	396,701
Exports to	4,196		
French West Indies:			
Imports from	6,573	37,912	4,816
Exports to	242,421	123,662	47,659
Spanish West Indies:			
Imports from	33,381	32,796	26,712
Exports to	1,307	3,494	5,760
France:			
Imports from	509,995	490,708	502,019
Exports to	2,933,045	659,164	1,133,528
Venezuela:			
Imports from	5,098,103	1,742,003	2,014,200
Exports to	815,951	686,617	1,185,268
Portuguese Possessions (including Portugal):			
Imports from	17,530	6,713	32,137
Exports to	19,466	5,237	17,453
Spain (including Spanish possessions except West Indies):			
Imports from	45,888	92,691	80,145
Exports to	71,501	66,530	50,128
Total imports, all countries	12,117,008	9,286,363	9,407,939
Total exports, all countries	12,144,238	9,053,762	10,322,563

Exports and imports of Trinidad—Continued.

II.—BY ARTICLES.

EXPORTS.

Articles.	1886.	1887.	1888.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Cocoa	2,835,247	1,999,786	3,453,374
Molasses	228,617	271,790	204,098
Rum	19,906	16,175	44,964
Sugar (raw)	2,643,588	3,874,880	3,504,949
Specie and bullion	4,592,211	1,047,100	1,106,274
All exports	12,144,238	9,053,762	10,322,563

IMPORTS.

Cottons, linens, and woolens	1,295,547	1,522,228	1,613,066
Fish, dried and pickled	267,240	253,800	316,008
Flour	633,653	524,366	564,586
Hardware and machinery	456,291	546,872	520,634
Leather	207,079	247,880	241,332
Lumber (pitch and white pine)	188,048	284,447	185,880
Meat, pickled and salted	246,743	247,324	255,174
Rice	455,231	562,195	554,044
Specie and bullion	4,646,434	1,314,742	1,281,714
All imports	12,117,008	9,286,363	9,407,939

NOTE.—Reduced to United States values at $4.84 to the pound.

Money, Weights, and Measures.—Are those of Great Britain.

WINDWARD ISLANDS.

This group consists of Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and the Grenadines.

Executive.—These islands unite for certain common purposes, but each has its own separate institutions, legislative councils, and its own administrator and colonial secretary. The governor and commissioner in chief of the group is Sir W. F. Hely-Hutchinson; salary, £2,500.

Legislative.—The legislative members are, as in the other colonies, partly nominated and partly elected. The parish public boards for the transaction of local affairs are partly appointed and partly elected.

Grenada, the most populous of the group, has an area of 120 square miles with a population of 49,337. Capital, St. George's.

Education.—In 1888 it had 29 Government schools with 4,440 pupils, and a grammar school with 35 pupils.

St. Vincent has an area of 122 square miles and a population of 46,872. The capital is Kingston, with a population of 5,393.

Education.—Forty-eight schools, 4,968 pupils.

St. Lucia has an area of 245 square miles; population (1888), 42,504. Chief town is Castries; population, 4,555.

Education (1888).—Twenty-six schools, 14 of which were Protestant and the others Roman Catholic. The number of pupils was 3,351.

The Grenadines are small islands of no especial importance. The largest, Carriacon, has an area of 6,913 acres and a population of 5,154.

Banks and Money.—The three principal islands have each a Government savings bank, and there are colonial bank agencies. The legal currency is British sterling, doubloons, United States coins, and colonial bank notes.

Religion.—All religions are tolerated; in Grenada and St. Lucia the majority of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics, and in St. Vincent the majority are members of the Church of England.

Finance.—The table below indicates the financial condition of these islands in 1889.

	Public debt.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
Grenada	£44,475	£50,441	£51,086
St. Lucia	141,260	47,509	46,085
St. Vincent	14,180	27,522	21,830

Resources and Products.—The staple products of most West India islands are sugar, molasses, rum, and fruits, and vegetables in great variety. In late years the low prices of sugar have caused many planters to turn their attention to the cultivation of other plants, and Grenada is successfully competing with Java and Sumatra in the production of cloves, nutmegs, and other spices, and with Trinidad in the quality of its cocoa.

St. Vincent is falling into decay for want of capital and energy on the part of the inhabitants. Besides sugar, molasses, and rum in small quantities, very little else is cultivated but arrowroot and cassava, and such fruits as grow without special attention. The timber is fine, but the means of transportation limited. It is the chief coaling station of the West Indies.

St. Lucia, though never rich and prosperous, has never suffered extreme poverty. It is the second station of the British fleet in the West Indies. Castries Harbor is in many respects superior to that of Jamaica. It has a fine usine or central sugar factory, well equipped with machinery; it produces a fine quality of sugar, but much of the land suited to this industry has never been planted. Tropical fruits, cacao, spices, etc., abound.

The roads in most of these islands are very poor.

There is some regular steamship communication. Castries is in the direct steamship route.

Commerce.—The commerce of these islands is principally with Great Britain and the United States.

The principal imports are flour and other food products, hardware, crockery, cotton goods, and wearing apparel, linens, machinery, etc. The exports are sugar, rum, molasses, arrowroot, logwood, cocoa, coffee, spices, and fruits.

The following figures will show the amount of commerce of the above-named islands for 3 years:

	Imports.			Exports.		
	1886.	1887.	1888.	1886.	1887.	1888.
St. Lucia.....	£122,283	£115,686	£140,858	£105,207	£117,743	£122,229
St. Vincent.....	91,185	79,702	79,777	70,476	85,770	81,836
Grenada.....	129,338	143,185	162,437	180,691	217,949	229,263

Money, Weights, and Measures.—The currency, weights, and measures of Great Britain are used almost entirely in these islands, but the United States gold coins pass current as well as doubloons. The Colonial Bank, in St. Lucia, issues $5 notes.

Danish Colonies.

The Danish possessions consist of three small islands of the Virgin group of the Leeward Islands, lying between the seventeenth and eighteenth degree of north latitude and in about the sixty-fourth degree of longitude.

Area and Population.—St. Croix, or Santa Cruz, the largest, has an area of 74 square miles, and a population of 18,430, of which about 5,000 are white. St. Thomas has an area of 23 square miles, and a population of 14,389, and St. John, with 21 square miles, has a population of 944.

Executive.—The colony has a governor, appointed by the King, at a salary of $10,500. The present seat of government is in St. Thomas; but the governor, Christian Henrik Arendrup, who has held the office since 1881, resides six months in St. Croix and six months in St. Thomas.

Legislative.—The Governor is assisted by a staff composed of members appointed by the King, and a burgher or colonial council, five members of which are appointed by the Crown; the other members are elected. Each island elects its own colonial councilors, and those of St. John attend the council of St. Thomas, while at St. Croix there is a separate council.

Religion.—The Lutheran is the established church of the colony, but all religions are tolerated and well represented.

Education.—There are Government free schools in each island. There are also private and denominational pay schools. As education is compulsory, most of the inhabitants can read and write. English is the prevailing language.

Finance.—The estimated revenue of the islands for the financial year 1891–'92 is $113,300, and the expenditures $179,271.

Army and Navy.—Small garrisons of Danish troops are kept in St. Croix and in St. Thomas, and a ship of the royal navy cruises about the islands. The Brand corps, or militia, is mainly composed of the negro population.

Resources and Products.—The staple products of St. Croix are sugar, rum, and molasses. St. Thomas is a free port and is the commercial depot of many of the West India Islands. St. John is also a free port. It grows a good quality of coffee and of tobacco; sugar is also produced, but in small quantities; the soil is rich, and fruits and vegetables abound.

Communications.—The colony is connected by cable with the rest of the world. St. Thomas is one of the principal stopping places of the various European and American steamship lines trading with the Americas.

Banking.—There is a branch of the Colonial Bank in each of the islands of St. Thomas and St. Croix. St. Thomas has besides a savings bank and the Bank of St. Thomas.

Towns.—The town of the island of St. Thomas, Charlotte Amalia, has a population of 13,000. The principal towns of St. Croix are Christiansted, population 5,127, and Fredericksted, 3,817. Cruz Bay, the town of St. John, has a population of about 100. Coral Bay is a good harbor.

Commerce.—Commerce is principally with Denmark, Great Britain, and the United States, but the goods of almost all the countries of the world may be obtained in St. Thomas. In the harbor it is common to see the flags of nearly every nation, and on the streets to hear spoken every language of the world.

For the year ending June 30, 1890, the United States imported from the Danish West Indies merchandise to the value of $588,739, and its exports thereto amounted to $794,293.

The principal articles of export to these islands were: Bituminous coal, $155,000; wheat flour, $137,000; whiskies, $45,000; corn meal, $40,000, and various meat and dairy products. In 1889 Great Britain's exports thereto were $393,826, and its imports from there were

$24,474. For the year ending March 31, 1889, the United States consul gives the total imports into St. Thomas at $1,126,000, of which $343,000 was from the United States and $343,300 from Great Britain.

Money, Weights, and Measures.—The standard coin is the rix-bank dollar, but English, American, Spanish, and French coins are current. The English weights and measures are generally employed.

Dutch Colonies.

CURAÇAO.

The colony comprises the islands of Curaçao, Bonaire, Aruba, part of San Martin, St. Eustache, and Saba. The executive authority rests in a governor, attorney-general, and a council of three members, all appointed by the Sovereign.

The legislative or colonial council is composed of members elected by the different districts and of eight members appointed by the Sovereign. Except Curaçao, where the governor resides, the islands have each a "*gezaghebber*" or chief officer appointed by the Sovereign.

Area and population

	Square miles.	Population.
Curaçao	210	25,667
Bonaire	95	4,259
Aruba	69	6,990
San Martin	17	4,198
St. Eustache	7	2,335
Saba	5	2,505

Religion.—All religions are tolerated, but the Roman Catholic predominates.

Finance.—The revenues of the colony are derived from import, export, and excise duties and some land and indirect taxes. The revenue and expenditures of 1889 appear to balance at 702,094 guilders.

Army and Navy.—The colony is garrisoned by 9 officers and 231 men; the militia consists of 18 officers and 263 men. A vessel of the royal navy cruises about the colonies.

Resources and Products.—The chief products are corn, beans, cattle, salt, lime, pulse, and fruits. The rind of the orange, from which the famous liqueur which bears the name of the island is made, is shipped in large quantities to Holland, where the liqueur is manufactured.

Commerce.—Commerce is mainly with The Netherlands, the colonies on the Spanish Main, France, and Great Britain. The imports in 1887 were valued at 3,240,006 guilders and the exports to 510,200 guilders.

In 1887, 2,993 vessels entered the various ports of the colony.

The imports from the Dutch West Indies into the United States for year 1889–'90 were of the value of $194,036, and the exports therefrom to these islands for the same period $609,693. Crude opium to the amount of $44,000, goatskins $28,000, and coffee $25,000, are the chief articles of import into the United States from there; and the exports from the United States consist principally of the following: Wheat flour, $99,000; manufactures of cotton, $72,000; tobacco, $44,000; corn $40,000.

Money, Weights, and Measures.—The same money, weights, and measures are employed as in The Netherlands, which has adopted the metric system. The gulden, or guilder, equals 40.2 cents in United States values.

DUTCH GUIANA.

Dutch Guiana, or Surinam, is on the north coast of South America, between the French and British colonies.

Executive.—A governor, assisted by a council, of which the governor is president, composed of a procureur-general as vice president, and three members, all appointed by the court. The colonial States form the representative body of the colony. Four members are chosen every year by the governor, and the other members are elected in the proportion of 1 to every 200 electors. The colony is divided into 16 districts and subdivided into communes. It has an

area of 46,060 English square miles and a population of 57,141. Paramaribo, the capital, has 27,422 inhabitants.

Judicial.—The court of justice is composed of a superior court and canton and circuit courts. The president, members, and recorder of the superior court are appointed by the Sovereign.

Religion.—All religions are tolerated and all more or less represented in the colony, the Reformed Lutheran and Moravian churches having the largest following. Among the sects are 4,731 Hindoos and 114 Buddhists.

Education.—In 1887 there were 48 schools with an attendance of 5,386 pupils and 103 teachers. Besides the primary, there are some denominational schools and a Moravian training school for teachers.

Finance.—The revenues are derived from import, export, and excise duties, taxes on houses and estates, besides other imposts and indirect taxes. The colony receives a subvention from the Netherlands. The revenue for 1890 was estimated at 13,408,130 guilders and the expenditures 1,628,541 guilders.

Army and Navy.—The garrison in 1887 consisted of 20 officers and 366 men; the militia, 27 officers and 486 men; the civic guard, 64 officers and 771 men. The navy consists of a few guard ships and a few vessels belonging to the royal navy.

Resources and Products.—Sugar is the staple product of Surinam; bananas, cacao, coffee, cotton, and other tropical fruits and vegetables grow abundantly. Gold mining is one of the industries of the country. In 1887 the export of gold was 1,006,904 grammes. These exports were mainly to the Netherlands, Great Britain, and France. The colony has just been connected by cable with the French West India colonies. It has some other telegraphic connections. In 1887 453 ships entered the ports. Communication between the districts of the colony is carried on by vessels.

Banking—A colonial savings bank is established at Paramaribo.

Commerce.—Commerce is principally with the Netherlands, France, and Great Britain. In 1888 the imports amounted to 4,346,840 guilders, and the exports for the same period to 3,316,377 guilders. The imports into the United States for the year ending June 30, 1890, were of the value of $574,114, and the exports from that country to Dutch Guiana of domestic merchandise $273,203.

The table below indicates its commerce with the three leading commercial countries for several years, the data for France, including its commerce with St. Eustache, Curaçao also.

Commerce of Dutch Guiana with the following countries for several years.

I.—DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
From the United States:					
Provisions (meat and dairy products)	*Dollars.* 111,267	*Dollars.* 114,345	*Dollars.* 104,973	*Dollars.* 99,788	*Dollars.* 106,251
Breadstuffs	60,618	65,667	50,710	66,898	58,123
Fish	59,314	48,550	30,137	38,508	38,561
Wood, and manufactures of	21,961	12,780	4,347	9,909	6,229
All other articles	43,507	51,729	45,938	48,993	45,462
Total	299,018	297,318	239,634	266,245	262,575
From the United Kingdom:					
Cottons, by the yard	19,077	18,999	26,202	26,361	34,027
Iron, wrought and unwrought	13,072	15,037	11,768	11,126	10,434
Coal, cinders and fuel	10,736	12,181	14,419	10,308	12,741
Apparel and haberdashery	9,695	9,412	14,904	13,271	22,892
Machinery and mill work	2,336	8,755	7,440	7,099	24,912
Linens	1,723	2,370	4,141	2,959	2,672
All other articles	62,011	65,781	55,986	62,938	66,676
Total	118,650	132,535	134,860	134,062	174,354
From France:					
Olive oil	(*)	679	6,239	4,367	1,835
Leather, manufactures of	8,953	4,127	(*)		
Clothing, ready-made	5,169	37	1,621		
Cotton, manufactures of	729	(*)	1,618	237	613
Fancy articles	9,477	702	(*)		
Wine	1,526	2,535	(*)	8,234	4,133
Earthen and china ware	986	136	(*)		
Wool, manufactures of	364	(*)	(*)		
All other articles	7,646	4,561	13,947	18,415	13,021
Total	34,850	12,777	23,425	31,253	19,602

* Not stated.

Commerce of Dutch Guiana with the following countries for several years—Continued.

II.—IMPORTS.

	188[illegible].	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Into the United States:	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Cocoa	217,795	226,832	377,526	360,997	372,006
Sugar, brown	36,019	40,837	81,846	62,771	81,254
Molasses	5,326	5,692	5,304	5,652	3,504
Wood	347	(*)	360	609	199
All other articles	5,852	590	17,388	954	3,280
Total	265,399	273,951	482,424	430,983	460,243
Into the United Kingdom:					
Sugar, unrefined	182,508	141,927	105,798	112,573	187,516
Rum	13,986	14,015	13,981	14,663	8,176
Cocoa	3,436	14,546	43,891	827	297
Molasses	117	2,813	8,273	7,275	(*)
All other articles	39	3,762	1,436	24	389
Total	200,086	177,063	173,379	135,562	196,378
Into France:					
Coffee	99,690	8,994	7,735	1,520	15,128
Cocoa		19,280	23,566	7,463	(*)
Divi-divi	37,465	21,680	13,515	8,669	4,810
Hides	12,952	12,825	8,327	5,042	(*)
Cinchona	190	1,881	(*)	(*)	(*)
Dyewoods	(*)	1,548	(*)	(*)	3,532
All other articles	20,326	59,455	41,195	46,408	58,273
Total	170,623	125,663	94,338	69,102	81,743

* Not stated.

Money, Weights, and Measures.—The money weights and measures are the same as in the Netherlands, which country has adopted the metric system. The monetary unit is the gulden or guilder = 40.2 cents in United States values.

French Colonies.

GUADELOUPE.

Guadeloupe, one of the lesser Antilles, has an area of 360 square miles and a population of 182,182. It is divided into two parts by a natural canal, called River Salée (Salt River), and surrounded by a number of small islands.

Government.—The governor, appointed by the French Government, is assisted in his duties by an elected council. The garrison is composed of French soldiers.

It is politically divided into arrondissements, cantons, and communes. The chief towns are Pointe à Pitre, with a population of 15,172, and Basse Terre, the capital, with a population of 9,500.

Education.—There are 49 primary schools, with an attendance of 9,753 pupils.

Religion.—All religions are tolerated, but the majority of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics.

Finances.—Finances for the year 1889 are reported as balanced at 5,027,130 francs; debt, 1,000,000 francs; expenditure of France (1890), 2,122,085.

Resources.—The resources and products of Guadeloupe are similar to those of the other West India Islands. Chief cultures: Sugar cane, coffee, cacao, vanilla, spices, manioc, bananas, sweet potatoes, rice, Indian corn, vegetables, tobacco, cotton, ramie fiber, India rubber, forest timbers of fine quality, and annotto, of which large quantities are annually exported, principally to France. Large numbers of sheep and swine are raised. The island is well supplied with cattle, horses, etc.

There are 60 miles of railway in Guadeloupe. Several lines of steamers touch monthly at the principal ports. Trade is mainly with France and the United States. The value of imports in 1887 was 14,196,966 francs and 21,519,696 value of exports for the same year.

MARTINIQUE.

Martinique is situated in the Carribbean Sea, opposite to the Isthmus of Panama. It is about 45 miles long and from 10 to 15 wide. The island is well watered and fertile, and some of the mountain slopes are covered with primeval forests, while their summits are craters of extinct volcanoes. Mt. Pelée, the highest, rises to an altitude of 4,450 feet, in the extinct crater of which is a large lake known as Palmistes.

Executive.—Martinique is under a French governor and municipal councils, with an elected general council. It is divided into 32 communes, 9 cantons, and 2 arrondissements. Population, 1888, 175,391.

There are several primary schools with an attendance of 8,320 pupils. Chief town, St. Pierre, 18,707 inhabitants; capital, Fort de France, population 8,548. Chief culture is sugar cane. All the tropical fruits, vegetables, etc., grow abundantly, and large numbers of bananas are exported.

Commerce.—The imports in 1887 were valued at 23,461,450 francs, and were principally manure, salt fish, rice, cotton, etc. The exports were mainly sugar and liquors, which amounted in 1887 to 20,859,310 francs.

The island is garrisoned by French troops. Cable communication has just been opened with Paramaribo, the capital of Dutch Guiana, on the Spanish main.

GUIANA.

Guiana, which is poorly cultivated, has a population of about 25,000. Cayenne, the principal town, has a population of 8,500. The colony is under a governor. Trade is insignificant.

ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON.

Two islands lying near the southern coast of Newfoundland. Population about 6,000, mainly engaged in codfishing. The governor is appointed from France and the colony is garrisoned by French troops.

COMMERCE OF THE FRENCH COLONIES.

Value of exports for 1887 (principally for France and her colonies) were 18,230,272 francs, and imports 13,746,587, of which a large proportion was from North America:

Commerce for the year 1888.

IMPORTS.

Countries.	From France and its other colonies.	From all other countries.	Total.
	Francs.	*Francs.*	*Francs.*
Guiana	8,306,255	3,965,980	12,272,235
Guadeloupe	11,736,307	12,597,012	24,333,319
Martinique	8,623,347	14,293,102	22,916,449
St. Pierre et Miquelon	3,773,411	9,805,206	13,578,617
Total	32,439,320	40,661,300	73,100,620

EXPORTS.

Countries.	To France and its other colonies.	To all other countries.	Total.
	Francs.	*Francs.*	*Francs.*
Guiana	5,800,391	213,431	6,013,822
Guadeloupe	25,602,922	437,965	26,040,887
Martinique	22,355,093	1,099,809	23,454,902
St. Pierre et Miquelon	11,778,577	5,930,500	17,709,077
Total	65,536,983	7,681,705	73,218,688

In Martinique, by a decree of April, 1855, foreign money ceased to be a legal currency in that island. The Spanish quadruple, or doubloon, had formerly been much used in commercial transactions. In the same island a colonial decree of 1844 finally established the metric system of weights and measures only.

Money.—The monetary unit is the franc of 100 centimes, and its value, in terms of the United States gold dollar, is 19.3 cents.

Weights and Measures.—The metric system of weights and measures is used. It derives its name from the metre, which is the primary base or unit from which the other units of the system are derived; it was based upon the length of the fourth part of a terrestrial meridian; the ten-millionth part of this arc was chosen as the unit of measure of length and called a metre; the other units are the litre and the gramme, and the multiples of these units, proceeding decimally, are distinguished by the employment of the prefixes deca, hecto, kilo and myria, from the Greek, and their subdivisions by deci, centi, and milli, from the Latin. The metre (the unit of length) = 39.37079 inches; the kilometre = 1,093.63 yards, about 4.971 furlongs, or .62138 of a mile. The gramme (the unit of weight) = 15.43234 grains; the kilogramme = 2.20462 pounds avoirdupois, or 2.67922 pounds troy; the quintal-métrique = 220.46212 pounds avoirdupois, or 267.92272 pounds troy; the millier or tonneau = 2,204.62124 pounds avoirdupois. The litre (the unit of capacity) = .9081 quart, United States dry measure; the hectolitre = 2.83791 bushels, United States dry measure; the litre = .26418 gallon, United States liquid measure; the kilolitre = 264.186 gallons, United States liquid measure; the are or 100 square metres = 119.6033 square yards; the hectare (the measure of land) = 2.47114 acres; the kilomètre, carré, or square kilometre (the measure of area) = 247.1143 acres or .3861161 English square mile; the metre cube, kilolitre, or stère = 35.3165 cubic feet; the litre measure of volume) = 61.027 cubic inches.

Spanish Colonies.

CUBA.

Cuba, a colony of Spain, is the largest of the West India Islands. It is situated at the mouth of the Gulf of Mexico, 130 miles from Florida, from which it is separated by the Bahama Channel. On the east it is separated from Hayti by the Windward Passage; on the south from Jamaica by a portion of the Caribbean Sea, and on the west from Yucatan by the Yucatan Channel. It extends from longitude 74° 6′ to 89° 59′ west of Greenwich, and is in latitude 19° 49′ to 23° 13′ north. The island is about 600 miles long and 21 miles wide in the narrowest part and 111 in the widest. The mean temperature is from 70° to 73° Fahr. The hottest averages from 84° to 85°; the coldest 70°.

Government.—The government of the colony is administered by a governor-general appointed by the Crown, and responsible directly to the Colonial Secretary (*Ministro de Ultramar*) at Madrid. There is a Council of Government (*Consejo de Administracion*) established at Havana, the members of which are appointed by the Crown, and the governor-general is bound in some cases to ask for its advice but never to follow it. He has viceregal powers and faculty of suspending the execution of any law or decree transmitted to him from Madrid, should he deem it to be advisable.

The island is divided into 6 provinces, namely: Havana, Matanzas, Pinar del Rio, Santa Clara, Puerto Principe, and Santiago de Cuba. Their capitals bear the same names. At the head of each province there is a civil governor appointed by the Crown, and depending directly from the governor-general, and subsequently from the Colonial Secretary.

The island is represented in the Spanish Parliament, or *Cortes*. Each province sends 2 men to the Senate, but the University of

Havana and the "Royal Society of Friends of the Country" have the right to select each one a Senator, making in all 14 representatives in the Spanish Senate.

The representation in the lower house, or *Congress of Deputies*, is according to the population. Havana sends 9 members, Santa Clara 6, Matanzas and Santiago de Cuba 5 each, Pinar del Rio 4, and Puerto Principe 1. Total, 30 Deputies.

Each province has a kind of legislative assembly, with very limited powers, called "*Diputación Provincial*," the members of which are elected by the people.

Each city, or town of some importance, has a mayor (*alcalde municipal*) and a city council (*ayuntamiento*). Both the mayor and the members of the council are elected.

Area and Population.—The area of Cuba is, according to the *Cuadro estadistico* official of 1846, 34,233 square miles; but the isle of Pinos has 810 square miles and the other islands and keys 970. Total, 36,013 square miles. The population, according to the official apportionment made for the election of deputies in December, 1890, and published in the *Gaceta Oficial de la Habana*, is 1,631,687 inhabitants. Sixty-five per 100 are white, and the balance of 35 per 100 includes all colored people and the Chinese. Havana, the capital, has a population of 250,000. Other important towns are Matanzas, 87,760; Santiago de Cuba, 71,307; Cienfuegos, 65,067; Puerto Principe, 46,641; Holguin, 34,767; Sancti Spiritu, 32,608; Guanabacoa, 16,402; Sagua la Grande, 9,632.

Religion.—Roman Catholicism is the prevailing religion, but all other creeds are tolerated.

Education.—There were in Cuba in 1890, 777 public and 538 private schools. There is an official *instituto* of secondary or collegiate instruction in each province and the famous University of Havana at the capital. Forty-five thousand and twenty-eight children attend the primary schools. Thirty-five and eleven-hundredths per cent. of the white population and 12.28 per cent. of the colored can read and write.

Finance.—The estimates of revenue for 1890–'91 were $25,699,102.80 and the expenditures $25,622,656.82. The public debt is stated at £37,200,000. The so-called debts of 1878 and 1880, and

the floating debt up to 1886, amounting to $124,000,000, were consolidated by royal decree of May 10, 1886. The customs revenues and other revenues of the island are pledged to secure the payment of these bonds and interest. The annual income of the inhabitants is estimated at $80,000,000 and the taxes, direct and indirect, at $25,000,000, besides a sum of $8,000,000 levied in local taxation by 153 municipalities.

Army and Navy.—The armed force consists of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, and the volunteer organization, the former numbering 19,000 men and the latter 63,115. War ships of the royal navy cruise about the island.

Resources and Products.—Sugar and tobacco are the staples. About 656,719 tons of sugar were produced in 1888 and of molasses 157,791 tons. The yearly production of tobacco is about 300,000 bales. The whole island is wonderfully fertile; it abounds in forest woods and is capable of producing all the fruits of the tropics and some of those of the temperate zones. The mineral wealth of the country, consisting of gold, copper, iron, and manganese mines, is immense. Asphalt is found in abundance, and there are beautiful marble quarries, especially in the isle of Pinos.

Railways and Telegraphs.—There are 1,000 miles of railway and 2,810 miles of telegraph. A loan of $40,000,000 has been authorized to complete the railways of Cuba.

Banking.—There are several banks in Havana with branches in the larger cities.

Commerce.—The commerce is principally with Spain, the United States, and Great Britain. The principal exports are unrefined sugar, molasses, and tobacco, and the principal imports are flour, salt provisions, cotton, linen, and woolen goods, hardware, glass, crockery, machinery, etc. The United States in 1889 imported from Cuba over one billion pounds of sugar, of the value of $36,277,489, molasses to the value of $3,416,754, tobacco and its manufactures worth $9,237,836, and fruit and nuts $1,576,751. Its principal exports to Cuba with their values were meat and dairy products, $3,257,883, iron and steel and manufactures thereof, $1,988,018, breadstuffs, $1,336,047, wood and its manufactures, $1,110,946, and coal, $581,095.

PUERTO RICO.

The Spanish colony of Puerto Rico is the fourth in size of the Antilles. It lies east of Hayti and west of the Virgin Islands. Its latitude is 17° 56′ north, and longitude 67° 10′ west. It is 90 miles in length and 36 in breadth. A range of mountains extends through the center of the island, the highest peak reaching an altitude of 3,678 feet. The climate is healthful and agreeable, the thermometer hardly ever reaching 84° and never falling below 50° F. The soil is fertile and tropical vegetation luxuriant.

Executive.—Puerto Rico is governed by a Captain-General, appointed by the Crown, and is assisted by a junta of military officers, also appointed by the Crown. The Captain-General is the president of the royal audiencia or assembly of the island. The colony is divided into seven departments, represented in the Cortes in proportion to the number of inhabitants.

Area and Population.—The area of Puerto Rico is 3,550 square miles, and population 784,709, of which about 300,000 are negroes. San Juan de Puerto Rico, the capital, has a population of 23,414; other important towns are: Ponce, 37,545; San German, 30,146; Mayaguez, 12,000; Arecivo, 11,187; Guayama, 5,400.

Religion.—The majority of the inhabitants are Roman Catholic, but other religions are tolerated.

Finance.—The estimated expenditure for the year 1888–'89 was 3,973,491 pesos, and the estimated income 3,863,100 pesos.

Army and Navy.—There are 3,566 regular troops garrisoned on the island, besides a reserve militia. A man-of-war of the royal navy cruises in the Caribbean Sea.

Resources and Products.—The principal agricultural products of Puerto Rico are sugar, molasses, tobacco, coffee, rice, cotton, plantains, bananas, and other tropical fruits. The mineral resources are but little known. Gold is often found in the washings from the hills; copper, iron, and lead have also been found. There are several natural salt ponds worked by the Government, and much fine timber and valuable cabinet woods. The climate is healthful, and the soil is claimed to be the most fertile of the Antilles.

Railways and Telegraph.—There are about 470 miles of railroad in the island, and a good service of telegraph to the principal towns.

Banking.—San Juan possesses a banking institution which has branches throughout the Island.

Commerce.—Commerce is mainly with Spain, Great Britain, the United States, and the other West India Islands. The total exports for 1887 were $10,181,291, and the imports $10,198,006. The chief exports are sugar, molasses, cotton, tobacco, coffee, honey, dye-woods, etc. The number of vessels which entered the ports during 1887 were 1,344 of 1,023,656 tons, and 1,303 of 877,582 tons cleared during the same year. In 1889 the imports into Puerto Rico were $13,128,436, and its exports $10,247,749. In 1889 the United States imported from Puerto Rico brown sugar $2,966,232, and molasses $804,391; other imports therefrom were coffee, fruits, and nuts. Its exports to Puerto Rico and their values were, wheat flour, $638,210; meal, and dairy products, $631,622; and wood and its manufactures, $311,804. Other exports were iron and steel, and manufactures thereof; mineral oils, paper, and manufactures thereof; and chemicals, drugs, and dyes.

In 1890 (June 30) the United States exports to Cuba were $12,669,509, and to Porto Rico $2,247,700. Its imports amounted from Cuba to $53,801,591, and from Porto Rico to $4,053,626.

Money.—The monetary unit of the Spanish West Indies is the peso or silver dollar, worth in United States currency 92.6 cents. There is also a doubloon (gold) of the United States value of $5.01. The money of Spain is also used in the island, the peseta being most generally current.

Weights and Measures.—The metric system has been established by law, but is little used. The weights and measures are, the quintal, of 4 arrobas; the arroba, of 25 libras; the libra, of 16 onzas; the vara, of 3 pies; the pie, of 12 pulgadas; the arroba (liquid measure) and fanega (dry measure) of 12 almudes.

Exports from the following-named countries to the Spanish West Indies by articles.

Principal articles.	Year ending June 30, 1888.	Year ending December 31, 1887.		Year ending March 31, 1887.	Year ending December 31, 1887.
	From the United States.	From the United Kingdom.	From France.	From Germany.	From Spain.
Breadstuffs:	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Wheat flour	1,846,419				987,953
All other	181,523				5,457
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines	241,721	67,265	39,378	14,280	77,652
Coal	467,323	224,774			
Copper and manufactures of	13,270	32,425			11,266
Cotton, manufactures of	135,554	2,653,507	43,771		2,173,881
Earthen, china, and glass ware	70,340	156,643	25,795	51,646	92,279
Fancy articles	64,131		64,573	23,562	386,757
Fertilizers	9,006		54,040		
Fish	81,734		19,644		25,748
Flax, hemp, etc., manufactures of	241,564	1,577,155		48,314	355,214
Fruits	23,128				290,956
Iron and steel, and manufactures of	1,332,962	1,525,599	36,395	129,234	105,203
Jewelry and manufactures of gold and silver	17,601		5,984		7,527
Leather, and manufactures of	190,807		362,805	19,278	2,502,156
Oils, mineral	428,478				
Paints and painters' colors	23,541	64,340			
Paper and stationery	219,826		99,572	17,612	392,811
Provisions (meal and dairy products)	3,186,661		96,210		264,695
Rice	113				66,160
Silk, manufactures of	230		54,000		29,667
Soaps	2,527				719,953
Umbrellas and parasols	10				35,996
Vegetables, including pickles	406,332				558,096
Wearing apparel, etc	(†)	60,676	70,556	4,046	
Wine, spirits, and malt liquors	18,470	137,581	83,707	10,472	2,731,189
Wood, and manufactures of	1,613,607		21,039	3,570	7,334
Wool, manufactures of	2,388	178,566	99,703	35,224	56,785
All other articles	825,236	394,547	264,369	19,040	2,271,876
Total domestic merchandise	11,644,482	7,073,078	1,441,591	376,278	14,156,681
Gold and silver coin and bullion	4,858,577				

*Exports from Germany are to total West Indies. †Not specified.

Imports into the following-named countries from Spanish West Indies, by articles.

Principal articles	Year ending June 30, 1888.	Year ending December 31, 1887.		Year ending March 31, 1887.	Year ending December 31, 1887.
	Into the United States.	Into the United Kingdom.	Into France.	Into Germany.*	Into Spain.
Asphaltum or bitumen, crude	*Dollars.* 31,284	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.* 219,633	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Chemicals, drugs, and dyes	20,444			166,602	
Cocoa, crude	8,484		704,847		306,601
Coffee	224,913	3,650	1,004,675		1,137,166
Copper and manufactures of	3,265			23,324	27,838
Fruits, including nuts	1,523,367				7,871
Hides and skins	193,18		8,141	952	71,522
Jewelry	157				
Leather, and manufactures of	1,832				
Spirits, distilled	19,065	20,031	5,109		449,723
Sponges	38,533		499,829		
Sugar and molasses:					
Sugar	37,542,829	532,979		36,890	5,074,534
Molasses	5,220,782				25,348
Tobacco:					
Leaf	4,607,705		42,775	18,564	1,082,596
Manufactures of	3,334,013	190,358	696,862	211,820	1,063,151
Wood, and manufactures of	404,660	85,091	123,862	80,444	163,062
All other articles	557,049	184,571	59,072	204,440	316,311
Total	53,731,570	1,016,680	3,364,805	743,036	9,725,723
Gold and silver coin and bullion	4,914,854				

* Imports into Germany are from total West Indies.

Commerce of the Spanish West Indies with the United States, the United Kingdom, and France.

Exports.	1889.	Imports.	1889.
	Dollars.		*Dollars.*
Exports from the United States	13,472,656	Imports into the United States	55,837,996
Exports from the United Kingdom	8,854,047	Imports into the United Kingdom	508,486
Exports from France	1,947,392	Imports into France	3,668,016

Reciprocity Treaty with Brazil.

PAPERS RELATING TO THE COMMERCIAL ARRANGEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE UNITED STATES OF BRAZIL

Concluded January 31, 1891 ; proclaimed February 5, 1891.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, pursuant to Section 3 of the Act of Congress approved October 1, 1890, entitled "An Act to reduce the revenue and equalize duties on imports, and for other purposes," the Secretary of State of the United States of America communicated to the Government of the United States of Brazil the action of the Congress of the United States of America, with a view to secure reciprocal trade, in declaring the articles enumerated in said Section 3, to wit, sugars, molasses, coffee, and hides, to be exempt from duty upon their importation into the United States of America ;

And whereas the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Brazil at Washington has communicated to the Secretary of State the fact that, in due reciprocity for and consideration of the admission into the United States of America free of all duty of the articles enumerated in Section 3 of said Act, the Government of Brazil has, by legal enactment, authorized the admission, from and after April 1, 1891, into all the established ports of entry of Brazil, free of all duty, whether national, state, or municipal, of

the articles or merchandise named in the following schedule, provided that the same be the product and manufacture of the United States of America:

1.—SCHEDULE OF ARTICLES TO BE ADMITTED FREE INTO BRAZIL.

Wheat;
Wheat-flour;
Corn or maize, and the manufactures thereof, including corn meal and starch;
Rye, rye-flour, buckwheat, buckwheat-flour, and barley;
Potatoes, beans and peas;
Hay and oats;
Pork, salted, including pickled pork and bacon, except hams;
Fish, salted, dried or pickled;
Cotton-seed oil;
Coal, anthracite and bituminous;
Rosin, tar, pitch and turpentine;
Agricultural tools, implements and machinery;
Mining and mechanical tools, implements and machinery, including stationary and portable engines, and all machinery for manufacturing and industrial purposes, except sewing-machines;
Instruments and books for the arts and sciences;
Railway construction material and equipment.

And that the Government of Brazil has, by legal enactment, further authorized the admission into all the established ports of entry of Brazil, with a reduction of twenty-five per centum of the duty designated on the respective article in the tariff now in force or which may hereafter be adopted in the United States of Brazil, whether national, state, or municipal, of the articles or merchandise named in the following schedule, provided that the same be the product or manufacture of the United States of America:

2.—SCHEDULE OF ARTICLES TO BE ADMITTED INTO BRAZIL WITH A REDUCTION OF DUTY OF TWENTY-FIVE PER CENTUM.

Lard and substitutes therefor;
Bacon hams;
Butter and cheese;

Canned and preserved meats, fish, fruits and vegetables;

Manufactures of cotton, including cotton clothing;

Manufactures of iron and steel, single or mixed, not included in the foregoing free schedule;

Leather and the manufactures thereof, except boots and shoes.

Lumber, timber, and the manufactures of wood, including cooperage, furniture of all kinds, wagons, carts, and carriages;

Manufactures of rubber;

And that the Government of Brazil has further provided that the laws and regulations, adopted to protect its revenue and prevent fraud in the declarations and proof that the articles named in the foregoing schedules are the product or manufacture of the United States of America, shall place no undue restrictions on the importer, nor impose any additional charges or fees therefor on the articles imported.

And whereas the Secretary of State has, by my direction, given assurance to the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Brazil at Washington that this action of the Government of Brazil in granting exemption of duties to the products and manufactures of the United States of America, is accepted as a due reciprocity for the action of Congress, as set forth in Section 3 of said Act:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, BENJAMIN HARRISON, President of the United States of America, have caused the above stated modifications of the tariff law of Brazil to be made public for the information of the citizens of the United States of America.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this fifth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifteenth.

[SEAL]

BENJ. HARRISON.

By the President:

JAMES G. BLAINE,

Secretary of State.

PRECEDING DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Blaine to Senhor Medonça.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, November 3, 1890.

SIR: The Congress of the United States of America, at its late session, enacted a new tariff law, in the third section of which provision was made for the admission into the ports of the United States, free of all duty, whether national, state, or municipal, of the following articles:

Sugars—all not above number 16, Dutch standard in color, all tank bottoms, all sugar drainings and sugar sweepings, sirups of cane juice, melada, concentrated melada, and concrete and concentrated molasses;

Molasses;

Coffee;

Hides—raw or uncured, whether dry, salted or pickled. Angora goat-skins, raw, without the wool, unmanufactured. Asses' skins, raw or unmanufactured, and skins, except sheep-skins with the wool on.

In the law providing for the free admission of the foregoing articles, Congress added a section declaring that these remissions of duty were made "with a view to secure reciprocal trade with countries producing those articles;" and that, whenever the President should become satisfied that reciprocal favors were not granted to the products of the United States in the countries referred to, it was made his duty to impose upon the articles above enumerated the rates of duty set forth in the section of the law above cited, of which I have heretofore transmitted you a copy.

The Government of the United States of America being desirous of maintaining with the United States of Brazil such trade relations as shall be reciprocally equal, I should be glad to receive from you an assurance that the Government of Brazil will meet the Government of the United States in a spirit of sincere friendship, and that it may prove to be the happy fortune of you, Mr. Minister, and

myself to be instrumental in establishing commercial relations between the two Republics on a permanent basis of reciprocity, profitable alike to both.

To this end I should be glad if you could advise me of the changes which Brazil would be willing to make in her system of tariff duties, in response to the changes proposed in the tariff of the United States which are favorable to your country.

In case the Government of Brazil should see proper to provide for the free admission into its ports of any of the products or manufactures of the United States, or at a specified reduction of the existing rates of duty, your Government may be assured that no export tax, whether national, state, or municipal, will be imposed upon such products and manufactures in the United States.

It may be further understood that while the Government of the United States of America would reserve the right to adopt such laws and regulations as should be found necessary to protect the revenue and prevent fraud in the declarations and proof that the articles herein enumerated, and whose free admission are provided for by the tariff law above cited, are the product or manufacture of Brazil, the laws and regulations to be adopted to that end would place no undue restrictions on the importer, nor impose any additional charges or fees upon the articles imported.

In the happy event of an agreement between the two Governments, the same can be notified to each other and to the world by an official announcement simultaneously issued by the executive departments of the United States of America and the United States of Brazil; and such an agreement can remain in force so long as neither Government shall definitely inform the other of its intention and decision to consider it at an end.

Accept, Mr. Minister, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

JAMES G. BLAINE.

The Honorable SALVADOR DE MENDONÇA,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Brazil, on Special Mission.

No. 2——20

Senhor Mendonça to Mr. Blaine.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF BRAZIL,
Washington, January 31, 1891.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 3d of November, 1890, in which you inform me of the action of the Congress of the United States of America, at its late session, in the enactment of a new tariff law, in which provision was made for the admission into the ports of the United States, free of all duty, whether national, state, or municipal, of the articles enumerated in your note; that said action was taken "with a view to secure reciprocal trade with countries producing those articles;" and that, as the Government of the United States of America is desirous of maintaining with the United States of Brazil such trade relations as shall be reciprocally equal, you express the hope that you may receive from me the assurance that the Government of the United States of Brazil will meet the Government of the United States of America in a spirit of sincere friendship.

I am pleased to be able to inform you, in reply, that the United States of Brazil are equally animated by a desire to strengthen and perpetuate the friendly relations which happily exist between them and the United States of America, and to establish the commercial intercourse of the two countries upon a basis of reciprocity and equality; and I heartly participate in the hope which you express, that it may prove to be the happy fortune of you, Mr. Secretary, and myself to be instrumental in establishing commercial relations between the two Republics on a permanent basis of mutual profit.

It is, therefore, a matter of great gratification to me to be able to communicate to you the fact that the Government of the United States of Brazil, in due reciprocity for, and in consideration of, the admission into the ports of the United States of America, free of all duty, whether national, state, or municipal, of the articles enumerated in your note of the 3d of November, 1890, has, by legal enactment, authorized the admission into all the established ports of entry of Brazil, on and after the 1st of April, 1891, free of all duty, whether national, state, or municipal, of the articles or merchandise named in the following schedule, provided that the same be the product or manufacture of the United States of America:

SCHEDULE OF ARTICLES TO BE ADMITTED FREE INTO BRAZIL.

Wheat;
Wheat-flour;
Corn or maize, and the manufactures thereof, including corn-meal and starch;
Rye, rye-flour, buckwheat, buckwheat-flour, and barley;
Potatoes, beans and peas;
Hay and oats;
Pork, salted, including pickled pork and bacon, except hams;
Fish, salted, dried, or pickled;
Cotton-seed oil;
Coal, anthracite and bituminous;
Rosin, tar, pitch, and turpentine;
Agricultural tools, implements, and machinery;
Mining and mechanical tools, implements, and machinery, including stationary and portable engines, and all machinery for manufacturing and industrial purposes, except sewing-machines;
Instruments and books for the arts and sciences;
Railway construction material and equipment.

And the Government of the United States of Brazil has, by legal enactment, further authorized the admission into all the established ports of entry of Brazil, with a reduction of 25 per cent. of the duty designated on the respective article in the tariff now in force or which may hereafter be adopted in the United States of Brazil, whether national, state, or municipal, of the articles or merchandise named in the following schedule, provided that the same be the product or manufacture of the United States of America:

SCHEDULE OF ARTICLES TO BE ADMITTED INTO BRAZIL WITH A REDUCTION OF DUTY OF 25 PER CENT.

Lard and substitute therefor;
Bacon hams;
Butter and cheese;
Canned and preserved meats, fish, fruits, and vegetables;
Manufactures of cotton, including cotton clothing;

Manufactures of iron and steel, single or mixed, not included in the foregoing free schedule;

Leather and manufactures thereof, except boots and shoes;

Lumber, timber, and the manufactures of wood, including cooperage, furniture of all kinds, wagons, carts, and carriages;

Manufactures of rubber.

I inclose herewith tables compiled from the latest published statistics, showing the state of trade of Brazil in the articles enumerated in the foregoing schedules.

The Government of the United States of Brazil has also provided that no increase shall be made in the export tax now in force, whether national, state, or municipal, on the articles enumerated in your note of the 3d of November, 1890, nor upon any article, the product of Brazil, now on the free list of the tariff of the United States of America so long as such article continues to be admitted free of duty; and it has further provided that if any reduction is made by Brazil in the export duty on any of its products, such reduction shall immediately apply to said products when exported to the United States of America.

The Government of Brazil reserves the right to adopt the necessary laws and regulations to protect its revenue and prevent fraud in the declarations and proof that the articles enumerated in the foregoing schedules are the product or manufacture of the United States of America; but the laws and regulations to be adopted shall place no undue restrictions upon the importer, nor impose any additional charges or fees therefor upon the articles imported.

I confidently hope that the foregoing action of my Government will satisfy the President of the United States of America that the United States of Brazil have met the liberal legislation of the Congress of the United States in a spirit of sincere friendship and reciprocity; and, in that happy event, I shall hold myself ready to agree with you upon a time when an official announcement of this legislation may be simultaneously issued by the executive departments of the two Governments, with the understanding that the commercial arrangement thus put in operation shall remain in force so long as neither Government shall definitely, at least three months in advance, inform the other of its intention and decision to consider it at

an end at the expiration of the time indicated; provided, however, that the termination of the commercial arrangement shall begin to take effect either on the 1st day of January or on the 1st day of July.

I improve the opportunity to renew the assurance of my highest consideration.

SALVADOR DE MENDONÇA.

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE,
Secretary of State of the United States of America.

Mr. Blaine to Senhor Mendonça.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 31, 1891.

SIR: I have great pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your note of this date, in which you inform me that the Government of the United States of Brazil, in due reciprocity for, and in consideration of, the free admission into the ports of the United States of the products of Brazil enumerated in my note of November 3, 1890, has by legal enactment authorized the free or privileged admission, on and after the 1st of April, 1891, of the articles, the product or manufacture of the United States of America, named in your note; that your Government has further provided that no increase shall be made in the export tax on the articles admitted free into the United States, and that all future reduction in the export tax shall immediately apply to such articles when sent to the United States, and that the laws and regulations adopted by Brazil to prevent fraud shall not impose any additional charges or fees therefor on the articles named in your note, imported from the United States.

I am directed by the President to state to you that he accepts this action of the Government of Brazil, in granting exemption of duties to the products of the United States, as a due reciprocity for the action of the Congress of the United States, as set forth in my note to you of November 3, 1890, it being noted that the date fixed by Congress for the free admission of sugars is the 1st day of April, 1891.

I shall be pleased to meet you at the Department of State at your early convenience to agree upon the time and manner of making

public announcement of this commercial arrangement, which it is understood shall remain in force so long as neither Government shall definitely, at least three months in advance, inform the other of its intention and decision to consider it at an end at the expiration of the time indicated; provided, however, that the termination of the commercial arrangement shall begin to take effect either on the 1st day of January or the 1st day of July.

Congratulating you, Mr. Minister, on the valuable service which you have rendered in bringing about this important and satisfactory result, I renew to you the assurance of my highest consideration.

JAMES G. BLAINE.

The Honorable SALVADOR DE MENDONÇA,
Envoy Extraordinary and
Minister Plenipotentiary of Brazil.

Mr. Blaine to the President.

[Details of reciprocal arrangement.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 7, 1891.

To the PRESIDENT:

In response to your direction, I herewith submit two tables, A and B, which clearly exhibit the facts of the commercial arrangement between the United States of America and the United States of Brazil, completed on the 5th of this month.

Table A will show the articles from the United States which will be entitled to free admission into all the ports of Brazil after the 1st of April next.

It will also show the average annual value, as compiled from the Brazilian statistical reports for the last three years, of the imports of said articles into Brazil from the United States, and the average annual value, during the same period, of the imports of said articles into Brazil from other countries, and the rates now charged thereon.

TABLE A.—*Imports into Brazil, in dollars, to become free of duty when exported from the United States.*

Articles.	From the United States.	From all other countries.	Total imports.	Rate of duty.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Per cent.*
Wheat	150.00	547,845.84	547,995.84	*5
Wheat-flour	2,778,353.00	814,329.24	3,692,682.24	15
Corn or maize and the manufactures thereof, including corn-meal and starch	21,369.00	695,285.57	716,654.57	15
Rye and rye-flour		555,737.60	555,737.60	15
Barley and buckwheat and buckwheat flour		193,286.08	193,286.08	15
Hay and oats	531.00	541,693.80	542,224.80	20
Beans and peas	478.00	1,039,522.00	1,040,000.00	20
Potatoes	36.00	905,053.12	905,089.12	15
Pork, salted and pickled, and bacon, except hams	44,809.00	751.00	45,560.00	20
Cotton-seed oil	4,376.00	331.20	4,707.20	48
Fish, salted, dried, or pickled	23,278.00	1,629,724.00	1,653,002.00	20 to 48
Coal, anthracite and bituminous		6,067,380.80	6,067,380.80	*5
Rosin, tar, pitch, and turpentine	98,310.00	69,653.33	167,963.33	15
Agricultural implements, tools, and machinery				*5
Mining and mechanical machinery, tools, and implements, including stationary and portable engines, and all machinery for manufacturing and industrial purposes, except sewing-machines	184,652.00	2,320,627.92	2,505,279.92	15 to 48
Instruments and books for arts and sciences	82,752.00	492,904.50	575,656.50	15
Railroad material and equipment	155,539.00	635,180.76	790,719.76	5 to 15
Total	3,394,633.00	16,609,306.76	20,003,939.76	

* Port and Provincial charges, equivalent to 5 per cent. duty.

From this table (A) of articles to be admitted free, it will be seen that of the total annual average importations into Brazil of $20,003,939.76 of the said articles, the United States have heretofore only furnished articles to the value of $3,394,633, while other countries have furnished articles to the value of $16,609,306.76.

Table B will make a similar exhibit of the articles from the United States entitled to admission into all the ports of Brazil after the 1st of April next, at a reduction of 25 per cent. of the duty designated on the respective articles in the tariff now in force in Brazil, or which may hereafter be adopted in Brazil.

It will also show the average annual value, taken from the Brazilian reports for the last three years, of the imports of said articles into Brazil from the United States; and also the average annual value, during the same period, of the imports into Brazil from other countries, and the rates now charged thereon.

TABLE B.—*Imports into Brazil, in dollars, the duties on which will be reduced 25 per cent. when exported from the United States.*

Articles.	From the United States.	From all other countries.	Total imports.	Rate of duty.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Per cent.*
Lard and substitutes of lard.	371,399.00	348,166.60	719,565.60	15 to 30
Bacon hams	556.00	103,610.66	104,166.66	48
Butter and cheese	12,941.00	2,000,507.91	2,013,448.91	48
Canned and preserved meats, fish, fruits, and vegetables	13,894.00	606,197.89	620,091.89	20 and 48
Manufactures of cotton, including cotton clothing	665,986.00	26,571,138.50	27,237,124.50	15 to 48
Manufactures of iron and steel, single or mixed, not included in the foregoing schedule	522,096.00	2,361,211.00	2,883,307.00	15, 30, and 48
Leather and the manufactures of leather, except boots and shoes	20,196.00	3,195,185.62	3,215,381.62	30 to 50
Lumber, timber, and the manufactures of wood, including cooperage, furniture of all kinds, wagons, carts, and carriages	417,761.00	1,098,927.02	1,516,688.02	30 to 60
Manufactures of rubber	11,070.00	310,398.50	321,268.50	48
Total	2,035,899.00	36,595,343.70	38,631,242.70	

From this table (B) it will be seen that, of the total average importations into Brazil of $38,631,242.70 of said articles, the United States have hitherto furnished articles to the value only of $2,035,899, while other countries have furnished articles to the value of $36,595,343.70.

Taking the two schedules together, it is shown that, of a total annual importation into Brazil of $58,635,182.46 of all these articles, only $5,430,532 came from the United States, as against $53,204,650.46 from other countries.

In return for these concessions the United States admits into its markets free of duty the sugar, molasses, coffee, and hides, the growth and product of Brazil.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES G. BLAINE.

BRAZILIAN DECREE.

The following is the decree of the Brazilian Government promulgating the treaty:

Decree No. 1338, of the 5th of February, 1891. Exempting certain articles imported from the United States of America from payment of import duties, and establishing a reduction of 25 per cent. on the duties imposed on certain other articles imported from the same country.

The Marshal Manoel Deodoro da Fonseca, Chief of the Provisional Government established by the army and navy in the name of the nation, considering that the said Government and that of the United States of America, in virtue of the agreement celebrated on the 31st of January, 1891, by their plenipotentiaries, Salvador de Mendonça and James G. Blaine, have stipulated the concession of reciprocal favors to certain products of the respective countries, decrees:

ARTICLE I. From the 1st of April of the current year thenceforward, in accordance with the said agreement, the following articles imported from the United States shall be exempt from payment of import duties:

Wheat in the grain;

Wheat flour;

Corn and the manufactures of corn, including corn meal and corn starch (maizena);

Rye and rye flour, buckwheat and buckwheat flour and barley;
Potatoes, beans, and peas;
Hay and oats;
Salted pork, including pork in brine, and bacon, except hams;
Salted fish, dried or in brine;
Cotton-seed oil;
Coal, anthracite and bituminous;
Rosin, tar, pitch, and turpentine;
Agricultural tools, implements, and machinery;
Mining and mechanical tools, implements, and machinery, including steam engines for manufactures and industries, except sewing machines;
Instruments and books for the arts and sciences;
Railroad material.

ART. II. From the 1st of April, 1891, and thenceforward, the following American articles shall enjoy a reduction of 25 per cent. on the import duties of Brazil:

Lard and the substitutes of lard;
Hams;
Butter and cheese, canned and preserved meat, fish, fruits, and vegetables;
Manufactures of cotton, including cotton clothing;
Manufactures of iron and steel, alone or combined, not comprised in the preceding list of free articles;
Leather and manufactures of leather, except boots and shoes;
Lumber, timber, and manufactures of timber (wood), including cooperage, furniture of all kinds, wagons, carts, and carriages;
Manufactures of rubber.

ART. III. All regulations to the contrary are hereby revoked.

Hall of the sessions of the Provisional Government of the United States of Brazil, on the 5th day of February, 1891, in the third year of the Republic.

MANOEL DEODORO DA FONSECA,
TRISTÃO DE ALENCAR ARARIPE.

For the better understanding and execution of the foregoing decree, and to show the favors granted to Brazilian products by the

United States, the Minister of the Treasury has issued the following circular:

"Tristão de Alencar Araripe, President of the tribunal of the National Treasury, makes known, for the proper ends, that, in virtue of an agreement celebrated on the 31st of January, 1891, between the Governments of the Republics of the United States of Brazil and of the United States of America, the following modifications were made in the customs tariff of the latter country:

"From the 1st of April, 1891, thenceforward, the following articles of Brazilian production or manufacture shall be admitted in the ports of the United States of America free of all duties, whether national, state, or municipal:

"Sugar of all grades which in respect to color can not be classed above No. 16 Dutch Standard; all kinds of tank bottoms, all sugar drainings and sweepings, sirups of cane juice and cane, melada of all kinds, concentrated and concreted;

"Coffee;

"Hides, raw or undressed, whether dry, salted, or pickled, kid and Angora goat skins, raw, without the wool, unmanufactured; asses' hides, raw or unmanufactured, and skins, except sheepskins with their wool.

"It is further stipulated that the laws and regulations adopted by the United States of America for the protection of its revenues and the prevention of fraud, in the declarations and proofs that the above enumerated articles are manufactures of Brazil, shall not impose unjust restrictions on the importer, or any additional tax or charge on the articles imported."

TRISTÃO DE ALENCAR ARARIPE.

LIST OF ARTICLES AFFECTED BY THE BRAZILIAN TREATY.

The following shows in detail the list of articles which are to be admitted into Brazil under this arrangement. It must be taken, however, as purely unofficial and provisional, because the Government of Brazil has the right to indicate what articles are to be thu-affected, and there has not been time to receive the official list.

Wheat.
Wheat flour.
Corn or maize and the manufactures thereof, including corn meal and starch.
Rye and rye flour.
Barley and buckwheat and buckwheat flour.
Hay and oats.
Beans and peas.
Potatoes.
Pork, salted and pickled, and bacon, except hams.
Cotton-seed oil.
Fish, salted, dried, or pickled.
Coal, anthracite and bituminous.
Rosin, tar, pitch, and turpentine.
Agricultural implements, tools and machinery.
Instruments and books for arts and sciences.
Railroad equipment and material.

Under the head of agricultural machinery the Brazilian tariff specifies:

Machines for the cultivation and preparation of agricultural products.

Under agricultural implements and tools are mentioned:

Plows of all kinds, harrows and other implements for stirring and preparing the soil, sowing, mowing, and reaping and similar uses, or for any other agricultural purpose not elsewhere specified.

The free list in the tariff also embraces:

Molds, filtering apparatus and crystallizers for sugar refining.
Machine cards, in pieces or strips.
Machines or engines for mining, for the use of factories or workshops, for navigation, moved by steam, water, gas, air or wind, or electricity, by animal power, or any motors whatsoever, fixed, movable or portable, these same being included.

Hoisting cranes, moved by steam, hydraulic and the like.
Printing presses of every description.
Presses for baling or packing, gilding or silvering paper, for lithography and similar purposes.
Large lathes, moved by steam-power.
Parts or pieces of machinery, imported separately, which are destined to replace worn-out or broken parts, or as extra pieces to replace such as may become useless.

Articles on which the duties will be reduced 25 per cent. under the terms of the same agreement.

[The milreis, the unit of Brazilian currency, is estimated at $0.50. The value of the milreis of gold is $0.54 United States currency and the Brazilian tariff rates are based on this value.]

NOTE.

Since this volume left the press, the new tariff of Brazil, which was adopted at the recent session of Congress, has gone into effect; and the rates here given do not apply to very many important articles of commerce.

A translation of the revised tariff will soon be ready for distribution and copies may be obtained by applying at the Bureau of the American Republics.

Cambrics, muslins, etc.:		
Weighing 4 kilos per 100 metres or less.	1.81 per pound.	1.36 per pound.
Weighing more than above	0.90 per pound.	0.68 per pound.
In dress patterns, skirts, trimmings, etc	2.70 per pound.	2.04 per pound.
Bed quilts and spreads:		
Ordinary	0.15 per pound.	0.11¼ per pound.
Worked, damasked, etc	0.34 per pound.	0.25½ per pound.
Shawls, cloaks, handkerchiefs, common or of muslin, tulle, etc.	0.45½ per pound.	0.34 1/10 per pound.
Hollands, white or brown	0.27¼ per pound.	0.20½ per pound.
Bed sheetings, embroidered with lace	ad valorem.	25 p. ct. reduction.
Canvas and heavy duck	0.13¾ per pound.	$0.10¼ per pound.
Half hose:		
Up to 20 centimetres length of foot	1.20 per dozen.	0.90 per dozen.
More than 20 centimetres	2.40 per dozen.	1.80 per dozen.

Articles on which the duties will be reduced 25 per cent. under the terms of the same agreement.—Continued.

Articles.	Present rate.	Future rate.
Stockings:		
Up to 20 centimetres in foot	$2.40 per dozen.	$1.80 per dozen.
More than 20 centimetres in foot	4.80 per dozen.	3.60 per dozen.
The above of Scotch thread. Of any other cotton thread the first class pays as follows:		
Up to 20 centimetres length of foot	0.48 per dozen.	0.36 per dozen.
More than 20 centimetres	1.18 per dozen.	1.62 per dozen.
Cotton cloth:		
Raw, smooth, or braided	0.17½ per pound.	0.13 per pound.
Bleached, colored, smooth, or braided	0.27½ per pound.	0.20½ per pound.
Worked, figured for towels	0.41 per pound.	0.31 per pound.
Shagged, for towels, etc	0.27½ per pound.	0.20½ per pound.
Tablecloths:		
Embroidered and worked	ad valorem.	25 p. ct. reduction.
Not specified	0.41 per pound.	$0.31 per pound.
Cotton laces:		
In dress patterns, veils, etc	ad valorem.	25 p. ct. reduction.
Not specified	2.27 per pound.	$1.70 per pound.
Ready-made clothing (cotton):		
Undershirts	2.00 per dozen.	1.50 per dozen.
Shirts:		
Plain or with folds	3.75 per dozen.	2.81 per dozen.
Plain or with folds and linen bosoms	7.25 per dozen.	5.44 per dozen.
Drawers:		
Knit (bathing included)	1.90 per dozen.	1.42½ per dozen.
Of any other sort	3.25 per dozen.	2.44 per dozen.
Shirt collars	0.90 per dozen.	0.68¼ per dozen.
Shirt bosoms, smooth or with plaits	1.25 per pound.	0.93¾ per pound.
Shirt cuffs	1.25 per doz. prs	0.94 per doz. prs.
Collars and cuffs accompanying shirts for which they are intended pay duty separately.		
Suspenders, belts, and garters	0.95½ per pound.	0.71¼ per pound.
Knit or netting fabrics	0.63¾ per pound.	0.47$\frac{7}{10}$ per pound.
Window shades, with or without rollers	1.20 each	0.90 each.
Manufactures of iron and steel not included in free class:		
Iron bars, or plates, or hoops for barrels, etc., ties for baling, rolled iron in general.	0.007 per pound.	0.0054 per pound.
Steel rods or bars	0.01¼ per pound.	0.00⅝ per pound.
Needles, sewing machine, crochet, etc	0.54½ per pound.	0.41 per pound.
Iron safes, each according to dimensions	16.00 to 200.00	12.00 to 150.00.
Padlocks:		
Simple	0.11 per pound.	0.08¼ per pound.
Combination, secret, etc	0.36⅛ per pound.	0.27 per pound.
Bedsteads:		
Plain—		
Single	2.00 each	1.50 each.
Double	3.75 each	2.81 each.
Child's	1.25 each	0.94 each.

Articles on which the duties will be reduced 25 per cent. under the terms of the same agreement—Continued.

Articles.	Present rate.	Future rate.
Bedsteads—Continued.		
Ornamented—		
Single	$4.00 each	$3.00 each,
Double	7.50 each	6.62½ each.
Child's	2.50 each	1.87½ each.
Galvanized iron for house roofs	0.02 per pound.	0.01½ per pound.
Chains:		
For scales, halter chains, and like uses.	0.06⅛ per pound.	0.04 7/10 per pound.
Not specified	0.18⅛ per pound.	0.13½ per pound.
Locks:		
Door and other—		
Simple	0.07⅛ per pound.	0.05⅜ per pound.
Combination	0.22 7/10 per pound.	0.17 per pound.
Wire:		
Including barb wire and staples, galvanized or simple.	0.01¼ per pound.	0.00⅝ per pound.
Covered with paper, silk, or cotton	0.13⅜ per pound.	0.10¼ per pound.
Cordage	0.02½ per pound.	0.01⅝ per pound.
Woven of all sorts	0.22¾ per pound.	0.17 per pound.
Stoves, furnaces, ranges for kitchen	0.02½ per pound.	0.01⅝ per pound.
Screws, according to length	0.04 to 0.08 per lb	0.03 to 0.06 per lb.
Nails, tacks, brads, etc.:		
Plain	0.03⅜ per pound.	0.02½ per pound.
Brass-headed, etc	0.08 per pound.	0.06 per pound.
Tubes, boiler, gas, water, etc	0.01¼ per pound.	0.00⅝ per pound.
Lumber, timber, and manufactures of wood, including cooperage, furniture of all kinds, wagons, carts, and carriages:		
Cork	0.00½ per pound.	0.00⅜ per pound.
Logs, beams, masts, etc. (per metre long):		
Oak or teak, according to thickness	0.32 to 2.75	0.02⅔ to 2.06.
Pine or other	0.17 to 1.43	0.12⅝ to 1.07.
Veneering (cabinet woods)	0.12½ per pound.	0.07 per pound.
Boards and planks:		
Cabinet woods	0.02½ per pound.	0.01 per pound.
Oak or teak	6.00 per cu. met.	4.50 per cu. metre.
Pine or other	2.14 per cu. met.	1.61 per cu. metre.
Staves	0.00 7/10 per pound	0.00½ per pound.
Sideboards, etageres (according to size):		
Common woods	3.00 to 4.10 each	2.25 to 3.08 each.
Fine woods	6.00 to 10.23 each	4.50 to 7.67 each.
Trunks and boxes:		
Unpainted pine (according to size)	0.00 7/10 per pound to 0.40 each.	0.00½ per pound to 0.32 each.
Common woods, painted or covered with cloth.	1.40 to 5.50 each.	1.05 to 4.10 each.
Camphor or sandal wood, covered with leather or zinc—		
To 60 centimetres long	3.00 each	2.25 each.
More than 60 centimetres to 80 centimetres.	6.00 each	4.50 each.
More than 80 centimetres long	9.00 each	6.75 each.

Articles on which the duties will be reduced 25 per cent. under the terms of the same agreement—Continued.

Articles.	Present rate.	Future rate.
Billiard tables:		
Common woods	$55.00 each	$41.25 each.
Fine woods	100.00 each	75.00 each.
Chairs:		
Bent wood—		
With arms, wood seat	1.75 each	1.31 each.
Without arms, wood seat	0.90 each	0.67½ each.
Common wood—		
With arms, wood seat	0.60 each	0.45 each.
Without arms, wood seat	0.30 each	0.22½ each.
Cane seat, with arms	2.30 each	1.72 each.
Cane seat, without arms	1.15 each	0.86 each.
Rockers or extension, with arms	2.50 each	1.97 each.
Rockers or extension, without arms	1.70 each	1.27 each.
Rockers or extension, children's	0.90 each	0.67½ each.
Fine wood—		
Straw seat or cane, with arms	4.75 each	3.56 each.
Straw seat or cane, without arms	2.50 each	1.97 each.
Rockers or extension, with arms	6.25 each	4.69 each.
Rockers or extension, without arms	3.50 each	2.62 each.
Rockers or extension, children's	1.75 each	1.31 each.
Bedsteads:		
Common wood—		
Single	8.00 each	6.00 each.
Double	14.00 each	10.50 each.
Child's	4.00 each	3.00 each.
Fine wood—		
Single	20.00 each	15.00 each.
Double	34.00 each	25.50 each.
Child's	10.00 each	7.50 each.
Bureaus:		
Common wood—		
Up to 3 drawers	4.50 each	3.38 each.
More than 3 drawers	7.50 each	5.52 each.
With desk	11.50 each	8.60 each.
Fine wood—		
Up to 3 drawers	12.00 each	9.00 each.
More than 3 drawers	20.00 each	15.00 each.
With desk	30.00 each	22.50 each.
Lasts, hat and bonnet blocks	0.18 per pound.	0.13½ per pound.
Cupboards, wardrobes, etc.:		
Common woods	17.00 each	12.75 each.
Fine woods	35.00 each	26.25 each.
Tables:		
Common woods—		
Center tables	4.60 each	3.15 each.
Tea, work, card, with wide leaves	4.00 each	3.00 each.
Night tables, single leg	1.10 each	0.82 each.
Other forms	2.25 each	1.78 each.
Dining tables, according to size	10.50 to 21.00 each	7.87 to 15.75.
Fine wood—		
Center	20.00 each	15.00 each.

Articles on which the duties will be reduced 25 per cent. under the terms of the same agreement—Continued.

Articles	Present rate.	Future rate.
Tables—Continued:		
Fine wood—Continued—		
Tea, work, writing, and card, with large leaves, etc	$8.00 each	$6.00 each.
Night, single leg	1.80 each	1.35 each.
Any other form	6.00 each	4.50 each.
Dining, according to size—		
Under 6 metres long	21.00 each	15.75 each.
Over 6 metres long	34.00 each	25.50 each.
Desks:		
Secretaries—		
Common wood, plain	11.00 to 21.00 each	8.75 to 15.75 each.
Fine wood, plain	15.00 to 50.00 each	11.25 to 37.50 each.
Sofas, lounges, tête-à-têtes,* etc.:		
Common wood	7.00 to 10.00 each	5.25 to 7.50 each.
Fine woods	14.00 to 22.00 each	10.50 to 16.50 each.
Sofa beds, common woods*	7.00 each	5.25 each.
Shoe pegs	0.03⅛ per pound.	0.02½ per pound.
Manufactures of rubber:		
Basins and household articles	0.30 per pound.	0.22½ per pound.
Canes, whips, and like articles	0.55 per pound.	0.41 per pound.
Tobacco pouches, match boxes, etc	0.45½ per pound.	0.34 per pound.
Dolls, toys, and the like	0.36⅛ per pound.	0.27 per pound.
Buttons of all grades	0.45½ per pound.	0.34 per pound.
Boots and shoes	0.30 per pound.	0.22½ per pound.
Belts, suspenders, bandages, garters—		
Covered with silk	3.40 per pound.	2.55 per pound.
Covered with other material	0.73 per pound.	0.55 per pound.
Cords and braid—		
Silk covered	3.40 per pound.	2.55 per pound.
Covered with other material	0.73 per pound.	0.55 per pound.
Funnels, capsules, and bottles	0.30 per pound.	0.22½ per pound.
Combs, rulers, penholders	0.45½ per pound.	0.34 per pound.
Dentists' rubber (vulcanite)	0.36⅛ per pound.	0.27 per pound.
Erasers	0.23 per pound.	0.17¼ per pound.
Bracelets, earrings, lockets, etc	1.14 per pound.	0.86 per pound.
Cloths, cotton, linen or wool—		
In pieces or patterns	0.45½ per pound.	0.34 per pound.
In articles not classified	0.73 per pound.	0.45 per pound.
Cloths (pure or mixed silk), in pieces or patterns	0.70 per pound.	0.52½ per pound.
Tubes, threads, sheets, and plates	0.13 per pound.	0.09¾ per pound.

* The above with springs and first covering. The final upholstering pays the duty belonging to the class of the material.

Furniture with gildings pays double the rates above specified, and that with carvings, inlaid wood, ivory, pearl or metal, pays 30 per cent. more than the above-named rates.

Silk-covered articles of furniture pay 50 per cent. more.

Wool or hair covered articles of furniture pay 40 per cent. more.

Leather-covered articles of furniture, 30 per cent.; linen or cotton, 20 per cent.

Furniture imported to be upholstered in the country is entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent.

World's Columbian Exposition.

Under the authority of the Congress of the United States, the Four Hundredth Anniversary of the Discovery of America by Christopher Columbus will be celebrated by holding an International Exhibition of Arts, Industries, Manufactures, and the Products of the Soil, Mine, and Sea, in the city of Chicago, Illinois, United States of America, opening May 1, 1893, and closing October 31, 1893.

The site selected is at Jackson Park, a beautiful location near the southern limits of the city, adjoining Lake Michigan, and the buildings are in course of erection.

OFFICERS.

Director-General: George R. Davis, of Illinois.
President of the National Commission: Thomas W. Palmer, of Michigan.
Secretary: John T. Dickinson, of Texas.
President of the World's Columbian Exposition: Lyman J. Gage.
Secretary: Benjamin Butterworth, of Ohio.
President of the Board of Lady Managers: Mrs. Potter Palmer.
Secretary: Miss Phoebe W. Couzins, of Missouri.
Committee on Foreign Exhibits: William T. Baker, Chairman; M. A. Ryerson, H. N. Higinbotham, James W. Ellsworth, T. J. Lefens.

The following is the proclamation of the President of the United States:

PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

Whereas, satisfactory proof has been presented to me that provision has been made for adequate grounds and buildings for the uses of the World's Columbian Exposition, and that a sum not less than ten million dollars to be used and expended for the purposes of said Exposition has been provided in accordance with the conditions and requirements of Section ten of an Act entitled "An Act to provide for

Celebrating the Four Hundredth Anniversary of the Discovery of America by Christopher Columbus by holding an International Exhibition of Arts, Industries, Manufactures, and the Products of the Soil, Mine and Sea, in the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois," approved April twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and ninety:

Now, therefore, I, BENJAMIN HARRISON, President of the United States, by virtue of the authority vested in me by said Act, do hereby declare and proclaim that such International Exhibition will be opened on the first day of May, in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-three, in the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, and will not be closed before the last Thursday in October of the same year. And in the name of the Government, and of the people of the United States, I do hereby invite all the nations of the earth to take part in the commemoration of an event that is pre-eminent in human history, and of lasting interest to mankind, by appointing representatives thereto, and sending such exhibits to the World's Columbian Exposition as will most fitly and fully illustrate their resources, their industries, and their progress in civilization.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this twenty-fourth day of December,
[SEAL.] one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and fifteenth.

BENJ. HARRISON.

By the President:

JAMES G. BLAINE,
Secretary of State.

The LATIN AMERICAN DEPARTMENT has been organized, with an office at No. 2 Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C., under the direction of which Commissioners have been sent to Mexico and to all the countries of South and Central America and the West Indies, William E. Curtis in charge. The following is a list of the Commissioners:

Mexico: Lieut. Asher C. Baker, U. S. Navy, care of United States Legation, City of Mexico. Henry C. Payne, Commercial Commissioner, care of Robert C. Boker, 6 Calle Angel, City of Mexico.

Guatemala, Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica: Lieut. George P. Scriven, U. S. Army, care of United States Legation, Guatemala City, Guatemala.

Honduras, British Honduras, Mosquito Nation: Capt. Gilbert P. Cotton, U. S. Army, care of United States Consul, Tegucigalpa, Honduras.

Colombia: Edmund W. P. Smith, United States Consul-General, Bogota, Colombia; Lieut. Henry R. Lemly, U. S. Army, care of United States Legation, Bogota, Colombia.

Venezuela, Guiana Colonies, Trinidad, Barbados: Ensign Roger Welles, jr., U. S. Navy, care of United States Legation, Caracas, Venezuela.

Ecuador: Willard P. Tisdel, care of United States Consul-General, Guayaquil, Ecuador (until June 1, 1891).

Peru, Bolivia: Lieut. W. E. Safford, U. S. Navy, care of United States Legation, Lima, Peru.

Chile: Lieut. Charles H. Harlow, U. S. Navy, care of United States Legation, Santiago, Chile.

Argentine Republic, Paraguay, Uruguay: Surg. D. N. Bertolette, U. S. Navy, care of United States Legation, Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic. Willard P. Tisdel, care of United States Legation, Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic (after June 1, 1891).

Brazil: Capt. Alexander Rodgers, U. S. Army, care of United States Legation, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Brazil (Amazon Provinces): Lieut. Frank E. Sawyer, U. S. Navy, care of United States Consul, Para, Brazil.

Cuba, Jamaica, Porto Rico, Haiti, San Domingo, and other West India Islands: Frederick A. Ober, care of United States Consul-General, Havana, Cuba.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE LATIN AMERICAN DEPARTMENT.

GROUP I.

PERIOD OF THE DISCOVERY.

A. *Geographical knowledge and the science of navigation at the time of Columbus.*—(1) Maps, charts, and globes. (2) Nautical and astronomical instruments. (3) Models of vessels of the period. (4) Evidences of pre-Columbian discoveries in America by the Norsemen, Welshmen, and Phœnecians.

B. *The Court of Ferdinand and Isabella.*—(1) Portraits, autographs, and other relics of the principal personages who aided Columbus. (2) Manuscripts, printed volumes, charts, maps, armour, and weapons of the time.

C. *Illustration of the life-history of Columbus.*—(1) Model of the house in which he is said to have been born. (2) Portraits of Columbus* and his associates. Portraits of his family. (3) Photographs of the University of Pavia, where Columbus studied nautical astronomy and navigation. (4) Tableau or picture of the Salamanca Conference. (5) Model and photographs of the convent of La Rabida. (6) Models of the "Santa Maria," Columbus's flagship, and the two caravals, "Pinta" and "Niña," with figures of the crews in the costumes of the period. Facsimiles of charts, nautical instruments, arms of officers and crews, etc. Copies of the "Imago Mundi," and other volumes which formed his cabin library on the first voyage, now in the Chapter Library, Seville. Assortment of articles used by Columbus for barter with the natives: "Hawks' bells," beads, coins, metals, knives, colored cloths, brass helmets, crosses, mirrors, and nails. (7) Scene showing Columbus's reception at the court of Ferdinand and Isabella on his return from his first voyage (Barcelona, March, 1493). (8) Other scenes in the life of Columbus. (9) Scene of the

* It is confidently asserted that there are no genuine portraits of Columbus, but a collection of pictures purporting or intended to be such should be made.

egg. (10) Scene showing Columbus's return from his third voyage in chains. (11) Illustrations of the last days of Columbus. (12) Photographs or model of the house at Valladolid in which he died. Relics associated with the place. (13) Photographs and models of the coffin, the tombs, and the numerous monuments and statues erected to the memory of Columbus. Tombs of his sons.

D.* *Relics of Columbus and his family.*—(1) Armor, equipments, autograph letters either in facsimile or the originals, and a collection of early publications relating to the discovery, maps, charts, etc. (2) Relics of Americus Vespucci, the Cabots, and other early discoverers and voyageurs. (3) Copies of facsimiles of the maps and books in which the name "America" appears for the first time. Evidence to show how the continent was christened.

E. *The voyages of Columbus.*—(1) Photographs of Palos, Andalusia, from the roadstead near which Columbus set sail on his voyage of discovery (August 3, 1492). (2) Chart showing approximately the course sailed, with the position of Guanahani, Salvador, or Watlings Island conspicuously marked.† (3) Model in relief of the West Indies, showing the routes of the several voyages made by Columbus. (4) Photographic views of the islands first visited by him. (5) Old engravings illustrating the condition of the Indians as he found them. (6) Photographs and models of pure blooded Caribs, with background of natural scenery. (7) Photographs and models of Columbian remains in the West Indies. Models of ruins of towns and fortresses erected in his time.

GROUP II.

PERIOD OF THE CONQUEST.

I.—*Epoch of the Conquest of Mexico.*

A. *Civilization of the Aztecs.*—(1) Costumed figures of Mexican Indians, as found by the Conquistadores. (2) Models of their houses, temples, and palaces. Palaces of Mexico and Tezcuco and the island of Cozamel. (3) Arts and industries: Metal work; gold, silver, and bronze, cast and hammered; bronze and stone implements; ornaments of metals and of green chalchihuitl; textile fabrics; feather work; pottery. (4) Agricultural methods and products; food and economic plants; pulque. (5) Mexican picture-writing. (6) Religion. Sacrificial stones; religious ceremonies, funerals, etc. Mexican idols. (7) Their political and military organization. (8) Arms and armor. Bows and arrows, spears, clubs armed with flakes of obsidian, metal and quilted armor, shields, helmets. (9) Models and photographs of ancient Mexican fortifications. (10) Prehistoric civilization in Yucatan, Nicaragua, Honduras, and other parts of Central America, illustrated by models and relics of Maya cities, ancient temples, carvings in stone, pottery, etc.

B. *The Conquistadores.*—(1) Models of the ships in which Cortez sailed. (2) Arms, armor, and equipment of the Conquistadores, with costumed figures. (3) Portraits, paintings, engravings, maps, manuscripts, and printed volumes relating

* This section should contain a large and interesting historical collection of the period from 700 to 1600.

† There is, and probably always will be, a controversy as to the actual "landfall" of Columbus.

to the conquest of Mexico. Portraits of Marina, the guide and mistress of Cortez, and his descendants. (4) Maps and charts of the period of the conquest, showing the advancement in geographical knowledge since the discovery of the New World. (5) Relics of Cortez. [His sword and armor are now in the Royal Armory at Madrid; his banner is in the Museo Nacional, City of Mexico, and his remains also repose in Mexico.]

II.—*Epoch of the Conquest of Peru.*

A. *The Civilization of the Incas.*—(1) Models and photographs of ancient architectural monuments of Peru. (2) The roads of the Incas, tambos and bridges. (3) Irrigation in ancient Peru. (4) Illustrations of the arts of the Peruvians: (*a*) Metal work; gold and silver ornaments and utensils; copper work, with cutting tools tempered to wonderful degree of hardness. (*b*) Pottery; vases and jars. (*c*) Stucco ornamentation. (*d*) Textile fabrics and *quipus*. (*e*) Economic, medicinal, and narcotic plants. (5) Costumes, armor, arms, implements, utensils, and other collections, illustrating the customs and habits of life, religion, etc., of the ancient Peruvians. (6) Mummies; manner of burial. (7) Portraits, paintings, engravings, maps, manuscripts, and printed volumes relating to the conquest of Peru.

B. *Relics of Pizarro and his men.*—(1) Portrait in the palace of the viceroys at Lima and other relics. (2) Armor, arms*. equipment, banners, etc., and other relics. (3) Tomb of Pizarro. He is buried in the church of Santa Maria de la Concepcion. His armed effigy kneels in a niche, and the helmet in front of him is said to have been that worn by him.

III.—*Epoch of the Conquest in other portions of America.*

A. *Relics of the Aborigines.*—(1) Collections showing the condition of the natives of other portions of Central and South America. (2) Relics of discoverers and early voyageurs. (3) Maps, charts, manuscripts, and printed volumes showing the progress of civilization and the growth of geographical knowledge. (4) Collections of antiquities from Brazil, Chile, the Argentine Republic, Colombia, Venezuela, and other countries.

GROUP III.

THE COLONIAL PERIOD.

A. *Epoch of the Spanish Viceroys.*—(1) Collections showing the development of the Southern Continents from the time of the Conquests to the epoch of the Revolution. (2) Portraits of the viceroys, prominent ecclesiastics, and other famous men of this epoch. (3) Illustrations of the treatment of aboriginal tribes by the Spaniards during the régime of the viceroys. (4) Portraits and relics of Las Casas, "the apostle of the Indies," and other characters. (5) Relics of the Inquisition in South America.

* His sword is in the Royal Armory of Madrid. It is in a steel sheath. The banner of Pizarro, said to have been embroidered by Queen Isabella, was presented to General Bolivar after the independence of Peru, in 1821. It was cut in half; one part being deposited in Bogota, Colombia, and the other in Caracas, Venezuela.

B. *Epoch of the Revolution.*—(1) Illustrations and relics of the principal insurrections of the Southern peoples. (2) Portraits and relics of Miranda, Bolivar, Lord Cochrane, O'Higgins, General San Martin, and other great liberators. (3) Historical pictures and papers relating to the revolutions, and the originals or facsimiles of the declarations of independence of the several Republics. (4) Weapons and military equipments of the time. (5) Relics of the struggle for freedom. (6) Collections* of papers, pictures, and objects illustrating the struggle which resulted in the separation of the colonies from the Crown of Spain.

GROUP IV.

PERIOD OF THE PRESENT.

A. *Man and his Habitations.*—(1) Photographs and representations by models illustrating race and tribal characteristics of natives from the Rio Grande to Cape Horn; from the Pueblo Peons of Mexico to the canoe Indians of Tierra del Fuego.† (2) Typical habitations: Construction and materials used; river and lake dwellings, and tree dwellings of the Amazon and Orinoco; cave and cliff dwellings; house boats, bongas, and bolsas; photographs of estancias, quintas, and ranches; hospitals and public buildings. (3) Wearing apparel and costumes; ornamented jewelry, headdresses, rebozas, veils, scarfs, sashes, shoes, sandals; various styles of dressing the hair; sombreros, alpargata, etc.; illustrate how children are cared for, dressed, and carried in infancy; specimens of cradles. (4) Equestrian equipments: Saddles, bridles, blankets, spurs, saddlebags, riatas, saddlecloths, pouches, foragebags, cinchas, holsters. (5) Weapons of all kinds: Arms, armor, shields, spears, lances, bows, arrows, machetes, helmets, ancient armor, cannon, projectiles, darts, and tubes used by the Indians for war or for the chase; illustrations of the methods adopted for defensive purposes, models and photographs of same. (6) Household implements and utensils, culinary or otherwise: Vessels used for the transportation and storage of water; interior decoration and ornamentation of the homes of the people; samples of furniture manufactured from native woods; specimens of inlaid work; mats, screens, and basketwork, or photographs of such. (7) Ceremonial costumes: Those worn in religious celebrations, processions, at fiestas, funerals, weddings, and baptisms, also those used in the national dances; war costumes and headdresses of the Indians; distinctive dresses and adornments worn by women to indicate condition of life and caste; masques and masquerade costumes. (8) Objects of interest, not otherwise specified, relating to the daily life of the people; how they eat, sleep, work, and amuse themselves; their national games, specimens of articles used in them; how they dispose of their dead; illustrations of the tombs and monuments erected to the memory of the dead.‡

* A very large and valuable historical collection of the period from 1811 to 1824 can be secured.

† In photographs taken for physical characters it is desirable that the body should be as little as possible concealed by clothing, and three portraits should be taken of each individual, front, profile, and back.

‡ Photographs or models of the different races composing a community, whether belonging to one of the grand divisions of the human family or not, or to a mixture of several, *i. e.*, the Indians, mestizos, cholos, zambos, mulattoes, negroes, etc. Illustrations by photographs showing their general characteristics and civilization.

B.—*Man and his Occupations.*

(1) Articles of food supply: Natural or wild food; methods of its preparation and use.

(2) Collections of cereals, fruit, and vegetables: Wheat, corn, yams, mandioca; fruit, preserved specimens; living trees bearing fruit; edible nuts and roots, including tubers of all kinds, etc.

(3) Modes of plowing, fertilizing, and preparing land for crops; manner of cultivation, sowing, planting, shading, transplanting, harvesting crops, and storing same; system of irrigation and rotation of crops.

(4) Coffee: Methods of raising and curing coffee; samples of machinery used for pulping, drying, cleaning, and grading the berries; models of the appliances used in preparing coffee; samples of coffee of various grades; living coffee plants.

(5) Sugar: Methods of making sugar, illustrating the ancient and modern systems; the manufacture of molasses; models of complete modern sugar mills and the ancient horse or ox power presses for comparison; samples of the crude material and various grades of sugar.

(6) Chocolate: Collections of caçao beans and pods; living trees bearing fruit; methods of making chocolate; illustrations of the various methods of pulping, drying, grading, and coating the beans and preparing the same for shipment; photographs of the shade trees necessary to insure a crop of cacao pods; collections of manufactured chocolate.

(7) Coca: Methods of cultivating, collecting, and curing coca leaves; manner of use; the various preparations of coca wines, cordials, elixirs, etc.; materials used by the Indians when preparing the leaf for chewing; pouches used by them on long journeys.

(8) Yerba maté: Methods of collecting and preparing yerba maté or Paraguayan tea; the different kinds of yerba cups, gourds, calabashes, and bombillas used for drinking the tea; methods of preparing guarana, aguadiente, chicha, and other beverages.

(9) Cinchona: Methods of gathering, drying, and preparing cinchona barks; samples of the bark of various trees of the cinchona family, as packed for export; samples of quinine.

(10) Collections of medicinal plants. barks, roots, gums, seeds, and flowers, with their native as well as botanical names; methods of their preparation and application, the diseases for which they are used as remedies, and all legends, superstitions, etc., attaching to them.*

(11) Collections of fiber and fiber-plants, dressed and undressed, the method of their preparation, uses to which they are applied; samples of hats, hammocks, cigar-cases, etc.

(12) Woods: Collection of tanning and dye-woods; timber and cabinet-woods.†

* Living specimens should be secured in each case if possible, with explanations of their methods of cultivation, climatic conditions, etc. It is important to secure the flowers of the plant in every case. Local botanists and pharmacists should be invited to coöperate in securing this collection.

† These collections should be considered from a commercial standpoint, and the cost of procuring and transporting medicinal and fiber plants and woods should be fully explained.

(13) Rubber gathering: The methods of obtaining and treating the sap; complete samples of the several kinds and qualities of rubber; materials used for coagulation.

C.—*Mechanical Arts.*

(1) Trades: Illustrations of the principal trades exercised in each country, with specimens of their proficiency.

(2) Raw materials employed and the finished product; also information as to the sources—foreign or domestic—from which the raw materials are derived.

(3) Metal work, leather work, and tools employed in these industries.

(4) Textile fabrics: Specimens of raw material employed in their manufacture; yarns, thread, dyes, and finished fabrics; looms, spindles, etc.

(5) Pottery: Specimens of ancient and modern pottery, illustrating the various forms and qualities manufactured and the use to which they are applied.

(6) Hunting and fishing: Fish traps; vegetable poisons for killing fish; spears and arrows; fish hooks, artificial and natural bait, nets, baskets, and boats. Various appliances for trapping and hunting animals: Guns, clubs, lassoes, bolas, bows and arrows, decoys, and all kinds of traps and snares.

(7) Literature, music, arts, newspapers; maps, charts; engravings, etchings.

(8) Musical instruments of all kinds, those used by the Indians are especially desirable; written or printed music, the national anthems of various countries, the war songs and chants of the natives.

(9) Examples of painting and sculpture, wood and ivory carving, lace making, enameling, inlaid work; decorative art, and specimens of all artistic work.

(10) In and out door amusements indulged in by the people: Photographs of their feasts, games, and sports; celebrations and public gatherings, groups of dancers; specimens of dolls and toys used by the children, illustrate how they are dressed and manufactured; games of chance.

(11) Coins and medals: Ancient and modern; those awarded for military or naval services, or struck in honor of individuals; all articles that circulate as money.

(12) Flags and banners, especially those of historical interest.

D.—*Education and Religion.*

(1) Models of school-houses; collections of school-books and other articles illustrative of the educational system of each country.

(2) Methods of teaching children by object lessons; samples and particulars of prizes awarded successful scholars; statistics relating to the educational facilities possessed by various countries and the progress of education among the Indians.

(3) Churches: Models and photographs of the interior of cathedrals and churches; shrines, chapels, monumental effigies, altars, fonts, plate, ecclesiastical robes, paintings, and specimens or reproductions of ancient bells and books, mural tablets, and gifts of penitents; historical relics, etc.; processional banners and chairs, canopies, etc., for the religious ceremonials and celebrations; facsimiles of inscriptions on memorial tablets or tombs in the churches.

(4) Sacred music; missals; transcriptions of manuscript chants, anthems, masses (ancient and modern), and printed scores of music composed for special services; processional hymns, etc.

E.—*Transportation Facilities.*

(1) Specimens of ox-carts and other vehicles; sillas; photographs of native carriers, carts, trucks, and wagons adapted to districts where there are no regu ar roads: photographs of mule trains laden with produce; llamas and other beasts of burden.

(2) Roads and bridges: Photographs or models of bridges (ancient and modern), and those improvised in the dense forests of unexplored or undeveloped countries.

(3) Navigation: Specimens of canoes, rafts, balsas, piraguas, bongas, etc., with their equipment, and all other native craft not otherwise specified.

(4) Maps and models of railroads; method of management; character of equipment used, gauge, grades; models of depots, tunnels, etc.; illustrations of the tram-car service of the larger cities; photographs of the drivers and conductors, male and female.

F.—*Resources and Products.*

(1) Precious minerals and gems, uncut, cut, and polished; diamondiferous soil: gold and silver ores.

(2) Useful metals: Coal; ore of all kinds; mineralogical, metallurgical, and geological collections.

(3) Models of mines, mills, smelting and refining works, where practicable; models of the ancient mines and samples of miners' tools, ancient and modern; furnaces: illustrations of placer mining as practiced by Indians.*

(4) Pastoral: Specimens of all leaves and grasses used as food for cattle, horses, and mules.

(5) Botanical, horticultural, forestry: Collections of ferns, living plants, dried, pressed, and herbarious; orchids and decorative plants; palms, living if possible: photographs of those not removable.

(6) Natural history: Specimens of animals, living if practicable, photographs of others when not; skins of wild animals suitable for the taxidermist; specimens of snakes, alive or preserved, and skins of same; collections of fish from the sea, rivers, and lakes, including turtles of various species; photographs of same; prepared and mounted specimens; reptiles, insects, butterflies, and beetles; pachyderms, tapirs, etc.; cabinets of all entomological specimens, prepared, mounted, and classified; shells and fossils.†

GROUP V.

COMMERCIAL.

(1) Articles of import into the Latin-American countries; collections showing the class of goods best adapted to the wants of the people in each country and district.

(2) The most popular patterns and styles of dress goods, and other fabrics for wearing apparel, boots and shoes, hats, gentlemen's furnishing goods, millinery, hosiery, underwear, manufactures of silk goods, and articles of adornment.

(3) Agricultural implements, plows, rakes, harrows, cultivators, mowers, reapers; harness and saddles; and samples of artificial fertilizers.

* There should be a complete exhibit showing the mineral resources of each of the Latin-American countries.

† See instructions from Director of Zoölogical Garden at Washington.

(4) Labor-saving machinery of all kinds.

(5) Drugs, chemicals, pharmaceutical preparations, dyes, colors, tanning materials, assayers' and analysts' supplies, including glassware used for scientific purposes; scales and balances.

(6) Samples of all merchandise known as "trade goods" or "barter," as used by traders on the great rivers and in the interior of each country, with the fullest particulars as to the districts in which they are best appreciated.

(7) Provisions, breadstuffs, crackers, fancy biscuits—include samples of labels and state size of tins best appreciated; fish, dried, smoked, and packed; canned meats; dairy products; fruits, dried and preserved, and vegetables; prepared cereals and all other articles of food supply not otherwise specified.

(8) Earthen, stone, and china ware for domestic or manufacturing purposes; glassware, sheet glass, lamp glasses, bottles, etc.

(9) Hardware: Builders' hardware, castings, car wheels, nails and spikes, railroad bars or rails, "barbed and other wire, stoves and ranges, camp ovens, and all other manufactures of iron and steel in demand; brass fittings, doors, sashes, and blinds; sewing-machines; roofing materials.

(10) Jewelry and manufactures of gold and silver, watches and clocks, lamps and chandeliers; all devices for illuminating purposes, electrical supplies; candles for religious and other purposes.

(11) Wines, spirits, and malt liquors, pure and blended; cordials, in wood and in bottles; samples of labels; flavoring extracts.

(12) Perfumery: Toilet and fancy goods, soaps, cosmetics, etc.

(13) Musical instruments; toys and notions, games.

(14) Umbrellas, parasols, sun-shades, rubber coats, rugs, waterproof clothing, suited to the requirements of each country; trunks, valises, and traveling bags.

(15) Paper, wrapping and printing; stationery, plain and fancy; books; works of art, lithographs, advertising cards; paper-hangings, etc., and all other printed matter in demand.

(16) Furniture, and all forms of articles for household decoration and use.

(17) Packing: Examples showing how goods should be packed to insure safe transit over the roads of each country; dimensions and maximum weights permissible, so as to suit methods of local transportation.

(18) Materials for packing most desirable: Cases, bags, bales, kegs, or barrels, and when same should be tin-lined or hermetically sealed. Where the actual articles can not be obtained as samples, sketches and photographs of same will be given.

CUSTOM-HOUSE REGULATIONS.

All packages intended for exhibition should be addressed to "The Collector of Customs, Chicago, Illinois. For the Latin-American Department, Exposition, ——— ———, Commissioner."

All merchandise so addressed will be admitted free of duty, unless it is sold during the progress of the Exposition, when the regular duty will be collected.

All steamships sailing under the United States flag will carry packages intended for the Exposition for one rate of freight; that is, if the full rate of freight is paid to New York, New Orleans, or San Francisco they will convey the packages on the return voyage free of cost.

Commercial.

AREA, POPULATION, AND FOREIGN COMMERCE.

Geographical area, population, imports and exports, and total foreign commerce of each of the countries and colonies south of the Gulf of Mexico and the Rio Grande, from the latest and most reliable statistics.

Countries.	Area.	Population according to latest census or estimate.	Value of exports.	Value of imports.	Total value of foreign commerce.
	Sq. miles.		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Mexico	751,479	11,388,664	48,126,738	35,600,000	83,726,738
Central America:					
Guatemala	41,830	1,427,116	5,429,982	4,094,676	9,524,658
Honduras	47,090	431,917	2,680,531	2,500,000	5,180,531
Nicaragua	49,500	375,000	1,217,600	1,716,800	2,934,400
Costa Rica	23,000	205,730	4,285,284	3,901,441	8,186,725
Salvador	7,225	664,513	5,030,268	3,055,303	8,085,571
British Honduras	6,400	27,452	1,031,016	999,218	2,030,234
Total	175,045	3,131,728	19,674,681	16,267,438	35,942,119
South America:					
Colombia	504,773	3,878,600	13,334,544	8,513,800	21,848,344
Venezuela	594,374	2,234,385	20,259,029	18,951,189	39,210,218
British Guiana	109,000	278,477	9,799,707	7,676,506	17,476,213
Dutch Guiana	46,060	57,141	1,326,550	1,738,736	3,065,286
French Guiana	46,879	28,500	*1,600,000	*1,000,000	*2,600,000
Brazil	3,119,764	14,002,335	117,145,600	143,549,450	260,695,050
Uruguay	72,171	651,112	28,008,254	29,477,448	57,485,702
Argentine	1,125,086	4,046,654	108,280,000	172,410,000	280,690,000
Paraguay	142,916	329,645	2,588,608	3,289,757	5,878,365
Chile	293,970	2,665,926	60,026,421	59,231,911	119,258,332
Bolivia	772,548	1,192,162	8,712,000	5,808,000	14,258,332
Peru	463,747	2,621,844	7,097,829	6,926,624	14,024,453
Ecuador	248,370	1,004,651	7,286,031	8,253,016	15,539,047
Total	7,539,658	32,991,432	424,063,752	456,168,926	880,232,678

* Estimate.

Geographical area, population, imports and exports, etc.—Continued.

Countries.	Area.	Population according to latest census or estimate.	Value of exports.	Value of imports.	Total value of foreign commerce.
	Sq. miles.		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Haiti	10,204	600,000	8,148,292	5,476,477	13,624,769
Santo Domingo	18,045	610,000	2,520,983	1,992,884	4,513,867
Total	28,249	1,210,000	10,669,275	7,469,361	18,138,636
Spanish West Indies:					
Cuba	43,220	1,521,684	74,560,000	53,124,000	127,684,000
Porto Rico	3,550	784,709	10,247,261	944,083	11,191,344
Total	46,770	2,306,393	84,807,261	54,068,083	138,875,344
British West Indies:					
Jamaica	4,424	617,446	8,850,278	8,206,728	17,057,006
Bahamas	5,450	48,000	588,205	921,560	1,509,765
Barbados	166	180,000	5,200,986	5,123,096	10,324,082
Turk's Island	169	5,000	125,970	398,177	524,147
Windward Islands:					
St. Lucia	245	42,500	591,583	681,752	1,273,340
St. Vincent	122	46,872	396,086	386,120	782,206
Grenada	120	49,337			
Leeward Islands:					
Virgin Islands	58	5,000	16,804	14,369	31,173
St. Christopher, Nevis	151	45,000	1,147,559	841,753	1,989,312
Antigua	170	35,000	962,970	763,713	1,726,683
Montserrat	32	10,083	134,915	103,377	238,292
Dominica	291	29,500	204,349	237,939	442,288
Trinidad	1,754	189,566	10,322,563	9,407,938	19,730,501
Tobago	114	19,937	188,276	139,619	327,895
Total	13,230	1,313,241	28,730,549	27,226,141	55,956,690
French West Indies:					
Guadeloupe and dependencies	720	182,182	4,303,939	2,839,393	7,143,332
Martinique	380	175,391	4,171,962	4,692,290	8,864,252
Total	1,100	357,573	8,475,901	7,431,683	16,007,584
Dutch West Indies:					
Curaçao	210	25,667			
Bon-Air	95	4,259			
Aruba	69	6,990	204,080	1,296,002	No data.
St. Martin	17	4,198			
St. Eustache	7	2,335			
Saba	5	2,505			
Total	403	45,954			

Geographical area, population, imports and exports, etc.—Continued.

Countries.	Area.	Population according to latest census or estimate.	Value of exports.	Value of imports.	Total value of foreign commerce.
Danish West Indies:	*Sq. miles.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
St. Croix	74	18,430	No data.	No data.	No data.
St. Thomas	23	14,389	No data.	No data.	No data.
St. John	21	944	No data.	No data.	No data.
Total	118	33,763			

COMMERCE OF THREE GREAT COUNTRIES COMPARED.

Years.	Imports from Latin America into—			Exports to Latin America from—		
	United States.	United Kingdom.	France.	United States.	United Kingdom.	France.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1860	79,109,332	101,719,373	35,156,730	44,978,676	87,984,703	70,319,822
1870	117,398,951	154,794,561	87,969,653	55,140,322	123,256,687	67,335,524
1880	178,985,906	126,172,047	93,553,612	61,546,474	118,465,501	86,155,003
1887	172,468,526	70,394,933	108,272,246	67,695,742	117,267,034	90,736,811
1888	181,058,966	97,542,379	115,151,640	71,938,181	152,584,158	71,627,361
1889	199,961,470	89,132,274	127,780,569	82,043,587	163,805,446	82,231,186
1890	198,753,704			70,531,635		

EXPORTS OF WHEAT FROM ARGENTINE REPUBLIC AND CHILE FOR TEN YEARS.

Years.	Argentine Republic.	Chile.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*
1880	42,829	2,417,246
1881	5,712	1,951,731
1882	62,659	2,861,388
1883	2,292,352	3,835,093
1884	3,986,663	1,759,971
1885	2,884,138	2,704,780
1886	1,288,362	2,844,120
1887	8,739,984	3,684,411
1888	8,721,751	2,476,435
1889	834,232	954,921

THE WORLD'S WHEAT CROP FOR 1889.

[From Report of the Department of Agriculture, Washington.]

Countries.	Foreign measure.		Winchester bushels.
	Denomination.	Number of units.	
North America:			
United States			490,560,000
Canada:			
Ontario	Imp. bushels	18,699,572	19,288,983
Manitoba	do	7,201,519	7,428,511
Other provinces			4,500,000
			521,777,494
South America:			
Argentine Republic	Hectolitres	4,000,000	11,350,000
Chile	do	4,500,000	12,768,750
			24,118,750
Europe:			
Austria-Hungary:			
Austria			42,000,000
Hungary	Quintals	25,588,406	94,020,333
Belgium			19,000,000
Denmark			5,000,000
France	Hectolitres	111,460,218	316,268,369
Germany			82,000,000
Great Britain and Ireland:			
Great Britain	Imp. bushels	73,267,007	75,576,383
Ireland	Cwts	1,436,163	2,680,838
Greece			5,000,000
Italy	Hectolitres	36,592,900	103,832,354
Netherlands	do	2,000,000	5,675,000
Portugal	do	3,000,000	8,512,500
Roumania	do	15,783,208	44,784,853
Russia	Chetverts	31,654,800	188,535,989
Servia			5,000,000
Spain	Hectolitres	26,651,000	75,622,213
Sweden and Norway:			
Sweden	Hectolitres	1,306,800	3,708,045
Norway	do	100,000	283,750
Switzerland	do	800,000	2,270,000
Turkey and dependencies	do	14,000,000	39,725,000
			1,119,495,627
Asia:			
India	Tons	6,510,979	243,076,549
Asia Minor	Hectolitres	13,000,000	36,887,500
Persia	do	8,000,000	22,500,000
Syria	do	4,500,000	12,768,750
			315,232,799

The world's wheat crop for 1889—Continued.

Countries.	Foreign measure.		Winchester bushels.
	Denomination.	Number of units.	
Africa:			
Algeria	Hectolitres	8,000,000	22,500,000
Egypt	do	2,800,000	7,945,000
Cape of Good Hope			3,800,000
			34,245,000
Australasia			26,205,957
Grand total for the world			2,041,075,627

SUGAR PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD.

[From Bulletin No. 27 of the United States Department of Agriculture, Division of Chemistry calculated in pounds.]

Countries.	1887-'88.	1888-'89.	1889-'90.
Cuba	1,220,000,000	1,060,000,000	1,200,000,000
Porto Rico	100,000,000	110,000,000	140,000,000
Trinidad	120,000,000	120,000,000	120,000,000
Barbados	120,000,000	100,000,000	120,000,000
Jamaica	60,000,000	56,000,000	60,000,000
Antigua and St. Kitts	52,000,000	50,000,000	56,000,000
Martinique	78,000,000	76,000,000	80,000,000
Guadeloupe	100,000,000	90,000,000	100,000,000
Demarara	220,000,000	216,000,000	250,000,000
Reunion	64,000,000	50,000,000	60,000,000
Mauritius	240,000,000	264,000,000	250,000,000
Java	792,000,000	728,000,000	620,000,000
British India	110,000,000	120,000,000	120,000,000
Brazil	640,000,000	440,000,000	300,000,000
Manilla, Cebu, and Iloilo	348,000,000	420,000,000	360,000,000
Louisiana	316,000,000	290,000,000	250,000,000
Peru	60,000,000	60,000,000	60,000,000
Egypt	70,000,000	70,000,000	70,000,000
Hawaiian Islands	200,000,000	240,000,000	240,000,000
Total of cane	4,910,000,000	4,560,000,000	4,456,000,000
Total of beet	4,903,900,000	5,507,688,000	7,100,000,000
Total of cane and beet	9,812,900,000	10,067,688,000	11,556,000,000

SOURCE OF THE IMPORTS OF LATIN AMERICA.

Values of the imports into the several countries and colonies of Latin America from the countries specified.

To—	Year.	From the United States.	From the United Kingdom.	From France.	From Germany.	From Spain.
		Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Mexico	1887	7,959,557	5,751,488	7,631,701		1,266,468
	1888–89	9,897,772	6,121,906		1,146,208	
Central America	1887	3,290,379	5,322,973	302,064		
British Honduras	1888	326,494	495,629			
Guatemala	1888	792,786	1,403,620	422,853	639,878	133,633
Honduras	1887	No data.	No data.	No data.	No data.	
Nicaragua	1888	319,950	204,120	284,310	620,460	
Costa Rica	1888	1,345,408	1,237,051	379,882	625,412	32,919
Salvador	1888	638,362	1,108,823	311,662	258,921	
South America	1888		112,455,549			
	1887	30,744,497		71,482,504	12,237,484	
United States of Colombia	1887	6,114,941	5,942,765	9,784,294		240,656
Venezuela	1887–88	3,810,558	4,537,452	2,441,793	2,597,856	351,502
British Guiana	1888	1,568,677	4,468,006	26,765		
Dutch Guiana	1888	266,245	134,062			
French Guiana	1888	146,757		1,590,858		
Brazil	1888	7,137,008	30,446,269			
	1887	8,127,883	28,344,482	11,507,453	3,748,976	99,504
Uruguay	1888	1,648,304	9,907,845	4,713,278	3,163,694	2,297,391
Argentine Republic	1888	9,563,049	42,503,282	22,163,018	12,844,240	3,776,828
Paraguay	1888					
Chile	1888	2,857,454	24,032,240	5,637,540	12,810,478	207,457
Bolivia	1888	21,893	540,259			
	1887		411,779	8,492		
Peru	1887	825,427	3,489,869	1,055,625	330,334	2,697
Ecuador	1888	810,567	1,779,299			
	1887		1,842,617	353,622		
West Indies	1888	27,869,102	28,028,519			
	1887	25,701,309		11,320,542	446,012	
Danish West Indies	1888	612,139	407,501			

Source of the imports of Latin America—Continued.

To—	Year.	From the United States.	From the United Kingdom.	From France.	From Germany.	From Spain.
		Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
West Indies—Continued.						
French West Indies	1888	1,603,827		3,593,983		
British West Indies	1888	7,611,533	11,060,522			
Haiti	1887	3,442,905	547,183	575,740	608,244	
Dutch West Indies	1889	625,203				
	1886	574,551				
San Domingo	1888	817,707				
Spanish West Indies	1887	12,284,903	10,614,528	1,761,887		14,156,681
Cuba	1888	10,053,560				12,563,668
Porto Rico	1888	1,969,618				2,926,704

DESTINATION OF THE EXPORTS OF LATIN AMERICA.

Values of the exports from the several countries and colonies of Latin America to the countries specified.

From—	Year.	To the United States.	To the United Kingdom.	To France.	To Germany.	To Spain.
		Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Mexico	1888–89	32,682,690	10,028,427	2,796,830	1,649,250	527,464
Central America	1887	7,940,934	7,659,243	1,187,146		16,127
British Honduras	1888	183,635	1,117,548	21,182		
Guatemala	1888	2,085,467				
Honduras	1887–88	2,260,229	85,121	66,069	4,864	
Nicaragua	1888	270,540	538,650	199,260	204,930	
Costa Rica	1888	1,557,986	2,163,121	123,767	220,794	
Salvador	1888	1,862,071	148,466	903,565	1,000,225	
South America	1888	84,356,398	75,571,679			
	1887	79,764,191		82,733,232	20,819,042	

United States of Colombia	1887	4,771,303	1,294,498	4,900,762		23,717
Venezuela	1887–88	8,803,791	640,493	2,935,493	2,029,049	42,198
British Guiana	1888	3,765,124	4,882,587	40,480		
Dutch Guiana	1888	430,983	135,362			
French Guiana	1888	12,424		1,119,267		
Brazil	1888	53,710,234	25,339,374			
	1887	52,953,176	26,177,259	22,538,478	990,794	33,606
Uruguay	1888	2,420,079	5,291,736	4,740,224	1,292,396	239,571
Argentine Republic	1888	6,432,227	16,464,262	26,994,486	12,843,712	3,197,879
Paraguay	1888					
Chile	1888	1,888,473	51,891,347	3,917,090	4,333,815	815
Bolivia	1887		710,252	3,116		
Peru	1887	461,726	7,981,916	4,794,107	1,656,718	298,912
Ecuador	1887	1,131,169	1,066,066	615,635		
West Indies	1888	71,565,666	13,103,733			
	1887	70,043,561		22,811,805	743,036	
Danish West Indies	1888	399,220	69,143			
French West Indies	1888	116,890		9,197,390		
British West Indies	1888	12,550,940	10,888,647			
Haiti	1887	1,752,537				
Dutch West Indies	1889	251,532				
San Domingo	1888	1,459,392				
Spanish West Indies	1887	54,177,124	1,016,680	3,364,805		9,725,723
Cuba	1888	49,319,087				6,944,272
Porto Rico	1888	4,412,483				2,960,727

COFFEE PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD.

[From the report of the New York Chamber of Commerce.]

Countries.	1886-'87.	1887-'88.	1888-'89.
Brazil:	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Rio de Janeiro	391,664,000	214,144,000	504,000,000
Santos	289,072,000	125,552,000	308,000,000
Java	128,016,000	48,114,400	96,824,000
Padang, Sumatra	5,376,000	9,570,400	12,320,000
Celebes Island	14,347,200	11,055,072	12,320,000
Ceylon Island	17,409,952	13,151,040	11,200,000
India and Manilla	33,682,208	44,220,400	39,200,000
African and Mocha	12,880,000	13,776,000	12,320,000
Mexico and Central America	102,704,000	90,720,000	80,640,000
Venezuela	86,240,000	81,760,000	78,400,000
West Indies	34,160,000	50,691,200	46,704,000
Haiti	44,800,000	57,008,000	47,600,000
Total	1,160,351,360	759,662,512	1,249,528,000

EXPORTS OF GREAT BRITAIN TO SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA AND MEXICO FOR 1890, COMPILED FROM THE BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Class of goods.	Quantity.		Value.	
	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
Cotton piece goods:	*Yards.*	*Yards.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Unbleached	23,933,100	8,704,700	1,070,377	445,027
Bleached	35,032,800	22,098,300	2,144,229	1,379,906
Printed	35,631,000	21,807,000	2,209,167	1,315,673
Dyed	13,772,100	12,126,700	950,233	830,687
All kinds	108,369,000	64,736,700	6,374,005	3,971,293
Jute, piece goods	28,379,400	25,820,100	1,408,141	1,205,510
Linen, piece goods	2,524,100	996,500	373,470	137,673
Woolen tissues	3,042,900	1,957,500	1,965,039	1,090,734
Worsted tissues	3,730,000	2,025,400	1,277,797	647,468
Carpets (exclusive of rugs)	904,700	305,600	543,685	191,292
Hardware and cutlery			775,302	362,978
Iron and steel:	*Tons.*	*Tons.*		
Bar, angle, bolt, rod	27,330	9,836	828,862	343,677
Railroad, all sorts	263,135	273,931	5,882,650	6,639,531
Hoops and armor plates, etc.	44,986	17,862	2,510,510	1,063,282
Cast and wrought, all kinds (except ordnance)	73,055	54,345	3,399,679	3,103,284
Machinery:				
Steam-engines			2,967,455	3,321,289
Other kinds			1,998,871	1,548,189
Miscellaneous:				
Cement	64,481	49,573	606,794	495,565
Earthenware, china, etc.			477,253	284,837
Total			31,389,514	24,406,602

Exports of Great Britain to South and Central America and Mexico for 1890, *etc.*—Continued.

BRAZIL.

Class of goods.	Quantity.		Value.	
	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
Cotton piece goods:	*Yards.*	*Yards.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Unbleached	17,359,600	21,216,600	768,523	911,199
Bleached	48,447,700	67,089,500	2,451,714	3,256,769
Printed	79,898,000	89,342,200	5,085,702	5,707,733
Dyed	32,295,600	34,992,700	2,138,340	2,303,105
All kinds	178,000,900	212,641,000	10,444,278	12,178,806
Jute, piece goods	15,882,200	12,658,500	789,069	563,258
Linen, piece goods	2,457,100	3,540,000	432,841	580,749
Woolen tissues	2,036,800	2,056,200	648,617	766,036
Worsted tissues	2,208,000	2,399,500	502,928	628,596
Hardware and cutlery			608,526	634,416
Iron and steel:	*Tons.*	*Tons.*		
Railroad, all kinds	13,512	25,644	393,359	823,212
Cast and wrought, all kinds (except ordnance)	30,151	58,397	1,512,649	2,851,253
Machinery:				
Steam-engines			1,228,387	1,124,940
Other kinds			1,129,982	1,979,644
Miscellaneous:				
Cement	17,605	17,965	180,596	197,770
Earthenware, china, etc.			295,046	305,397
Seed oil	1,682	1,807	190,100	230,477
Fuel, coke, coal, etc	722,339	660,535	2,294,672	2,409,798
Total			20,649,051	25,274,352

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Cotton piece goods:	*Yards.*	*Yards.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Unbleached	16,711,400	11,617,600	680,994	473,491
Bleached	14,122,000	10,733,400	652,286	516,331
Printed	15,514,800	13,283,100	754,702	652,894
Dyed	6,733,900	5,778,900	425,400	390,765
Total	53,082,100	41,413,000	2,513,382	2,033,482

Exports of Great Britain to South and Central America and Mexico for 1890, etc.—Continued.

CHILE.

Class of goods.	Quantity.		Value.	
	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
Cotton piece goods:	*Yards.*	*Yards.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Unbleached	19,917,100	11,837,900	826,210	484,246
Bleached	22,827,000	23,891,200	2,050,865	1,148,022
Printed	15,175,200	14,142,100	906,974	821,772
Dyed	11,016,400	11,870,000	673,991	727,182
All kinds	68,135,700	61,741,200	3,582,070	3,181,173
Woolen tissues	1,731,300	1,807,500	881,080	869,794
Worsted tissues	3,188,300	1,997,900	545,958	371,465
Carpets (exclusive of rugs)	492,800	398,200	250,873	214,106
Hardware and cutlery			253,058	208,442
Iron and steel:	*Tons.*	*Tons.*		
Railroad, all kinds	11,916	34,885	313,539	963,450
Hoop and armor plates, etc.	14,978	11,338	844,576	667,144
Cast and wrought, all kinds (except ordnance)	15,955	10,312	920,562	845,087
Total			8,467,686	7,320,710

COLOMBIA.

Cotton piece goods:	*Yards.*	*Yards.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Unbleached	7,243,600	6,147,500	294,019	262,003
Bleached	24,236,200	21,172,900	1,015,965	976,638
Printed	29,145,500	27,934,000	1,305,132	1,306,640
Dyed	8,187,900	6,872,400	493,049	426,719
All kinds	68,813,200	62,126,800	3,108,166	2,972,001
Linen piece goods	3,896,700	3,773,000	316,118	306,609
Total			3,424,284	3,278,610

MEXICO.

Cotton piece goods:	*Yards.*	*Yards.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Unbleached	683,000	515,300	33,092	26,615
Bleached	17,860,400	18,727,800	878,627	953,829
Printed	20,703,500	16,362,800	940,154	844,849
Dyed	4,542,600	4,198,800	297,402	265,633
All kinds	43,789,500	39,804,700	2,149,275	2,090,926
Linen piece goods	2,168,100	2,436,600	251,189	287,104
Iron and steel:	*Tons.*	*Tons.*		
Railroad, all kinds	41,369	54,189	1,029,075	1,539,546
Total			3,429,539	3,917,576

Exports of Great Britain to South and Central America and Mexico for 1890, etc.—Continued.

PERU.

Class of goods.	Quantity.		Value.	
	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
Cotton piece goods:	*Yards.*	*Yards.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Unbleached	7,315,800	7,645,000	346,451	352,811
Bleached	8,756,100	9,825,600	447,027	517,849
Printed	8,806,500	11,262,700	488,358	637,818
Dyed	5,087,200	5,588,200	320,002	347,366
All kinds	29,965,600	34,321,500	1,601,838	1,854,720
Woolen tissues	765,600	741,600	389,568	389,198
Worsted tissues	1,026,000	881,000	149,358	170,293
Iron and steel:	*Tons.*	*Tons.*		
Railroad, all kinds	3,992	4,435	119,852	134,564
Cast and wrought, all kinds (except ordnance)	1,903	1,431	155,898	135,960
Total			2,416,514	2,685,861

URUGUAY.

Cotton piece goods:	*Yards.*	*Yards.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Unbleached	6,790,400	6,366,600	294,749	283,678
Bleached	8,919,000	8,867,900	565,492	571,960
Printed	12,796,400	13,618,600	831,850	857,166
Dyed	5,413,500	5,173,800	376,920	320,668
All kinds	33,919,300	34,026,900	2,069,011	2,033,472
Woolen tissues	843,900	1,029,700	521,193	504,208
Worsted tissues	1,530,200	1,315,300	441,635	350,427
Total			3,031,839	2,888,107

VENEZUELA.

Cotton piece goods:	*Yards.*	*Yards.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Unbleached	1,876,600	2,399,800	91,188	120,597
Bleached	14,693,000	15,047,200	678,088	704,499
Printed	18,009,800	18,888,100	873,435	918,060
Dyed	4,069,900	4,588,200	217,022	240,551
Total	38,649,300	40,923,300	1,859,733	1,983,707

Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

VALUE OF AMERICAN COINS.

[Estimate of Director of Mint, January 1, 1891.]

Synoptical table of the gold and silver coins of the Western Hemisphere.

Country.	Gold.		Silver.		
	Denomination of coin.	Value in U. S. gold coin.	Denomination of coin.	Value compared with silver in U. S. silver dollars.	Value in U. S. gold coin based upon commercial value of silver used in estimating value of foreign silver coins, Jan. 1, 1891.
		Dollars.		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Argentine Republic	Argentine	4.824	Peso	0.935	0.771
	½ Argentine	2.412	50 centavos	.468	.386
			20 centavos	.187	.154
			10 centavos	.094	.077
			5 centavos	.047	.039
Bolivia	Onza	14.954	Boliviano	.935	.771
	½ onza	7.477	½ boliviano	.468	.386
	¼ onza (doubloon)	3.738	¼ boliviano	.234	.193
	⅛ onza (escudo)	1.869	⅛ boliviano	.117	.097
	1/16 onza (½ escudo)	.935	1/16 boliviano	.058	.049
Brazil	20 milreis	10.923	2 milreis	.972	.601
	10 milreis	5.462	Milreis	.486	.401
	5 milreis	2.731	½ milreis or 500 reis.	.243	.201
Central American States: Coined prior to 1870—					
Costa Rica	Onza or doubloon	15.736	Peso	.935	.771
Guatemala	½ onza	7.868	½ peso	.468	.386

Synoptical table of the gold and silver coins of the Western Hemisphere—Continued.

Country.	Gold.		Silver.		
	Denomination of coin.	Value in U. S. gold coin.	Denomination of coin.	Value compared with silver in U. S. silver dollars.	Value in U. S. gold coin based upon commercial value of silver used in estimating value of foreign silver coins, Jan. 1, 1891.
Central American States—Cont'd: Coined since 1870—		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Honduras	20 pesos	19.295	½ peso	0.234	0.193
Nicaragua	10 pesos	9.647	Dime	.087	.072
Salvador	5 pesos	4.823	½ dime	.043	.036
	2 pesos	1.929			
	Peso	.964			
Chile	Condor	9.123	Peso	.935	.771
	Doubloon	4.562	50 centavos	.468	.386
	Escudo	1.824	20 centavos	.187	.154
	Peso	.912	Decimo	.094	.077
			½ decimo	.047	.039
Colombia	Double condor	19.295	Peso	.935	.771
	Condor	9.647	2 decimo	.174	.143
			Decimo	.087	.072
			½ decimo	.043	.036
Cuba	Spanish quadruple (onza).	15.736			
	Doubloon (Isabella)	5.017			
	Alphonse (25 pesetas).	4.823			
Ecuador	Double condor	19.295	Sucre	.935	.771
	Condor	9.647	½ sucre	.468	.386
	Doubloon	3.859	2 dimes	.187	.154
	⅕ condor	1.929	Dime	.094	.077
	⅒ condor	.964	½ dime	.047	.039
Mexico	20 pesos	19.679	Peso	1.016	.837
	10 pesos	9.839	50 centavos	.508	.419
	5 pesos	4.919	25 centavos	.254	.210
	2½ pesos	2.459	10 centavos	.102	.084
	Peso	.984	5 centavos	.051	.042
Peru	20 sols	19.295	Sol	.935	.771
	10 sols	9.647	½ sol	.468	.386
	5 sols	4.823	⅕ sol	.187	.154
	2 sols	1.929	Dinero	.094	.077
	Sol	.964	½ dinero	.047	.039
Venezuela	100 bolivars	19.295	5 bolivars	.935	.771
	50 bolivars	9.647	2 bolivars	.347	.308
	20 bolivars	3.859	Bolivar	.174	.154
	10 bolivars	1.929	½ bolivar	.087	.077
	5 bolivars	.964	⅕ bolivar	.035	.039

Synoptical table of the gold and silver coins of the Western Hemisphere—Continued.

Country.	Gold.		Silver.		
	Denomination of coin.	Value in U. S. gold coin.	Denomination of coin.	Value compared with silver in U. S. silver dollars.	Value in U. S. gold coin based upon commercial value of silver used in estimating value of foreign silver coins, Jan. 1, 1890
		Dollars.		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Canada	English pound sterling and American dollar of 100 cents.		50 cents	0.446	0.370
			25 cents	.223	.185
			10 cents	.089	.074
			5 cents	.044	.037
Newfoundland*	2 dollars (200 cents =100 pence).	2.027	50 cents	.453	.373
			20 cents	.181	.149
			10 cents	.090	.075
			5 cents	.045	.038
United States	Double eagle	20.000	Standard dollar	1.000	.824
	Eagle	10.000	½ dollar	.467	.385
	½ eagle	5.000	¼ dollar	.233	.193
	¼ eagle	2.500	Dime	.093	.077

* The monetary unit is nominally a dollar, 985 of which are worth 1,000 American dollars, and 480 = 100 sovereigns.

COINAGE OF MEXICO.

The metric system of weights and measures became compulsory in Mexico January 1, 1884.

The principal coinage is of silver, consisting in every 12 dineros of $10\frac{5}{6}$ dineros of pure metal (1,000 fine) and $1\frac{1}{6}$ dineros of alloy—that is, it is 0.902777 fine. The monetary unit is the peso. The gold coinage is not in general circulation. The fineness of the "old doubloon" is 870; the "twenty pesos" of the republic (new), 873, and the "twenty pesos" of the empire, 875 fine. The so-called nickel coins vary from 20 to 25 per cent. of nickel and 75 to 80 per cent. of copper. Pesos continue to be struck with the legend 8R, meaning 8 reales. The piece of 50 centavos is called 4 reales, also tostón; that of 25 centavos, 2 reales, also peseta.

Coinage of Mexico.—Continued.

Denomination.	Fineness.	Value in pesos.	Weight in—		Diameter in—	
			Grammes.	Troy ounces.	Millimetres.	Inches.
Gold coins:*						
Double hidalgo	875	20.00	33.841	1.0860	34	1.33858
Hidalgo	875	10.00	16.920	.5430	27	1.06299
Medio hidalgo	875	5.00	8.460	.2715	22	.86614
Cuarto hidalgo	875	2.50	4.230	.13575	18	.70866
Decimo hidalgo	875	1.00	1.692	.05430	15	.59055
Silver coins:*						
Peso	901	1.00	27.073	.866	37	1.45669
50 centavos	901	.50	13.536	.433	30	1.18110
25 centavos	901	.25	6.768	.2165	25	.98425
10 centavos	901	.10	2.707	.0866	17	.66929
Nickel and copper coins:*						
5 centavos	(†)	.05	5	.16075	20	.78740
2 centavos	(†)	.02	3	.09645	18	.70866
1 centavo	(†)	.01	2	.06430	16	.62992

*There were formerly coined in gold the onza, = $16 in silver; the real, = $0.12½; medio real, = $0.06¼; cuartilla, = $0.03¼. And in copper the tlaco, = $0.01 1/6; centavo, = $0.01. The grano, as a monetary unit, was 1/16 of a peso, or 1/2 of a real.

†See note above.

There is now a project for a revision of the monetary laws and coinage of Mexico under consideration by the Government of that Republic. The finance minister submitted to the Congress recently a plan for a system of gold, silver, copper, and brass coins of new designs and somewhat different in value from that now in use.

COINAGE OF CHILE.

Denomination.	Fineness.	Value.	Weight in grains.			Diameter.	
		Pesos.	Pure metal	Alloy.	Full weight.	Millimetres.	Inches.
Gold coins:							
Condor	.900	10.00	211.850	23.523	235.374	28.5	1.122045
Doblon	.900	5.00	105.925	11.777	117.702	22.0	.866140
Escudo	.900	2.00	42,369	4.714	47.084	16.5	.649605
Peso	.900	1.00	21.184	2.350	23.534	14.0	.55180
Silver coins:							
Peso	.900	1.00	347.227	38.580	385.808	37.0	1.45669
Medio peso	.900	.50	173.613	19.290	192.904	30.0	1.18110
Quinto	.900	.20	69.445	7.716	77.161	23.0	.90651
Decimo	.900	.10	34.336	4.243	38.580	18.0	.70866
Medio decimo,	.900	.05	17.361	1.929	19.290	15.0	.59055
Copper coins:							
Dos centavos	(*)	.02	106.625	5.401	108.026	25.0	.98425
Un centavo	(*)	.01	51.3125	25.8495	77.162	21.0	.86277
Medio centavo	(*)	.005	25.65625	20.64075	46.297	19.0	.74803

*Copper, .95; nickel, .05.

PRODUCTION AND COINAGE OF GOLD AND SILVER.

Statement of the production and coinage of gold and silver of each of the American Republics for 1889.

[Data furnished by the Director of the United States Mint.]

Countries.	Production.		Coinage.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
United States	32,800,000	64,646,000	21,413,931	35,496,683
Mexico	905,000	55,517,000	319,907	25,294,726
Argentine Republic	31,000	425,000		
Chile	1,962,430	7,723,957		
Peru	105,000	3,128,000		
Colombia	3,000,000	1,000,000		216,136
Venezuela	1,415,598			
Brazil	445,300			
Ecuador				
Bolivia	59,800	9,578,000		
Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica	150,000	2,000,000		258,010
Haiti				
Total	40,874,128	144,017,957	21,733,838	61,265,555

Estimate of the aggregate production of the precious metals in all countries from 1493 *to* 1889.

Countries.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Germany	7,875,637	335,879,661	343,755,298
Austria-Hungary	242,814,436	293,586,689	536,401,125
Rest of Europe	1,859,242	312,184,073	314,043,315
Russia	842,193,544	89,635,618	931,829,162
Africa	392,147,940	231,960	392,379,900
Mexico	143,264,542	3,044,985,343	3,188,249,885
Colombia	596,501,675		596,501,675
Peru	81,264,832	1,086,453,084	1,167,717,916
Bolivia	145,362,245	1,412,261,617	1,557,623,862
Chile	136,851,007	164,089,573	300,940,580
Brazil	517,336,528	115,850	517,452,378
United States	1,501,833,789	849,352,786	2,351,186,575
Australia	1,294,448,223	14,577,725	1,309,025,948
Various countries	242,492,844	110,980,504	353,473,348
Grand total	6,146,246,484	7,714,334,483	13,860,580,967

WEIGHTS.

Metric denominations and values.		Equivalents in denominations in use.
Names.	Number of grammes.	Avoirdupois weight.
Millier or tonneau	1,000,000	2204.6 pounds.
Quintal	100,000	220.46 pounds.
Myriagramme	10,000	22.046 pounds.
Kilogramme or kilo	1,000	2.2046 pounds.
Hectogramme	100	3.5274 ounces.
Decagramme	10	0.3527 ounce.
Gramme	1	15.432 grains.
Decigramme	$\frac{1}{10}$	1.5432 grain.
Centigramme	$\frac{1}{100}$	0.1543 grain.
Milligramme	$\frac{1}{1000}$	0.0154 grain.

CHIEF FOREIGN COMMERCIAL UNITS.

[Reduced to United States and metric standards. Countries which have not yet (or have not entirely adopted the metric system.]

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Weights and measures.	United States.	Metric.
Libra	1.0127 pound	.4593 kilo.
Arroba = 25 libras	25.3175 pounds	11.4413 kilos.
Frasco	2.5096 quarts	2.3749 litres.
Vara = 3 pies	34.1208 inches	.8667 metre.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Libra	1.043 pound	.4731 kilo.
Cantara = 4 caurtillas	4.2631 gallons	16.1371 litres.
Fanega = 4 cuartillas	1.5745 bushel	55.479 litres.
Vara	38.874 inches	.8349 metre.

CHILE.

Libra	1.043 pound	.4731 kilo.
Quartillo	1.624 quart	1.1007 litres.
Fanega	2.575 bushels	90.733 litres.
Vara	33.367 inches	.8475 metre.

Chief foreign commercial units—Continued.

CUBA.

Weights and measures.	United States.	Metric.
Libra = 16 onzas	1.0161 pound	.4609 kilo.
Arroba = 25 libras	25.4024 pounds	11.5226 kilos.
Arroba = 32 quartillos	4.263 gallons	16.1369 litres.
Fanega = 12 almudes	1.599 bushel	56.3425 litres.
Vara = 3 pies	33.384 inches	.8479 metre.

MEXICO.

Libra	1.0142 pound	.46 kilo.
Arroba = 25 libras	25.3645 pounds	11.5054 kilos.
Frasco	2.5 quarts	2.3672 litres.
Fanega	1.55 bushels	54.6159 litres.
Vara	32.9 inches	.8380 metre.

PERU.

Libra	1.0143 pound	.46 kilo.
Vara	33.367 inches	.8475 metre.

URUGUAY.

Libra	1.0143 pound	.46 kilo.
Fanega	7.776 bushels	274 litres.

VENEZUELA.

Libra = 16 onzas	1.0161 pound	.4609 kilo.
Arroba = 25 libras	25.4024 pounds	11.5226 kilos.
Arroba = 32 quartillos	4.263 gallons	16.1369 litres.
Fanega = 12 almudes	1.599 bushel	56.3425 litres.
Vara = 3 pies	33.384 inches	.8479 metre.

NOTE.—Sandwich Islands, same as the United States.

COMPARISON OF THE METRIC AND UNITED STATES STANDARDS.

[Length: 1 metre = 100 centimetres.]

Metric.		United States.	
Millimetre =	.0393 inch.	1 inch =	2.5399 centimetres.
1 centimetre =	.3937 inch.	1 foot =	30.4794 centimetres.
1 metre =	39.3707 inches.	1 yard =	.9143 metre.
1 kilometre =	0.6213 mile.	1 mile =	1.6093 kilometre.

1 geographical mile or knot = 1.152 mile = 2,027 yards = 1,854 metres.
60 geographical miles = 1 degree.

[Square: 1 are = 100 square metres.]

1 square centimetre =	.1550 sq. in.	1 square inch =	6.4513 square cent.
1 square metre =	10.7642 sq. ft.	1 square foot =	.0928 square metre.
1 are =	119.6033 sq. yds.	1 square yard =	.8360 square metre.
1 hectare =	2.4711 acres.	1 acre =	.4046 hectolitre.

[Cubic: Cubic metre. also called "stere."]

1 cubic metre =	35.3165 cubic feet.	1 cubic foot =	.02831 cubic metres.

1 United States ton of shipping = 40 cubic feet = 32.143 United States bushels = 1.1326 cubic metres.
Minimum freight charged on a SS. B. L. is on 20 cubic feet.

[Weight: 1 kilogramme = 1,000 grammes.]

1 gramme =	15.4323 grains.	1 pound =	.4535 kilo.
1 kilogramme =	2.2046 pounds.	1 cwt. =	50.8023 kilos.
1 tonneau =	2,204.62 pounds.	1 ton =	1,016.0475 kilos.

[Dry measure: 1 litre = 100 centilitres.]

1 centilitre =	.0181 pint.	1 pint =	35.0580 centilitres.
1 litre =	.9081 quart.	1 quart =	1.1011 litres.
1 hectolitre =	2.8379 bushels.	1 bushel =	35.2371 litres.

[Liquid measure: 1 litre = 100 centilitres.]

1 centilitre =	.0211 pint.	1 pint =	47.3150 centilitres.
1 litre =	1.0567 quarts.	1 quart =	.9463 litre.
1 hectolitre =	2.64186 gallons.	1 gallon =	3.7852 litres.

The metric system is now recognized by the following countries: Argentine Republic, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, United States of America, and United States of Colombia.

UNITED STATES CUSTOM HOUSE STANDARDS.

Bushel is estimated as per following weights:

	Pounds.		*Pounds.*
Barley	48	Linseed	56
Barley malt	34	Oats	32
Buckwheat	42	Pease	60
Castor beans	50	Potatoes	60
Coal	80	Rye	56
Corn	56	Wheat	60
Corn meal	48		

Ton.—The English ton of 2,240 pounds avoirdupois.

Oils.—Cotton-seed, flax or linseed, 7½ pounds to the gallon.

Sugars and molasses are tested by the polariscope.

Vinegar.—That strength which requires 35 grains of bicarbonate of potash to neutralize 1 ounce troy of vinegar.

Proof spirit is understood to be that alcoholic liquor which contains one-half its volume of alcohol of a specific gravity of .7939 at 60° Fahrenheit.

The hydrometer is an instrument constructed to determine the specific gravity of fluids. The standard hydrometer actually in use by the customs and internal revenue is that of G. Tagliabue.

MEASURES.

The following tables exhibit the various designations of weights and measures under the metric system, and their equivalents in existing American or English weights and measures, as legalized by act of Congress, July 27, 1866:

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

Metric denominations and values.	Equivalents in denominations in use.
Myriametre..... 10,000 metres	6.2137 miles.
Kilometre 1,000 metres	0.62137 mile, or 3,280 feet 10 inches,
Hectometre.....100 metres	328 feet, 1 inch.
Decametre.,.....10 metres	393.7 inches.
Metre.....metre	39.37 inches.
Decimetre..$\frac{1}{10}$ of a metre	3.937 inches.
Centimetre....$\frac{1}{100}$ of a metre	0.3937 inch.
Millimetre.....$\frac{1}{1000}$ of a metre	0.0397 inch.

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

Metric denominations and values.			Equivalents in denominations in use.	
Names.	No. of litres.	Cubic measure.	Dry measure.	Liquid or wine measure.
Kilolitre, or stere.	1,000	1 cubic metre.....	1.308 cubic yard.	264.17 gallons.
Hectolitre....	100	$\frac{1}{10}$ of a cubic metre.	2 bushels 3.35 pecks.	26.417 gallons.
Decalitre. ...	10	10 cubic decimetres.	9.08 quarts	2.6417 gallons.
Litre.....	1	1 cubic decimetre..	0.908 quart....	1.0567 quarts.
Decilitre.....	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$ of a cubic decimetre.	6.1022 cubic inches.	0.845 gill.
Centilitre.....	$\frac{1}{100}$	10 cubic decimetres.	0.6102 cubic inch.	0.338 fluid ounce.
Millilitre	$\frac{1}{1000}$	1 cubic centimetre.	0.061 cubic inch.	0.27 fluid ounce.

MEASURES OF SURFACE.

Metric denominations and values.	Equivalents in denominations in use.
Hectare 10,000 square metres	2.471 acres.
Are..... 100 square metres	119.6 square yards.
Centare..... 1 square metre	1,550 square inches.

Trade-mark Laws of America.

The following is a summary of the trade-mark laws of the American Republics, prepared by Francis Forbes, esq., United States Trade-Mark Association, 137 Broadway, New York City:

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC AND URUGUAY.

Date of law.—August 19, 1876, Argentine Republic; March 1, 1877, Uruguay.

Who may register.—Any manufacturer or merchant, Argentine Republic; interested party, Uruguay.

What are registrable as trade-marks.—Names of objects and persons in a special form, emblems, monograms, engravings or prints, seals, vignettes and reliefs, letters and figures of a special design, the receptacles or wrappers of objects and every other sign employed to distinguish the products of a factory or article of commerce. (Art. 1.)

Use of mark is optional, but it may become obligatory when pubilc convenience demands it. (Art. 6.)

What are not registrable as trade-marks.—1. Letters, words, names, or distinctions used by or pertaining to the state. 2. The form of the article given by the manufacturer. 3. Color of products. 4. Terms or designations which may be in general use. 5. Designations usually employed to indicate the nature of products or the class to which they belong. 6. Designs or expressions contrary to morals. (Art. 3.)

Ownership and transfer.—Absolute property in the mark and the right to oppose the use of any other which may cause confusion directly or indirectly between the products shall belong to the manufacturer or merchant who may have complied with the requirements of the law. (Art. 4.) Ownership extends no further than industries of the same kind. (Art. 5.) Ownership passes to the heirs and may be transferred by contract. (Art. 7.) Ownership passes with the sale of the establishment, unless otherwise excepted. (Art. 8.) Transfers must be recorded in the office in which registered. (Art. 9.) Only those marks for which the office has given certificates of proprietorship shall be considered effective under the law. (Art. 10.) The right of preference for the property in a mark shall be determined by the date of application. (Art. 15.)

Duration.—Ten years. Can be renewed for the same period repeatedly by the same formalities, etc., paying the same fees. (Art. 11.) (Argentine Republic.) Ten years. Renewable for same period indefinitely. (Uruguay.)

Formalities necessary to obtain ownership of trade-mark.—Application to the patent office accompanied by two copies of the mark. 2. Description in duplicate of the mark or sign, if figures or emblems. Designation of the class of objects to which the mark or sign is intended to be applied, and whether to be applied to products of a factory or to articles of commerce. 3. Receipt from the general treasury of the payment of forty piasters. 4. Power of attorney whenever the applicant does not appear in person. (Art. 13.)

Office regulations.—A summarized entry of the applications shall be made, giving in substance their contents, with mention of the date and hour of presentation. This entry shall be signed by the chief of the bureau, the secretary, and the applicant, who shall be entitled to copies without other expense than the stamped paper. (Art. 14.)

The patent office shall keep a book in which shall be inscribed grants of marks according to the order of their delivery.

The chief of the bureau shall furnish every three months to the executive government a statement of the certificates granted and refused, with their respective dates, which shall be published. (Art. 18.) Marks shall be classed in the files of the patent office. In case of litigation the record shall be exhibited. (Art. 20.) Marks may be examined at the patent office by the public. (Art. 21.)

Form of certificate.—The certificate delivered by the patent office shall consist of a certificate of grant accompanied by a duplicate of the description and the design. It shall be attested in the name of the nation by authority of the government and shall be countersigned by the signature of the chief of the bureau and the secretary, and the stamp of the bureau. (Art. 16.)

Appeal.—Appeal may be taken within 10 days to the minister of the interior from a decision of the bureau refusing to accord property in a mark. The minister, after having heard the attorney of the treasury, shall confirm or reverse the decision. (Art. 17.)

Fees.—Registration, 40 hard dollars. Recording and certificate of transfer, 20 hard dollars. For each attested copy, 4 hard dollars in addition to the stamp on the paper. (Art. 19.) (Argentine.) Fifty dollars in gold. For registering transfer, $25 in gold. (Uruguay.)

Names of individuals and firms.—The merchant's name, the firm name, the sign or the designation of a house dealing in particular articles, constitute industrial property. (Art. 22.) If a merchant or manufacturer wishes to carry on an industry already initiated by another person bearing the same name he must adopt a distinct modification thereof. (Art. 23.) The injured party must protest within a year. (Art. 24.) Corporations have the same rights to their names as individuals and are subject to the same conditions. (Art. 25.) The exclusive right to the name as an industrial property ceases with the house or with the failure of that branch of industry. (Art. 26.) It is not necessary to register the name in order to enjoy the rights accorded by this law, except in cases where it forms part of the mark. (Art. 27.)

Punishment for infringement.—Shall be punished by a fine of from 20 to 500 hard

dollars or by imprisonment from 15 days to 1 year: 1. Those who falsify or forge in any manner a factory or commercial mark. 2. Those who affix to their products or articles of commerce a mark belonging to another. 3. Those who knowingly sell, offer for sale, acquiesce in the sale or circulate articles bearing marks counterfeited or fraudulently applied. 4. Those who knowingly sell, offer for sale, or accept the sale of counterfeit marks as well as authentic marks without the knowledge of the proprietor. 5. Those who with fraudulent intent place or cause to be placed upon merchandise a statement or any other designation which is false relative to either the nature, quality, quantity, number, weight, or measurement of the same or the country in which it has been manufactured or from which it has emanated. 6. Those who knowingly sell, offer for sale, or accept the sale of merchandise bearing the false indications mentioned in the preceding clause. Double penalty second offence. (Art. 28.)

Infringement.—To make a crime it is not necessary that the counterfeit extend to all the objects; the application to one object is sufficient. (Art. 29.)

Information to be given by infringer.—Those who sell or offer for sale articles with an infringing or counterfeit mark shall give to the proprietor complete written information of the name and address of those to whom he has made sales or attempted to make sale as well as the date when the transactions commenced, and in case of refusal to supply such information they shall be compelled by law under the penalty of being adjudged accomplices. (Art. 31.)

Disposition of infringing goods and labels.—Articles bearing counterfeit marks found in the possession of the falsifier or his agents shall be seized and sold; and the product after paying costs and indemnity established by law shall be applied to the service of the public school of the province where seized. (Art. 32.)

The false marks found in the possession of the infringer as well as the instruments employed in the falsification shall be destroyed. (Art. 33.)

Proceedings against infringers.—Only the person injured shall institute criminal proceedings, but once commenced they may be continued by the fiscal department. The complainant may discontinue the proceedings at any time before sentence is passed. (Art. 34.)

Persons damaged may bring civil actions for damages against the authors of the fraud and accomplices. The sentence shall be published at expense of defendant. (Art. 35.)

Limitation of action 3 years after offence and one year after notice received by complainant. (Art. 36.)

Infringements of names governed by same rule as of trade-marks. (Art. 37.)

BRAZIL.

Date of law.—October 14, 1887.

Who may register.—Any manufacturer or merchant. (Art. 1.)

What are registrable as trade-marks.—A trade-mark may consist of anything not prohibited by this law which distinguishes an object from the same or a similar object of different origin. Every name, necessary or common, a denomination, signature or firm name, as well as all letters or figures can only serve for this purpose when of a distinctive form. (Art. 2.)

What are not registrable as trade-marks.—Marks containing or consisting of: (1) Arms, crests, medals, or public or official distinctive signs, whether native or foreign, when for their use proper authorization shall not have been obtained; (2) the signature or name of a commercial firm of which the applicant cannot legally make use; (3) indication of a determined locality or establishment which is not that of the origin of the object, whether or not there be joined to this indication a fictitious or another's name; (4) words, pictures, or allegories which involve offence to either individuals or the public decorum; (5) reproduction of another mark already registered for objects of the same species; (6) complete or partial imitation of a mark already registered for products of the same species which may lead to error or confusion of the buyer; the possibility of error or confusion shall be considered verified whenever the differences between the two marks cannot be recognized without careful comparison or examination. (Art. 8.)

Ownership and transfer.—Registration, deposit, and publication under the present law are indispensable for the guarantee of the exclusive use of trade-marks. (Art. 3.) The mark can only be transferred with the business. Transfer shall be noted on the registry book on the exhibition of the document. The same note shall be made if the mark remains after a change of firm. In such case publication is necessary. (Art. 13.)

Duration.—Fifteen years. Can be renewed for same term repeatedly.

Lapses on failure to use for three years. (Art. 12.)

Formalities necessary to obtain ownership of trade-mark.—The Junta Commercial of the place of the house, or of the principal house (when branches) and of Rio de Janeiro for foreign marks and for those registered in other Juntas, are empowered to register. (Art. 5.)

The interested party or his special attorney must make a petition, accompanied by three copies of the mark, and containing a description of the mark and all its accessories and explanations of the same, a designation of the kind of industry or of commerce to which it is to be applied, the profession of the applicant and his residence. (Art. 5.)

Appeal.—Appeal to the court of second instance from decision refusing registration, and also in case of decision admitting to registration by whoever may consider himself prejudicially affected. (2) The interested party in cases 2 and 3, Art. 8. (3) The injured individual in case 4, Art. 8. (4) The public prosecutor in cases 1 and 2, last part Art. 8. Term of appeal 5 days for residents, 30 days for nonresidents. (Art. 10.)

Names of individuals and firms.—Every personal or firm name can only be used as a trade-mark when clothed in a distinctive form. (Art. 2.)

Punishment for infringement.—Shall be punished by a fine of from $500 to $5,000, or by imprisonment from one to six months, who: (1) Reproduce, in entirety or in part, a mark duly registered and published without authority from its proprietor or his legal representative; (2) make use of another's mark or of a counterfeited mark in the terms of No. 1; (3) sell, or expose for sale, objects bearing another's mark or counterfeited in whole or in part; (4) imitate a mark so that it may mislead the buyer; (5) use the mark thus imitated; (6) sell, or expose for sale, objects bearing the imitated mark; (7) use a commercial name or signature not belonging to them, whether or not it form part of a registered mark. (Art. 14.)

Shall be punished with fines of from $100 to $500, in favor of the State, who: (1) Without proper authority, use native or foreign arms, crests, public or official distinctive signs; (2) marks which are offensive to public decorum; (3) a mark containing indication of a locality or establishment which is not that of the origin of the object, whether or not there be joined to this indication a supposed or another's name; (4) sell or expose for sale, merchandise or products bearing marks as described in Nos. 1 and 2 of this article; (5) sell or expose for sale merchandise or products marked as in No. 3. (Art. 15.)

He who uses a mark containing personal offence, or sells or exposes for sale articles bearing such a mark, shall suffer the penalties of article 237, sec. 3, of the criminal code. (Art. 16.)

Infringement.—To constitute the imitation referred to in Nos. 4 and 6 of this article it is not necessary that the resemblance to the mark be complete, it sufficing, whatever the difference may be, that there exist a possibility of mistake or confusion, as laid down in the latter part of article 8.

The usurpation of a name or commercial signature treated of in No. 7, whether the reproduction be entire, or with additions, omissions, or alterations, shall be considered to exist if there be the said possibility of mistake or confusion by the buyer. (Art. 14.)

Disposition of infringing goods and labels.—The interested party may solicit: (2) Seizure and destruction of counterfeited or imitated marks in the workshop where they are prepared, or wherever they may be found, before being used for criminal purposes. (3) Destruction of the counterfeited or imitated marks on the packages or objects bearing same before their dispatch by the fiscal department (custom-house) even though the wrapper and the merchandise and produce be thus damaged. The objects seized shall serve to guarantee the payment of the fines and damages for which they shall be sold by auction during the progress of the action if they be of a substance which quickly deteriorates, and otherwise at the execution of the sentence. (Art. 21.)

Proceedings against infringers.—Criminal action against delinquents, stated in Nos. 1, 2, and 4 of Art. 15, shall be instituted by the public prosecutor of the district in which the objects bearing the marks treated of be found.

Those competent in the cases Nos. 3 and 5 are, any merchant or manufacturer of a similar article resi ling in the place of its production and the owner of the establishment falsely indicated; and against those delinquents referred to in Art. 14 and 16, the injured or interested parties. (Art. 17.)

CANADA.

Date of law.—May 15, 1879.

Who may register.—Proprietor. (Art. 6.)

What are registrable as trade-marks.—All marks, names, brands, labels, packages, or other business devices which may be adopted for use by any person in his trade, business, occupation, or calling, for the purpose of distinguishing any manufacture, product, or article of any description by him manufactured, produced, compounded, packed, or offered for sale, no matter how applied, whether to such manufacture, product, or article or to any package, parcel, case, box, or other vessel or

receptacle of any description whatever containing the same, shall be considered and known as trade-marks and may be registered for the exclusive use of the party registering the same. (Sec. 8.)

What are not registrable as trade-marks.—A mark identical with or which resembles a trade-mark already registered, or calculated to deceive the public, or which contains any immorality or scandalous figure, or which does not contain the essentials necessary to constitute a trade-mark properly speaking. (Sec. 5.)

Ownership and transfer.—Every registered trade-mark is assignable in law, and on production of assignment and payment of fee for recording same ($2) assignment shall be entered on the margin of the register of trade-marks. (Sec. 14.)

Duration.—A general trade-mark shall endure without limitation. A specific trade-mark for a special class of merchandise twenty-five years, subject to repeated renewals by reregistration. (Sec. 10.)

Formalities necessary to obtain ownership of trade-mark.—Forwarding to the minister of agriculture a drawing and description in duplicate of trade-mark, together with a declaration that the same was not in use to his knowledge by any other person than himself at the time of his adoption thereof. (Sec. 6.)

Office regulations.—Minister of agriculture shall register trade-mark and return to the proprietor one copy of the drawing and description, with a certificate (see form of certificate). (Sec. 7.)

In case of application for registration of trade-mark like one already registered the minister of agriculture may bring the parties before him for the purpose of establishing who is entitled to the mark. The minister may make an entry or cancellation, or both. (Sec. 15.)

Form of certificate.—Copy of drawing and description with certificate signed by the minister to the effect that the said trade-mark has been duly registered and the date in the register. (Sec. 7.)

Fees.—General trade-mark, $30; specific trade-mark, $25. Renewal of specific, $20. Separate copy of certificate, $1. Recording assignment, $2.

Punishment for infringement.—Marking goods with registered trade-mark or any part thereof, or using package with genuine mark with intent to deceive without consent of owner, or knowingly selling, or offering for sale, any article marked with a registered trade-mark or any part thereof, with intent to deceive and to induce persons to believe that such article was manufactured, produced, compounded, packed, or sold by the proprietor of such trade-mark, is a misdemeanor, punished by forfeiture for each offense not less than $20 nor more than $100, which shall be paid to the proprietor of the mark, together with the cost. (Sec. 16.)

Proceedings against infringers.—Suit against person using registered trade-mark or any fraudulent imitation thereof, or selling articles bearing such trade-mark or any imitation thereof, or contained in packages being or purporting to be his, contrary to the provisions of act. (Sec. 17.)

Any complaint under section 16 for misdemeanor shall be made by the proprietor of the trade-mark. (Sec. 16.)

CHILI.

Date of law.—November 12, 1874.

Who may register.—Manufacturer, agriculturist, or merchant.

What are registrable as trade-marks.—Commercial or factory labels, proper

names, emblems, or any other sign adopted by the merchant or manufacturer to distinguish the objects he sells or makes shall be considered trade-marks. (Art. 3.)

What are not registrable as trade-marks.—

Ownership and transfer.—He who registers a commercial or factory mark has exclusive right to the same. (Art. 5.) The transfer of a mark, as well as the authorization given to another to use same, shall be noted on the trade-mark register after publication for ten days. (Art. 6.)

Duration.—Ten years. Can be renewed for the same term repeatedly.

Office regulations.—The entry in the register must show the date and hour on which it is made, the name of the proprietor of the mark, his profession, residence, and the place of his factory or business house, the nature of the industry or business to which the mark is to be applied, and also a facsimile of the mark. The entry shall bear an order number corresponding to that upon the mark and all other indications which may become necessary. Both the entry in the register and the copy thereof given to the interested party shall be signed by the interested party before two witnesses. (Art. 9.)

Fees.—Twelve dellars for each factory mark, $3 for each commercial mark, and $1 for a copy of entry. (Art. 10.)

Names of individuals and firms.—The name of an agricultural establishment, mill, foundry, or factory shall be the exclusive property of the owner of such agricultural establishment, mill, foundry, or factory. (Art. 4.)

Punishment for infringement.—Whoever falsifies or makes fraudulent use of the marks or labels treated of in this law shall incur the penalties imposed by the Penal Code, Arts. 185, 190, and 191. (Art. 11.)

Disposition of infringing goods and labels.—The objects bearing the false marks shall be forfeited in favor of the injured party. The apparatus employed in the falsification shall be destroyed. (Art. 12.)

PERU.

Date of law.—November 8, 1877-February 10, 1885.

What are registrable as trade-marks.—Marks for liquors, sirups, soda-water, drugs, perfumery, and cigars.

Manufacturers of liquors are bound to attach to the packages thereof a special label unlike those used by others. (Law of 1877.) Id. Syrups, soda water, drugs, perfumery, and brands of cigars. (Law of 1885.)

What are not registrable as trade-marks.—Anonymous labels are forbidden. Each must mention the name of the owner or manufacturer answerable therefor and the place of the works or manufactory where products are produced. (Art. 7.)

Formalities necessary to obtain ownership of trade-mark.—The registry of labels shall be made by the board of health, with the previous permit of the lord mayor. The label must be presented in writing to the lord mayor with two copies.

Office regulations.—Labels shall be entered in a special book, signed by the owner or manufacturer, to whom a certified copy of the register shall be given, stamped with the seal of the board of health, and sigfied by the inspector of the board with the words "Registered at folio ——, book."

Fees.—One hundred soles for registering each label.

Punishment for infringement.—Any one counterfeiting a mark is liable to a fine of 5 to 20 *soles*, which shall be doubled in case offense is repeated. (Law of 1885.)

Infringement.—It is absolutely forbidden to any establishments to use labels of others, either foreign or domestic.

UNITED STATES.

Date of law.—March 3, 1881.

Who may register.—Owners. (Sec. 1.)

What are registrable as trade-marks.—Trade-marks used in commerce with foreign nations or with the Indian tribes, provided the owner shall be domiciled in the United States or located in a foreign country, which, by treaty, convention, or law, affords similar privileges to citizens of the United States. (Sec. 1.)

(No definition of trade-mark is given.)

What are not registrable as trade-marks.—No alleged trade-mark shall be registered unless the same appear to be lawfully used as such by the applicant in foreign commerce, or is within the provisions of a treaty, convention, or declaration with a foreign power; nor which is merely the name of the applicant; nor which is identical with a registered or known trade-mark owned by another and appropriate to the same class of merchandise, or which so nearly resembles some other person's lawful trade-mark as to be likely to cause confusion or mistake in the mind of the public or to deceive purchasers. (Sec. 3.)

Ownership and transfer.—Registration shall be *prima facie* evidence of ownership. (Sec. 7.) Commissioner of Patents is authorized to make rules and regulations and prescribe forms for the transfer of the right to use trade-mark and for recording transfers in his office. (Sec. 12.)

Duration.—Thirty years, except in case article is not made in this country and trade-mark receives protection under the laws of a foreign country for a shorter period, in which case it shall cease to have any force by virtue of this act at the same time it ceases to be exclusive property elsewhere.

Renewable during six months prior to expiration for like period. (Sec. 5.)

Formalities necessary to obtain ownership of trade-mark.—Causing to be recorded in the Patent Office a statement specifying name, domicile, location, and citizenship of party applying; class of merchandise and particular description of goods comprised in such class to which the particular trade-mark has been appropriated; a description of the trade-mark itself, with facsimiles thereof, and a statement of the mode in which affixed to goods and length of time used. (Sec. 1.)

Application shall be accompanied with a written verified declaration to the effect that the party has at the time the right to use the trade-mark, and no other person, firm, or corporation has the right to such use, either in the identical form or in such near resemblance thereto as might be calculated to deceive; that it is used in commerce with foreign nations, and that the description and facsimiles presented for registration truly represent it. (Sec. 2.)

Office regulations.—Time of receipt shall be noted and recorded. The Commissioner of Patents shall decide the presumptive lawfulness of claim to the alleged trade-mark. In case of dispute, he shall follow the practice of the courts of equity of the United States in analogous cases. (Sec. 3.)

A record of the registration, together with printed copies of the specification, shall be kept in books. (Sec. 4.)

Form of certificate.—The certificate shall be issued in the name of the United States of America, under the seal of the Department of the Interior, and shall be signed by the Commissioner of Patents. (Sec. 4.)

Fees.—Twenty-five dollars.

Names of individuals and firms.—No alleged trade-mark shall be registered which is merely the name of the applicant. (Sec. 3.)

Punishment for infringement.—Civil action by owner of trade-mark for damages. (Sec. 7.)

Proceedings against infringers.—Any person who shall reproduce, counterfeit, copy, or colorably imitate any trade-mark registered under this act and affix the same to merchandise of substantially the same descriptive properties as those described in the registration shall be liable to an action on the case for damages for the wrongful use of said trade-mark at the suit of the owner thereof, and the party aggrieved shall also have his remedy according to the course of equity to enjoin the wrongful use of such trade-mark. (Sec. 7.)

No suit shall be maintained in any case where the trade-mark is used in any unlawful business or upon any article injurious in itself, or which has been used with the design of deceiving the public in the purchase of merchandise, or under a certificate of registry fraudulently obtained. (Sec. 8.)

Fraudulently procuring registration —Any person who shall procure the registry of a trade-mark by a false or fraudulent representation or declaration shall be liable to pay any damages sustai ed in consequence thereof to the injured party, to be recovered by an action on the case. (Sec. 9.)

VENEZUELA.

Date of law.—May 24, 1887.

Who may register.—Any person or firm domiciled in the Republic and any corporation created by the national authority, as well as every person, firm, or corporation resident in a foreign country which by treaty or convention accords to citizens of Venezuela the same rights as granted by the present law, or analagous rights can obtain protection for every legitimate factory or commercial mark, for whose usage there exists an exclusive use, or which they may adopt with this character on condition of fulfilling the requirements of the present law.

These works on foreign products or merchandise registered out of the Republic may be registered at the Ministry of the FOMENTO, although there be no treaty or convention on the subject when the products are involved whose utility is known to the Republic.

What are not registerable as trade marks.—That which is not a lawful trade mark, or which consists of the name of a person, firm, or corporation only, without a distinguishing characteristic sufficient to distinguish it from the same name employed by others, or which is identical with another mark already applied to the same class of objects and registered or presented for registration, or which shall have such resemblance to another trade mark under the above conditions that there will be probability of error on the part of the public. (Art. 4.)

Ownership and transfer.—Registration gives the right of exclusive use to the registrant. (Art. 8.)

Duration.—Thirty years, except that in case the mark is applied to articles made outside of the Republic, and guaranteed by the laws of a foreign country for a shorter period, the protection granted shall cease with that accorded by the foreign country. (Art. 7.) Renewals may be demanded by the same formalities as originally within six months prior to expiration of registration. (Art. 9.)

Formalities necessary to obtain ownership of trade-mark.—A petition to the Minister of *Fomento* on stamped paper of the 7th class, containing the name of the applicant, his residence and place of business, the class of articles or merchandise and the particular objects in the class to which the mark is applied; a description of the mark, with fac-similes representing its application. (Art. 2.)

The petition shall be signed by the applicant or his attorney duly authorized in writing, and accompanied by a written declaration that the applicant has the right to its use, and that the mark has no such resemblance to any other analogous mark already registered as to be confounded with it and deceive the public. Besides, the applicant shall prove that the description or fac-simile which is to be registered is an exact copy of the trade mark which he seeks to protect. (Art. 3.)

Office regulations.—The date of application shall be registered at the Ministry of *Fomento.* (Art. 5.) The National Executive through the Ministry of *Fomento* shall send the applicant if there be no opposition, a certificate (see form of certificate). (Art. 6.) Whatever pertains to registration under the present law shall be in charge of the Direction applicable to patents in the Ministry of *Fomento.* (Art. 13.) The Direction shall provide a book of entry for commercial marks and one for manufacturing marks. (Art. 14.)

Form of certificate.—A certificate upon stamped paper of the third class which shall be countersigned by the applicant declaring that the latter is the proprietor of the registered trade mark with all its specifications; this certificate, which shall serve as a title to the registration, shall bear the signature of the Minister of *Fomento*, and be sealed with the seal of the said Minister. (Art. 6.)

Names of individuals and firms.—The Minister of *Fomento* shall not register that which consists of the name of a person, firm, or corporation only, without a distinguishing characteristic sufficient to distinguish it from the same name employed by others. (Art. 4.)

Punishment for infringement.—Whoever shall reproduce, falsify, copy, or imitate any registered trade mark or apply to any merchandise marks having substantially the same description, properties, and qualities as those referred to in the registration shall be subject to respond in court for the damage caused by the unlawful use of the mark, without prejudice in the case of fraud to the penalties established by the penal code. (Art. 12.)

Proceedings against infringers.—No action to registrant on a trade mark employed or which may be employed for an illegitimate object or upon some object dangerous in itself or upon a mark, obtained fraudulently or which has been formed with the intention of deceiving the public in the same or use of any merchandise. (Art. 10.)

Fraudulently procuring registration.—False or fraudulent statements made in application for registration punished under penal code, without prejudice to civil action by injured party.

Patent Laws of America.

[Collated from Patent Office Gazette.]

BRAZIL.

To obtain a patent the proponent addresses a petition to the Government, asking for a patent or privilege, and transmitting full explanations of models according to law. This is referred by the Minister of Agriculture to the Auxiliary Society of National Industry, which is subventioned by the Government and holds bimonthly sessions. They report on the utility of the inventive process or invention. It is then submitted to the "Procurador da Curoa," or Attorney-General, who endeavors to decide as to its originality, and as to its non-interference with anterior rights. Should it not be of a nature also to require reference to the Sanitary Board, or "Junta de Hygiene Publica," or other similar technical authorities, it is then discussed and reported on by the Council of State.

Should it not be necessary to refer it to the legislative body whose authority must be obtained to insure any remittance of customs dues for the articles proposed to be imported, or any similar sacrifice of public resources or funds, it is then returned to the Minister of Agriculture, and the privilege granted or refused.

The actual legitimate official expenses involved by the stamps, documents, &c., varies between £9 ($45) and £14 ($68), the patent being granted gratuitously.

The full text of the Brazilian Patent Law, adopted in 1882, is subjoined:

The General Assembly decrees:

ARTICLE I.

In the concession of a patent to the author of any invention or discovery the law guarantees the right of property and exclusive use.

SECTION 1. For the effects of this law the following shall constitute an invention or discovery.

1. The invention of new industrial products.

2. The invention of new processes or the new application of known processes for obtaining an industrial product or result.

3. The improvement of an invention already privileged if it shall facilitate the manufacture of the product or the use of the privileged invention, or if it shall increase its utility.

Those industrial products, processes, applications, and improvements shall be considered new which, up to the application for a patent, have never, within or without the Empire, been employed or used, and of which can neither be found descriptions nor publications of the method by which they can be employed or used.

SEC. 2. The following inventions cannot be made the object of a patent:

1. Those contrary to law or morality.

2. Those dangerous to public security.

3. Those noxious to public health.

4. Those which do not offer a practical industrial result.

SEC. 3. The patent will be conceded by the Executive power after the fulfillment of the formalities prescribed in this law and in its regulations.

SEC. 4. The exclusive privilege of a principal invention will only be valid to fifteen years, and that of an improvement to the invention conceded to the author will terminate at the same time with it.

If public necessity or utility require the free use (*vulgarisação*) of an invention, or its exclusive use by the State during its privilege, the patent can be disappropriated in conformity with the legal formalities.

SEC. 5. The patent is transmissible by any of the modes of cession or transference recognized by law.

ARTICLE II.

Inventors receiving privileges in other countries can obtain a confirmation of their rights in this Empire, provided that they fulfill the formalities and conditions of this law and observe the further dispositions in force applicable to the case. The confirmation will give the same rights as a patent conceded in the Empire.

SEC. 1. The priority of the property right of that inventor who, having solicited a patent from a foreign country, shall make a similar petition to the imperial government within seven months, will not be invalidated by facts which may occur during this period—to wit, another similar petition, the publication of the invention, and its use or employment.

SEC. 2. To the inventor who, before obtaining a patent, desires to experiment in public with his inventions, or wishes to exhibit them in an exposition, official or officially recognized, will be granted a title provisionally guaranteeing to him his right of property for a specified time and with the formalities required.

SEC. 3. During the first year of the privilege only the inventor himself or his legal successors can obtain a privilege for improvements on his own invention. It will be permitted to third parties, however, to present their petitions within the said period in order to establish their rights. The inventor of an improvement cannot engage in the industry benefited while the privilege for the principal invention lasts without an authorization from its author. Nor can the latter employ the improvement without an accord with him.

SEC. 4. If two or more persons solicit a privilege at the same time for an identical invention, the government, except in the hypothesis of section 1 of this article, will require that they shall previously determine the priority either by means of an accord or in a competent court.

ARTICLE III.

The inventor who seeks a patent will deposit in duplicate in the department which the government shall designate, within a closed and sealed envelope, a report, in the national idiom, describing the invention with accuracy and clearness, its purpose and the method of using it, with the plans, designs, models, and samples which may contribute to an exact understanding of the invention and the elucidation of the report, so than any person cognizant of the subject can obtain or apply the result, means, or product of which it treats. The report shall clearly specify the characteristic feature of the invention, (*privilegio.*) The extension of the right of patent will be determined by the said features, mention of this being made in the patent.

SEC. 1. With the document for deposit will be presented the petition, which should be limited to one single invention, specifying its nature and its purposes or applications in accordance with the report and with the documents deposited.

SEC. 2. If it shall appear that the subject of the invention involves an infraction of section 2, article I, or has for its object alimentary, chemical, or pharmaceutical products, the government will order a previous and secret examination of one of the copies deposited, in conformity with the regulations to be issued, and in accordance with the result it will or will not concede a patent. From a negative decision there will be recourse to the Council of State.

Sec. 3. With the sole exception of the cases mentioned in the preceding paragraph the patent will be issued without previous examination. In it the object of the privilege will always be designated in a concise manner, with a reserve of the rights of a third party and of the responsibility of the government, in respect to the originality or utility of the invention. In the patent of an inventor privileged outside of the Empire it will be declared that it is valid so long as the foreign patent is in force, never exceeding the specified period of section 4, article I.

SEC. 4. Besides the expenses and fees incurred, the patentees shall pay a tax of twenty dollars for the first year, thirty dollars for the second, forty dollars for the third, increasing ten dollars for each year that shall ensue over the preceding annuity for the whole privilege. In no case will the annuities be refunded.

SEC. 5. To the privileged inventor who improves his own invention will be given a certificate of improvement, which will be appended to the respective patent. For this certificate the inventor will pay, once for all, an amount corresponding to the annuity which has become due.

SEC. 6. The transfer or cession of patents or certificates will not enter into effect until it has been registered in the bureau of agricultuae, commerce, and public works.

ARTICLE IV.

The patent having been issued, and within a period of thirty days the opening of the deposited envelopes will take place with the formalities which the regulations shall specify. The report shall be immediately published in the *Diario Official*, and one of the copies of the designs, plans, models, or samples will be opened for the inspection of the public and for the study of interested parties, it being permitted to take copies.

SEC. 1. In case the previous examination, of which section 2, article III, treats, has not taken place, the government, having published the report, will order a verification by means of experiments of the requisites and conditions required by law for the validity of the privilege according to the method established for such examination.

ARTICLE V.

A patent will become of no effect if it is annulled or shall lapse.

SEC. 1. The patent will become null—

1. If in its concession any one of the requirements of sections 1 and 2 of article I has been infringed.

2. If the patentee did not have priority.

3. If the patentee shall have falsified the truth or concealed essential matter in the report descriptive of the invention, whether in its object or in the manner of using it.

4. If the name of the invention shall be, with fraudulent purpose, diverse from its real object.

5. If the improvement shall not have the indispensable relation with the principal industry, and can be constituted a separate industry, or there shall have been priority (*preterição*) in the preference established by article II, section 3.

SEC. 2. The patent will lapse in the following cases:

1. The patentee not making effective use of the invention within three years, counting from the date of patent.

2. The patentee suspending the effective use of the invention for more than one year, except by cause of *force majeur* judged sufficient by the government after consulting the respective section of the Council of State. By use is understood, in these two cases, the effective exercise of the privileged industry, and the supply of the products in proportion to their employment or consumption. It being proved that the supply of the products is evidently insufficient for the needs of employment or consumption, the privilege can be restricted to a zone determined by an act of the government with the approval of the legislative power.

3. The patentee not paying the annuity within the terms of the law.

4. The patentee residing outside of the Empire not constituting an accredited agent to represent him before the government or in court.

5. Through the express renunciation of the patent.

6. The patent or foreign title upon an invention also privileged in the Empire being discontinued.

7. The term of the privilege having expired.

SEC. 3. The nullity of a patent or of a certificate of improvement will be declared by a decision of the commercial court (*jurzo commercial*) of the capital of the Empire by means of the summary process of decree No. 737 of November 25, 1850.

The following are competent to promote an action for nullity: the Solicitor of the Treasury (*procurador dos fertos da fazenda*) and his assistants, to whom will be forwarded the documents and proofs corroborative of the infraction and any interested party, with the assistance of that official and his assistants An action of nullity in the cases of article I, section 2, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, having been begun, the execution of the patent and the use or employment of the

invention will remain suspended until the final decision. If the patent shall not be annulled, the patentee will be reinvested in its enjoyments with the integrity of the term of privilege.

SEC. 4. The lapse of patents will be declared by the Minister and Secretary of State for the Affairs of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works, with recourse to the Council of State.

ARTICLE VI.

The following will be considered infractors of the privilege:

1. Those who, without license from the patentee, manufacture the products or employ the processes or make the applications which are the object of the patent.

2. Those who import, sell, or expose for sale, conceal, or receive for the purpose of sale counterfeited products of the privileged industry, knowing what they are.

SEC. 1. The infractors of a privilege will be punished, in favor of the public coffers, with a fine from five hundred dollars to five thousand dollars, and in favor of the patentee, with from ten to fifty per cent. of the damage caused or which may be caused.

SEC. 2. The following will be considered as aggravating circumstances:

1. The infractor to be or to have been an employé or workman in the establishment of the patentee.

2. The infractor to associate with an employé or workman of the patentee for acquiring knowledge of the practical method of obtaining or employing the invention.

SEC. 3. The cognizance of infractions of a privilege belongs to the *juizes de direito* (district judges) of the *comarcas* (districts) where they reside, who will issue, on the petition of the patentee or his legal representative, the warrants of search, apprehension, and deposit, and will prescribe the preparatory or preliminary proceedings of the process. The sentence will be governed by law No. 562 of July 2, 1850, and by decree No. 707 of October 9th of the same year so far as they apply to the case. The products of which Nos. 1 and 2 of this article treat, and the respective instruments and apparatus, will be adjudged to the patentee by the same sentence which condemns the authors of the infractions.

SEC. 4. The process will not hinder an action by the patentee to secure indemnification for damage caused or which may be caused.

SEC. 5. Commercial jurisdiction is sufficient for all the causes relative to industrial privileges in conformity with this law.

SEC. 6. The following will be punished with a fine of from one hundred dollars to five hundred dollars in favor of the public coffers:

1. Those who announce themselves as possessors of a patent, using the emblems, marks, inscriptions, or labels upon products or objects prepared for commerce or exposed for sale, as if they had been privileged.

2. Those inventors who continue to exercise an industry as privileged, the patent being suspended, annulled, or lapsed.

3. Those privileged inventors who in prospectuses, advertisements, inscriptions, or by any mode of public notice shall mention patents without designating the special object for which they were obtained.

4. Those professional men or experts who in the hypothesis of section 2 of article III cause the general diffusion of the secret of the invention, without prejudice in such case to the criminal or civil actions which the laws permit.

SEC. 7. The infractions of which the preceding paragraph treats will be prosecuted and judged as political crimes, in conformity with the legislation in vigor.

ARTICLE VII.

When a patent shall be conceded to two or more co-inventors, or when it becomes common by a title of gift or succession, each one of the co-proprietors can use it freely.

ARTICLE VIII.

If a patent shall be given or left in usufruct, the usufructuary will be obliged, when his rights cease through the extinctiou of the usufruct or termination of the term of privilege, to give to the owner of the property the value at which it shall be estimated, calculated with relation to the time which the usufruct has lasted.

ARTICLE IX.

The patents of inventions already conceded will continue to be governed by the law of October 26, 1830, there being applied to them the dispositions of article V, section 2, Nos. 1 and 2, and of article VI of this present law, with the exception of pending processes or actions.

ARTICLE X.

All dispositions to the contrary are hereby revoked.

CHILE.

Article 152 of the Chilean constitution, dated May, 1833, accords to every author or inventor the exclusive proprietorship of his discovery or invention for the time which the law may cede to him, and further authorizes the payment of a proper indemnity should it be found necessary to publish the invention.

In 1840 a law was passed which expressly limits the privileges which should be ceded in Chile to patentees of an invention, and lays down the formula and conditions under which such privileges shall be granted. A new invention or discovery must be laid by the inventor before the Home Minister, who has to name a commission for the examination of the samples, models, or drawings produced. On the report of the commissioners, who are sworn to secrecy, the Minister grants or withholds the patent.

The term of a patent can not exceed ten years.

The patentee pays a sum of about $50 into the treasury as a contribution towards the museum in which the model of his invention is kept, together with a full explanation of the use and method of the article or matter he has invented, which is preserved closed under private seal of the inventor until the term of his patent has expired.

By the same law and under the same conditions, a patent is allowed for inventions of arts or industries which may appear in foreign countries, but are unknown in Chile; but such patents are granted for shorter periods, not exceeding eight years.

The transfer of patents, or the privileges thereon, to another party is permitted, unless fraudulency be suspected.

Forgeries of an article already patented are subject to a fine of from $100 to $1,000, and the forfeiture not only of the article itself produced, but also of the establishment and implements used in the manufactory; the proceeds of such a fine and forfeiture being equally divided between the treasury and the patentee, after payment of the loss calculated as suffered by the latter.

Should a patent be fraudulently obtained—that is, by false pretenses—or by any other but the inventor himself, such a person is liable to a fine of from $100 to $1,000, or an imprisonment of from three to twelve months.

In cases of disputes arising between parties who may obtain privileges sanctioning the issue of the same article, the law provides the settlement of such causes by arbitration, an arbitrator being named by each party and a third by the Home Minister of the government.

Patents may be granted as effective throughout the country, or be confined to one or more provinces.

Terms exclusive of the period allotted for the patent are granted for the purpose of installing the establishment, machinery, or industry for the issue of the invention, but should this term expire without the object for which it is intended being carried out, all privileges allowed for the patent are annulled; and in the same manner is all exclusive privilege disallowed if such establishment is abandoned for more than a year, or if the article produced is inferior to the original sample.

Extension of the term ceded for patents or exclusive privileges of production are allowed when the patentee is judged worthy of such an extension of his patent, but for which he must have applied six months before the expiration of his first license.

In August, 1851, a law was decreed which obliges the commissioners who take cognizance of the petition for a patent or introduction of an industry to report, not only on its utility, but also on the hindrances which might result to industry or commerce by the cession of an exclusive privilege, as also to report on the difficulties or expenses to which the petitioners may be subjected in their undertaking, with a view to determine the allotted time for the introduction of the art or invention, in order that full knowledge may be taken of the industry which may be prejudiced by any cession of exclusive privilege. Special mention must also be made whether the petition is for a patent of invention or for introducing into the country some new article.

Under date of August 16, 1856, a law was promulgated which makes it obligatory on the petitioner for the introduction of inventions already known in other countries, that the privileges for which he solicits be published in the official journal during the term of thirty days, in order that those parties who may have already brought into the country, or established such conventions or industries, or have taken steps for their introduction or establishment, and thereby incurred expense previous to the petition for such exclusive privilege, shall have a right to oppose the cession of the monopoly.

COLOMBIA.

The power to grant privileges in Colombia, conveying the sole right to make, use, or dispose of any new invention or discovery, is limited and defined by the law of the 13th of May, 1869. This exclusive right is guaranteed by the national executive power of the union by means of an instrument called "patent of invention."

A patent may, in the terms of the law, be granted in respect of any "invention or improvement of a machine, mechanical apparatus, combination of materials, or method of proceeding of useful application to industry, arts, or sciences," and for the making and sale of any manufacture or industrial product, for a term of years not exceeding twenty nor less than five.

No privilege is given for the importation of foreign productions, whether natural or manufactured.

Inventors in possession of a foreign patent may also obtain one in Colombia for the same invention on the condition that its expiration shall coincide with that of the foreign patent.

Patents of invention are obtained upon petition to the executive power, setting forth with clearness the nature of the invention or improvement. In the event of a favorable decision, and in order to obtain the patent, the inventor must furnish the government, within forty days, with a design or model of the machine or mechanical apparatus, or with a circumstantial and complete description of the new method or process, together with a sample of the manufacture or production. Such model, design, or description, as the case may be, is enrolled and deposited in the proper department of state for the twofold purpose of serving as a reference in the event of any controversy as to the genuineness of the invention, and of giving copies thereof to whomsoever may apply for them at the expiration of the patent.

In the patent, reference is made to the law on the subject. In it is embodied the executive decree granting the privilege and stating the nature of the invention, as well as the term to which the duration of the concession is limited. Such decree must be published twice at least in the official gazette.

A patent is granted without any previous examination as to the novelty or utility of the invention. The government does not declare that the invention is new or useful, nor that the patentee is the real inventor, nor that the models or descriptions of the invention are accurate. But it is open to any one whose rights may have been encroached upon by the concession to appeal to the tribunals for its reversal, and in fact the right so to do is expressly reserved in the patent itself.

Thirty days before the issuing of a patent the government is by law required to publish the inventor's petition in the official gazette.

Patents of invention are withheld in the following cases: When the provisions of the law are not faithfully complied with by the petitioners, or when the invention endangers the public salubrity or security, or encroaches upon proprietary rights already acquired.

The moment a patent expires everyone is at liberty to profit by it. The descriptions of the invention are published, and copies of the models or designs

given to any applicant on payment of the necessary expenses. The same publicity is given to the invention in the event of the patent becoming void from any cause.

An injunction may be obtained for the infringement of a patent, the offender being dealt with in conformity with the penal laws of the union.

A patent is void when it violates vested rights, the decision in such cases resting with the courts of justice. It also lapses if during a whole year no use is made of the invention, unless it be from accidents beyond the control of the patentee.

To secure a privilege a fee of from $5 to $10 (£1 to £2) for every year of its duration must be paid to the government, the entire sum being levied when the patent is granted. In soliciting a patent, the number of years for which it is desired to take it out is mentioned in the petition, but no petition is entertained unless preceded by a payment into the treasury of $10, (£2,) which the petitioner forfeits if the application is refused, or if granted is computed as part payment of the fee.

COSTA RICA.

The power of granting patents is exclusively confined to Congress by Article XX of the Constitution, which provides that "it belongs to Congress to promote the progress of the arts and sciences, and to secure, for limited time, to authors or inventors the exclusive right of their writings and discoveries."

According to this, everyone that believes himself to have a right to a patent of invention must solicit it from the constitutional Congress.

ECUADOR.

The Congress of the Republic of Ecuador consider that it is important to regulate the mode and form of grant of patents of invention in order to avoid their being transformed into a species of monopoly and to facilitate the acquisition of them if useful to science, art and industry. It is decreed—

ARTICLE 1. The law assures to every inventor the full and entire enjoyment of his own invention, provided that it be not contrary to the laws or good morals.

ART. 2. The following shall be considered as inventions,—the means or methods which may be discovered for the improvement of any manufacture or industry.

ART. 3. The following shall not be considered as inventions,—those which consist in theoretical modifications or objects of pure ornament.

ART. 4. The State shall have power to buy for public use the secret of any invention useful to industry.

ART. 5. To assure the author of an invention or of an improvement, the enjoyment of his exclusive property, a patent is to be conceded to him of which the duration shall not be less than ten (10) years or more than fifteen (15).

ART. 6. It is unlawful to grant patents to inventors of secret remedies; they ought to publish the compositions of these under the reserve of a just indemnity.

ART. 7. The introducers of machines or of new methods of manufacture, or industry unknown heretofore in the Republic, will have the right of obtaining exclusive patents which will be conceded upon the following scale:

ART. 8. If the establishment of the machine or industry imported requires a capital or an advance of 25,000 pesos the patent will be granted for three years; if this capital be raised to 50,000 pesos it will be granted for six years; and if the same capital amounts to 100,000 pesos or more, it will be granted for ten years.

ART. 9. The patent conceded to introducers of machines or of novel methods of manufacture or of industry already known and employed abroad will only effect for the locality where the machine will be worked or the territory necessary for its exploitation.

MANNER OF OBTAINING PATENTS OF INVENTION, IMPROVEMENT, OR IMPORTATION.

ART. 10. The applicant for a patent in any one of these classes must present to the Executive an application in which he will explain what the invention or improvement consists in, reserving to himself the secret of the method of the substances or of the ingredients which he makes use, or of the instrument which he employs. This application must be accompanied by a specimen of the article, of the metal worked, or of the improved invention.

ART. 11. When an application is made for a patent of importation the interested party will add to his application drawings or models of the machine which he proposes to establish or a detailed specification describing the principles, methods, and processes of the industry which he desires to establish in the territory of the Republic as well as the product which he proposes to manufacture.

ART. 12. The government will then name a commission of three competent persons to judge of the matter and examine the process or secret constituting the invention, improvement, or importation.

ART. 13. This commission will be always presided over by the political chief of the canton where the patent is to be worked; and if the patent be taken for

the entire Republic, by the chief of the canton where the application shall be presented and by two members of the municipal council who will proceed to he examination of the matter set forth in the preceding article.

ART. 14. The two members of the municipal council and the three members of the commission named by the government will take before the same political chief an oath not to reveal the secret of the invention or improvement and to conscientiously perform their mission.

ART. 15. The commission and the two members of the municipal council will then discuss (the interested party not being present) the advice which they ought to present, taking care to set forth all the divergences of opinion which may occur between themselves.

ART. 16. The advice or report mentioned in the preceding article will be remitted under sealed cover with "communication réservie" to the Minister of the Interior. In the same envelope will be inclosed the description of the manufacture, machine or other details which constitute the invention, the improvement, or importation.

ART. 17. Within a maximum period of three months after the receipt of the report of the commission charged to examine the invention, improvement, or importation of the new industry, the Executive Power will remit to Congress the papers furnished by the applicant as well as the report cited above.

The Congress after examination will concede or refuse the patent. In the first case it will return the papers presented by the Executive Power, and the latter will send the patent upon stamped paper of the 10th class, and cause to be registered at the Ministry of the Interior the application or specification spoken of in Art. 11.

ART. 18. In order to avoid the abuse which owners of patents can make of their patents the Government will declare upon the same that it does not guarantee either the reality, the merit, or the utility of the invention, improvement, or importation, and that the interested party will work the same at his own risk and peril.

ART. 19. The owner of a patent who shall desire to make changes in his invention or in his original application before obtaining his patent or before the expiration of the term of his patent must make a declaration in writing accompanied by the description of his new methods in the form and fashion prescribed in Art. 10 in order to obtain a corresponding alteration in his patent of which the duration shall not in the meantime be prorogued.

THE RIGHTS OF OWNERS OF PATENTS.

ART. 20. The owner of a patent shall enjoy exclusively the benefit of an invention, improvement, or importation made the object of his patent.

ART. 21. He shall have the right of forming establishments.in all parts of the Republic, if his invention is taken for the whole extent of it, or all of the localities to which he shall be limited or to authorize parties to employ his methods as well as to dispose of his right as personal property.

ART. 22. The owner of a patent shall not be able to assign it in whole or in part except by a notarial act under pain of losing all rights to his patent.

ART. 23. In case of an interference or doubt between the authors of two applications, the priority of application for a patent shall be decided by the certificate of the Under Secretary of State for the Interior, who shall inscribe the date and hour of the presentation of the respective applications.

ON THE DURATION OF PATENTS.

ART. 24. The duration of patents of invention, improvement, or importation shall commence to run from the date of the decree of their grant.

ART. 25. The Letters Patent once accorded by the Government shall be registered in a special book at the Ministry of the Interior. At the same Ministry shall remain also filed until the expiration of the term of the patent the original application, the specification and other papers spoken of in Art. 10.

ART. 26. The grant of patents shall be communicated officially by the Minister of the Interior to the governors of the cantons and published in the Official Journal, it shall also be transcribed in the collections of laws and decrees.

CONCERNING THE RIGHTS OF THE NATION AT THE EXPIRATION OF THE TERM OF THE PATENT.

ART. 27. When the term of duration of a patent has expired the invention, the improvement or the importation of the new industrial process for which such patent has been granted will become public property.

ART. 28. At the expiration of a patent the specification and other documents mentioned in Art. 10 will be published and deposited in the public library of the Capital of the Republic.

ART. 29. When a patent shall be declared void from any of the causes mentioned in the law it shall likewise be published and deposited in the Public Library with the object mentioned in Art. 27.

ART. 30. The Government will print the specifications and drawings required for the understanding of the process when it shall become public property and will forward a sufficient number of copies to the governors of Provinces.

CONCERNING GUARANTEES FOR THE PATENT AGAINST FRAUD.

ART. 31. The patentee, if he can show sufficient cause, may, by provisional mandate, require the sequestration of machinery, instruments, or products, used or manufactured in infringement of his rights; observing with regard thereto the provisions of the law as in force.

ART. 32. The proprietor of such goods shall, if proved guilty of fraud, be condemned to the confiscation of the goods seized, for the benefit of the patentee, and also to the payment, to the latter, of damages and interest in proportion to the importance of the fraud.

ART. 33. If the offense be not proved the (patentee) plaintiff shall pay the defendant for the damages caused by the seizure, and further a fine equal to that which would have been imposed on the defendant if he had been convicted of fraud.

ART. 34. If the patentee be disturbed in the exercise of his exclusive rights he may bring any persons so disturbing him before the ordinary tribunals by which the penalties provided by the preceding articles may be imposed. But if he shall raise any discussion as to the validity of the patent judgment must be given by the administration in the person of the Minister of the Interior.

ART. 35. In case of dispute between two patentees, with regard to two exactly similar inventions, the patent first granted shall be considered valid.

ART. 36. The second patentee shall in this case be considered as improver of the invention.

CONCERNING GUARANTEES FOR THE NATION AGAINST ABUSES BY THE PATENTEES.

ART. 37. Shall be declared void, all patents granted for an invention, improvement or importation which the tribunals shall condemn as contrary to the laws of the State, to public safety or to police regulations. The patentee will in this case forfeit all claim to an indemnity.

ART. 38. The patents shall also be declared to have lapsed in the following cases: 1st. If the inventor be proved to have concealed in his specification the true method of working his invention. 2nd. If the inventor be proved to have used secret processes which have not been detailed in his specification nor in the declaration which, by Art. 19, he is allowed to make to modify the same. 3rd. If the inventor or one pretending to be such be proved to have obtained a patent for an invention which has already been described and published through the press in the Republic or elsewhere. 4th. If the patentee has allowed a year and a day to pass from the date of granting the patent without having worked his invention and without having justified himself in

view of the circumstances as allowed by the laws. 5th. If the inventor or the licensee of his rights, on any grounds, shall violate the obligations attached to the use of his patent.

ART. 39. In all cases where the patent shall go void or lapse, from any cause, the provision of Art. 27 will be applied.

ART. 40. Every patentee must undertake to submit to the laws of the country on all occasions with regard to his patent and must expressly reject all complaint or diplomatic intervention.

ART. 41. All patentees who have patents already in the Republic are subject, as regards the conditions involving the lapse of such patent, to the provisions of this present law.

GUATEMALA.

ARTICLE 1. Every discovery or invention, in whatsoever description of industry, gives to its author exclusive right to utilize his invention or improvement, for the time and subject to the conditions stipulated by this law.

ART. 2. Every Guatemalan or stranger domiciled in Guatemala who shall invent or improve any machine, instrument or mechanical appliance, manufacture of any kind or process of useful application for the arts or sciences shall be able to obtain from the Executive a "Patent of Invention" or "Patent of Improvement," which shall secure to him for a period of from five to fifteen years the possession of his invention or improvement.

ART. 3. In order to obtain this patent, the person interested must apply to the Ministerio de Fomento, personally or by proxy, making declaration of his invention or improvement, setting it forth clearly and requesting the privilege.

ART. 4. If the patent be granted, the grantee is required to file within 40 days an accurate drawing of the respective machine or mechanical appliance or a detailed description of the new process, accompanying same by a sample of the manufacture or product if this be possible, and if the same be capable of being preserved, in order that they may be deposited in the archives of the Chamber, under the charge of the official intrusted therewith, and may serve as evidence in case of dispute arising as to the patent.

ART. 5. Patents may be granted to persons who have obtained the same in other countries, as long as their discovery has not become public property and provided there exist a convention thereon between the nation from which the application proceeds and Guatemala. These patents will cease and determine at the same time as the foreign patents; but if such period should be more than 15 years, the privilege can not exceed this space of time.

ART. 6. Every privilege conceded will be registered in a special book, which shall be kept by the respective secretariats.

ART. 7. In the patent which is granted there shall be inserted, in case of the grant of the concession, the citation of this law, the invention or improvement of which it treats, the duration of time comprised and the declaration of possession of the privilege, and it shall be sealed with the seal of the Ministry of Commerce.

ART. 8. The Executive, by the concession of a patent, does not guarantee that the discovery or invention be the property of the person who appears as inventor or author, nor yet its correctness or utility. It will be for those interested to prove the contrary before a court of law.

ART. 9. Every application for a patent shall be published four times in one month in the Official Gazette, and the patents granted shall be published at least twice in the same publication.

ART. 10. Patents become void, in addition to the case provided for in Art. 4, in the following circumstances:

1. When they have been granted to the prejudice of the rights of a third party in the opinion of a competent tribunal.

2. When a year shall have elapsed without the industry or improvement for which they were granted being put into practice.

3. When after commencement the industry or improvement be abandoned for more than one year.

4. When products are supplied inferior to the samples filed by reason of adulterations made in them.

ART. 11. Patents will not be granted in the following cases:

1. When the invention or improvement is contrary to prior rights, to public safety and order or to morality and good customs.

2. When the formalities prescribed by the law have not been fulfilled.

ART. 12. The patent granted will be solely for the process or means of making and producing; not for the products which manufactured according to other methods may be freely prepared and sold.

ART. 13. Every person has a right to improve upon the invention of another but not to use the invention itself except with the consent of its owner; in the same way the inventor can not make use of improvements and additions made by a subsequent inventor without the consent of the latter.

ART. 14. The grant of a patent causes in favor of the National Treasury a tax of five to fifty pesos for each year of the concession, which the patentee must pay annually in advance.

ART. 15. When the prescribed term of the patent has elapsed, the specifications of the author or inventor and copies of the drawings or models will be

furnished, at his own expense to any person requiring them; and it will be henceforth permissible to manufacture according to this system or process.

ART. 16. The offenses of falsification, imitation, and so forth, against the patented articles will be punished according to the provisions of the penal code.

ART. 17. The Executive may grant concessions in favor of works of public utility which may be established in the country or of persons who propose to establish new industries or to improve those already existing.

ART. 18. These concessions may be: exemption from or diminution of the amount of the fiscal duties for the introduction of machinery or material, the loan gratuitously of public buildings or lands during the term of the concession, exemption from military service of the operatives engaged in the industry to which the concession relates, actual subventions and premiums, according to the circumstances of the case.

In case of remission or diminution of the duties, the principals or administrators of the favored undertakings must present, in order to obtain delivery of the goods, a petition to the respective custom-house which sets forth the following details:

1. That the undertaking is included among those which enjoy a concession.

2. That the goods of which the delivery is desired are not in excess of the necessity or requirements for the existence of the said undertaking.

3. Give the name of the vessels conveying the goods, marks and number of packages.

4. An inventory of the goods existing in their warehouses or stores, previously imported.

The officials intrusted with the forwarding of these goods will adopt the necessary precautions to assure themselves of the conformity thereof with the application and may suspend the arrangement if any discrepancy appears. If the undertaking favored with exemption from payment of duties shall cease by reason of the concession having terminated or for any other cause, it shall present to the respective custom-house a copy of the formal inventory of the articles in existence belonging to the undertaking, and if the said articles are destined for the consumption or use of a third party it remains responsible for the payment of the corresponding dues.

ART. 19. Any person who desires to obtain a concession for the establishment of an undertaking of public utility or introduction or improvement of a special industry shall address himself to the Secretariate of Commerce setting forth fully and explicitly the conditions of the undertaking or industry or improvement which he may desire to introduce.

The Ministry, with the assistance of two or more experts, will report upon the application to the Council of State. The decision of this body having been pronounced, if it be favorable, the concession will be granted, subject, however, to the confirmation of the Assembly, which will take it into consideration during the next following ordinary sessions. The grantee will be permitted to commence to use the concession granted as soon as it has been allowed; but in case the same be not confirmed by the Assembly, he will have no claim to any compensation.

Every application for a concession shall be published four times during one month in the Official Gazette, before being submitted to the consideration of the Council of State in order that if there should be any one whose rights would be prejudicially affected he may present himself before the same Secretariate.

ART. 20. No especial concessions shall be granted for the introduction of machines for domestic use and other objects of ordinary commerce.

ART. 21. The concession granted in favor of a given enterprise will be annulled if it is discovered that the grantee traffics with the raw materials or articles which he imports.

ART. 22. In the case provided for by the preceding article, in addition to the forfeiture of the concession, the grantee shall pay the duties corresponding to the whole of the importations which he shall previously have made thereunder together with forty per cent. upon the total amount.

ART. 23. Concessions also become void in the following cases:

1. When the time has expired within which the grantee was obliged to introduce the industry or improvement, or to commence the works to carry the same into practice.

2. When after the planting it should be abandoned for more than one year.

HAITI.

(The Republic of Haiti has no law or practice on the subject, having never yet had occasion to apply either. Should it ever feel the want of such a law it would probably base its legislation on the French system.)

HAWAII.

Be it enacted by the King and Legislative Assembly of the Hawaiian Islands in the Legislature of the King assembled, That section 255 of the civil code be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows (laws from 1879):

The Minister of the Interior, with the approval of his Majesty the King, may

issue a patent to the inventor or improver of any machine, manufacture, or work of art calculated to improve the interests of science, agriculture, or manufactures, and may therein grant to such inventor or improver for any term of years, not exceeding ten, that may be specified in such patent; and upon the granting of such patent the sum of one hundred dollars shall be paid by the patentee to the Minister of the Interior for the use of the royal Exchequer.

Every such inventor or improver shall, before receiving a patent, deliver to the Minister of the Interior a full and clear description in writing of his invention or improvement, together with the mode of using or applying the same to the purpose for which it is intended, and the manner and process of making and constructing or compounding the same; and in case of any machine, he shall also furnish, in addition to the written description, accurate drawings and a complete model thereof, and shall also at the same time, if a citizen of this kingdom, deposit with the Minister of the Interior the sum of thirty dollars, and if a foreigner the sum of one hundred ($100.00) dollars, for the use of the royal Exchequer.

Any person who shall have invented any new art, machine, or improvement thereof, and shall desire further time to mature the same, may file in the office of the Minister of Interior a caveat, setting forth the design and purpose thereof, its distinguishing characteristics, and praying protection of his right until he shall have matured the same; and such caveat shall, upon payment by the applicant of the sum of thirty ($30.00) dollars to the Minister of Interior, be filed in the confidential archives of the Department of the Interior and preserved in secrecy; and within one year thereafter, if the applicant shall desire to avail himself of the benefit of his caveat, he shall file his description, specification, drawings, and model, and pay the fee, as provided in applications for patents.

JAMAICA.

Applications for patents must be addressed to the governor and lodged with the executive council. They must be verified by the oath of the petitioner or his agent, and must allege that he has "invented or discovered some new and useful art, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter not theretofore known or used within this island, or some improvement in any such invention or discovery, and praying to obtain an exclusive property in such new invention and discovery or improvement, and that Letters Patent be granted for the same."

Exclusive rights may be granted for a period not exceeding fourteen years.

All petitions are referred to the attorney-general for examination and approval. In case he approves he certifies them to the executive committee; in case of disapproval he reports his reasons to the governor.

Models are to be filed whenever practicable, but where, from the complicated nature of any machinery, the cost of a model may be so great as to prevent an ingenious but poor inventor from furnishing it, the governor and council may authorize it to be dispensed with.

All patents granted must be put in operation within two years.

Patentees in other countries are not debarred from obtaining patents in Jamaica, provided the invention has not been brought into general use in the colony prior to the application.

A penalty of $250 is imposed for counterfeiting or imitating patented articles.

The stamp duties amount to about $30.

MEXICO.

ARTICLE 1. Any Mexican or foreigner, who is the inventor or improver of any industry or art or of objects destined therefor, has the right, by virtue of article 28 of the constitution, to the exclusive use thereof, during a certain number of years, under the rules and regulations prescribed in this law.

In order to acquire this right, one must obtain a patent of invention or improvement.

ART. 2. Every discovery, invention, or improvement that may have for its object a new industrial product, a new manner of production, or the new application of means, already known, for the obtainment of a result or of an industrial product, is susceptible of being patented. Chemical or pharmaceutical products are likewise susceptible of being patented.

ART. 3. An invention or improvement shall not be considered new when in this country or abroad, and prior to the petition for the patent, it may have eceived a sufficient publicity to be put into practice. Excepting, however, rhe case when the publicity may have been made by a foreign authority empowered to issue patents, and when the invention or improvement may have been presented in expositions held within the territory of the Republic or abroad.

ART. 4. The following can not be patented:

I. The inventions or improvements whose working shall be contrary to the laws forbidding them or regarding public security.

II. Scientific principles or discoveries while they are merely speculative or be not put into practice by means of a machine, apparatus, instruments, mechanical or chemical proceedings of a practical industrial character.

ART. 5. The concession of a patent does not guaranty the novelty nor the usefulness of the object to which it relates, nor does it solve questions that may arise therefrom. Consequently, it must be granted without previous examination as to the novelty or utility of the invention or improvement, or of the sufficiency or insufficiency of the descriptions that may accompany the petition.

ART. 6. The concession of a patent can only be made with reference to one object or industrial process. When two or more can be combined among themselves to produce the same industrial result, there must be asked the number of patents that may be necessary therefor.

ART. 7. The rights granted by virtue of the patents issued in the Republic for objects or processes, that may have been or may hereafter be protected by foreign patents, are independent of the rights that the same may grant, and of the effects or results that they may produce.

ART. 8. The effects of a patent are:

I. To deprive every person, without permission from the owner of the patent, of the right to produce, through industrial means, the object of the invention, or to place it in the market and from selling it.

II. With reference to a process, machine, or any other manner of working an instrument or other means of operation, the effect of the patent is to deprive others of the right to apply the process or to use the object of the invention without the permission of the owner of the patent.

ART. 9. The patent does not produce any effect whatever, as regards a third party that was already secretly working or had made the preparations necessary for working within the Republic the invention or process before the presentation of the patent.

ART. 10. The effects of the patent do not comprise the objects or products that may cross in transit the territory of the Republic or may remain within its territorial waters.

ART. 11. The right of petitioning for a patent for objects or processes that may be protected by foreign patents can only be granted to inventors or improvers or to their legitimate representatives.

ART. 12. Inventors shall have the period of one year from the date of the patent within which they shall have exclusive right to petition for patents for improvements.

ART. 13. Patents may be granted for 20 years from the date when the same

shall have been issued; nevertheless, when the patents shall be asked for objects or processes already protected by foreign patents, the terms of duration can not exceed what may be wanting for the expiration of the first patent issued in favor of the petitioner.

ART. 14. The term of a patent may be extended for 5 years at the discretion of the Executive. The extension of the term of a patent of invention involves the extension of the term of the supplementary patents of improvement relative thereto.

ART. 15. On payment of a fair indemnification the Executive may appropriate a patent on the ground of public policy or on account of the patented article being of such a nature that its free use is capable of proving an important source of public wealth. However, this can only be done under one of the following circumstances:

I. When the patentee refuses to allow his patent to be worked.

II. When the machine, apparatus, instrument, or process is capable of being produced or used in the country.

The regulations will determine the formalities and procedure to be observed in the appropriation of patents for the public good.

ART. 16. In order to obtain the protection of this law, application must be made in due form to the department of public works, to which the power to grant patents belongs.

ART. 17. The first applicant for a patent shall have in his favor the presumption of being the first inventor, and moreover enjoys the right of possession.

ART. 18. Inventors, whether citizens or foreigners, who are unable to apply personally to the department of public works, may appoint attorneys in fact to act for them, both in obtaining the patent and in lawsuits and other matters relative thereto.

Citizens may appoint an attorney in fact by a common letter of authorization, but foreigners must grant a regular power of attorney duly registered.

The effects of the power of attorneys cease with the issue of the patent, unless it be otherwise stated in the power.

ART. 19. Petitions for the granting of letters patent shall be published in the official journal of the Federal Government during a period of 2 months, at intervals of 10 days.

ART. 20. During the period of time mentioned in the foregoing article, interference proceedings may be instituted by any one with a view to prevent the granting of the patent solicited.

After the said period of time has elapsed no proceedings of interference will be allowed.

ART. 21. Interference proceedings can only be instituted on the following grounds:

I. That the alleged invention or improvement is not properly patentable under the provisions of this law.

II. That such alleged invention or improvement has been taken from descriptions, drawings, models, devices, apparatuses, or methods invented by another, or from processes already reduced to practice by another, or, in general, on the ground that the applicant is not the original inventor or his legitimate assignee.

ART. 22. If two or more persons claim the same invention, the first inventor shall be entitled to the patent, but if priority of invention can not be determined, the patent shall be granted to the first petitioner.

ART. 23. If interference proceedings be instituted, as determined by articles 20 and 21, the department of public works shall summon the parties and endeavor to reconcile their conflicting claims. But if this is not obtained, the department shall suspend all further executive proceedings and shall transmit all the evidence in the case to the proper judicial authority. The party instituting interference proceedings shall be allowed two months to make good his action in court, but if he fail to do so within this time, his claim shall be disallowed.

ART. 24. All sentences given by the judicial authority shall be transmitted to the department of public works that they may be duly enforced.

ART. 25. The decrees of the department of public works granting a patent can only be canceled by a judicial sentence, and only owing to the nullity of the patent.

ART. 26. At the expiration of the 2 months referred to in article 19, and after the Government tax has been paid into the treasury of the nation, the letters patent shall be issued with reference to the invention or improvement sought, provided always that letters patent covering the same invention have not previously been granted by the department of public works.

ART. 27. Letters patent issued in the name of the nation shall have subscribed thereto the signature of the President of the Republic, be countersigned by the secretary of public works, and bear, besides, the great seal; furthermore, they must contain in clear language a description of the discovery or improvement patented.

The letters patent, with one of the copies of the drawings, samples, models, and other matters under seal, together with the documents presented with the petition duly certified by the subsecretary, shall constitute the title of property of the person who may obtain the patent.

ART. 28. Letters patent shall be recorded in a special record wherein the appropriate entries relative thereto shall be made.

ART. 29. All letters patent that may be issued shall be published in the official journal; and, furthermore, every year, a special book shall be published which must contain a clear and exact description of the inventions or improvements, as also copies of the drawings.

ART. 30. All inventions protected by letters patent shall bear a mark stating that fact and the number and date of the letters patent.

ART. 31. Letters patent shall require the payment of a fee amounting to from $50 to $150, payable in Mexican dollars or in bonds of the national consolidated debt.

ART. 32. In case of the extension referred to in article 14, a new fee shall be paid in conformity with the foregoing article.

ART. 33. The owner of letters patent for an invention or improvement must prove before the department of public works, within the period of 5 years after the date of the patent, that the objects or processes protected thereby are manufactured or employed in the Republic or that everything necessary has been done for the purpose of having them so employed or manufactured.

The term within which these facts must be proved can not be extended.

ART. 34. The department of public works shall make an entry in the registry of letters patent of the fact that the requirement referred to in the foregoing articles has been complied with.

ART. 35. Letters patent are null and void—

I. Whenever they may have been issued in contravention of what is prescribed in articles 2, 3, and 4. Nevertheless, when letters patent shall have been obtained, in conformity with a petition wherein the petitioner has presented and obtained more than what he is entitled to as the first discoverer or inventor, his letters patent shall be valid in so far as it relates to whatever he may be entitled to, provided it does not infringe the provisions of the following subdivision and that no fraud shall have been committed upon making the petition. In this case the letters patent shall be limited to what it should only comprise, the proceedings relating thereto to be in conformity with what is prescribed in article 39.

II. Whenever the object for which the patent has been asked is different from that which is obtained by virtue of the letters patent.

III. Whenever it is proved that the main object sought in the petition for the letters patent is comprised within one of the cases referred to in subdivision II of article 21.

The proceedings to invalidate letters patent have to be commenced within the term of 1 year after the date when the patent shall be put in operation in the Republic.

ART. 36. An action for the purpose of declaring invalid letters patent before the courts may be instituted in the name or on behalf of the district attorney.

Whoever may work or have in operation the same industry shall have the right to interpose an exception and take part in the proceedings of interference.

ART. 37. Letters patent shall lapse—

I. Whenever the term for which they were granted shall have terminated and they may not have been extended.

II. When they shall be given up in part or in their entirety.

III. Whenever compliance shall not have been made with the prescriptions of article 33.

ART. 38. The department of public works shall declare the invalidity of the patent in the two first cases referred to in the foregoing article; in the third case that can only be done by the court at the instance and request of the district attorney or of the party in interest by instituting an action of interference proceedings therefor.

ART. 39. The determinations of nullity and lapse of letters patent shall be published in the official journal of the Federal Government and entered in the record of inscriptions of the department of public works.

ART. 40. The determinations of nullity and lapse of letters patent produce the effect of subjecting the inventions or improvements to the use thereof by the public in general.

In case of giving up any letters patent, if only a portion of the same is given up, then the public has merely the right to use the portion thus abandoned, the letters patent remaining valid as to the rest thereof. The abandonment shall be made by writing and be entered in the record.

ART. 41. The ownership in letters patent may be assigned by any of the means established by law with regard to private property, but no act of assignment or any other that implies the modification of the right of property shall be prejudicial to the rights of third parties, if the same shall not be recorded in the office of the department of public works.

ART. 42. Everything relating to the fraudulent infringement of letters patent shall be subject to the prescriptions of the penal code of the federal district and to those established by the codes of procedure.

ART. 43. The proceedings relating to letters patent at present pending shall be continued and decided in conformity, in all particulars as to the part not terminated, with the presciptions of this law.

ART. 44. All those at present enjoying privileges by virtue of letters patent now in full force, may avail themselves of the provisions of this law upon paying beforehand the fees herein set forth.

ART. 45. The executive of the union may issue rules of practice appropriate to this law, and may establish, if he deems it proper, a patent office in connection with the department of public works.

ART. 46. The law of May 7, 1832, and every part thereof, and all other provisions of law adopted relative to this subject, are hereby repealed.

NICARAGUA.

The resolutions of the Spanish Cortes, of 21st September, 1821, regulating the right of property in inventions, are nominally in force in this republic.

Decree 43 declares as to this right—to consider as proprietor of his work him who should invent, import, or introduce.

The Government, by means of the proper minister, will issue to the said proprietor a certificate, in which will appear his name as inventor, improver, or introducer of the work, a description of it (the invention), and the duration of the exclusive right. This certificate will serve as a sufficient title; but in order to obtain it it is necessary that the petitioner should address himself to the prefect of the department or to the municipality, giving an account of his work, describing it with the greatest exactness possible in conformity with the model, which the same law establishes.

The said authorities, in their turn, shall be obliged to give to the petitioner testimony of everything which may serve for the information of the minister of the department.

The inventor shall have ten years of exclusive property, the improver seven, and the introducer five. These terms may be extended by the sovereign power, on the proposition of the Government, to fifteen, ten, and seven years, respectively.

The inventor, improver, and introducer, apart from the aforesaid terms, will cease to be considered as sole proprietors, first, if they cede their right for the public good; secondly, if they let six months pass without taking up the certificate; thirdly, if they let two years pass without putting in execution their invention, perfection, or improvement.

This is, in substance, that which is decreed by the Spanish Cortes.

Article XLII, section 22, of the constitution of Nicaragua, however, confers

on Congress power to grant rewards and privileges to inventors, and in practice the rules of the decree cited above are not followed

He who wishes for a reward or privilege seeks it from Congress, which concedes it, if it sees fit to do so.

PERU.

ARTICLE 1. Any discovery or invention in any branch of industry whatsoever gives the author the exclusive right to work it to his profit, under the conditions and during the time determined by this law. This right is derived from a patent granted by the Government.

ART. 2. The following are considered inventions and discoveries: 1st. New industrial products. 2nd. New processes or the new application of known processes for obtaining an industrial product.

ART. 3. The following can not be patented: 1st. Pharmaceutical preparations or remedies of any kind whatever. 2nd. Plans or combinations of credit or finance. 3rd. Processes having for their object the use of known methods for the improvement of an industry the exercise of which is free within and without the territory of the Republic.

ART. 4. In the third case of the preceding article, will be admitted and then only in cases of necessity, proposals relating to contracts allowed by the law.

ART. 5. The duration of the patents cannot exceed the term of ten years, and the proprietors shall pay every year a tax of (100) one hundred solés (dollars).

ART. 6. The applicants for patents of invention or of importation must present themselves at the Prefecture of the department in which they may desire to establish their industry or at the Prefecture of the department in which they reside if it is to be established in two or more departments.

ART. 7. The application must contain: 1st. The specification of the invention or of the object which it is proposed to introduce. 2nd. The drawings or models necessary for understanding the same. 3rd. The list and explanation of the models presented. 4th. The clear and precise indication or determination of the principal object and of the details which constitute the invention and the specification of its methods of application. 5th. The duration of the patent. 6th. The indication of the guarantees presented for the realization of the product.

ART. 8. This application shall be written in Spanish and, in conformity, as

regards the metric system of weights and measures, with that in use in the Republic. In the case of an application for patent bearing the signature of a foreigner, this latter must expressly reject all diplomatic intervention with regard to the patent applied for, and must submit absolutely and exclusively to the laws and tribunals of the Republic. Without this condition his application will not be taken under consideration.

ART. 9. The prefects will, with regard to the application for patent, take the opinion of the municipality, the treasury or agent of the treasury, or other functionaries according to the nature of the case and will consult experts if required. After having fulfilled these formalities they will forward the documents, with the specification, plans, models, &c., to the proper authorities at the expense of the person interested.

ART. 10. The Minister of the said department will take the opinion of the treasury, of the Supreme Court, and of any other functionaries which he may consider necessary to consult and, according to the information he may receive, will grant or refuse the patent.

ART. 11. A prolongation of the duration of patents as well as changes or alterations in the terms of the same can only be granted by a resolution of the legislature, made at the request of the persons interested and for just causes founded on proved facts and authentic documents.

ART. 12. The proprietor of a patent alone may work such patent during the period of its duration. Any other person desiring to do so must be authorized by him or must be put in his place and stead by a contract of transfer or by any other means provided by the laws.

ART. 13. The patents are void and of non effect in the following cases: 1st. If the discovery, invention or application be not new. 2nd. If the object of the patent do not come under the terms of Art. 2. 3rd. If the patent refer to principles, methods systems, or theoretical or scientific discoveries for which no industrial application is shown. 4th. If the discovery, invention or application be contrary to order and public safety, or to the laws without exemption, in this case, from the penalties imposed upon manufacturers or merchants of prohibited objects. 5th. If it should appear that the applicant for a patent has fraudulently obtained privilege for an object different to and distinct from the invention. 6th. If, on working the invention it be found not to agree with the specification annexed to the application. 7th. If the patent have been obtained in infraction of any of the provisions of the present law. 8th. If, at the same time as the patent there be given pecuniary grants not included in the budgets of the Republic, or contrary to the laws. Authorizations relating

to changes, additions or improvements not contained in the original patent are also void and of non effect.

ART. 14. A discovery, invention or application will not be considered new which prior to the date of application for the patent shall have had, in Peru or elsewhere, sufficient publicity to enable it to be put in practice.

ART. 15. The proprietor will forfeit his rights if, 1st, he do not pay the annuity or tax fixed in Art. 2. 2nd. If he do not put in practice the discovery or invention within two years or any term which may be stated on the Letters Patent unless he can legally justify his delay. 3rd. If he introduce objects manufactured abroad and similar to those protected by his patent with the sole exception of the models of machines the introduction of which may be authorized by the Government after due investigation.

ART. 16. Whoever shall by means of advertisements, prospectuses marks or otherwise give himself the title of proprietor of a patent without legally possessing such patent or after it has gone void shall be punished by a fine of fifty (50) to a thousand (1000) solés (dollars) without exempting him from the penalties incurred for the crime of forgery.

ART. 17. All persons who may be justly interested will have the right to demand the voidance or lapsing of a patent. The public prosecutor will take part in the action and if the patent be declared null or lapsed, from whatever cause, notice will be given thereof by the said prosecutor.

ART. 18. Any infringement of the rights of a proprietor of a patent, whether in the manufacture of the products or in the use of processes mentioned in the application will constitute the crime of adulteration and will be punished, according to the importance of the case, by a fine in favor of the person interested and by the confiscation of the objects manufactured.

ART. 19. All privileges or patents at present in force and which have been granted in conformity with provisions prior to this law, will remain in force for the whole period for which they have been granted.

SALVADOR.

The Constitution of Salvador confers power upon the Executive to concede privileges to the authors of useful inventions. No secondary law has been passed defining or restricting the terms on which those privileges should be granted.

VENEZUELA.

Any person, the author of a discovery or invention in matters of industry, or of an improvement not before used or known, or who introduces from abroad any kind of manufacturing process or industrial improvement known in other countries, but not in use in Venezuela, can obtain a patent or industrial privilege.

To obtain the patent above alluded to a petition must be addressed direct to the minister of the interior, stating, in a clear and precise manner, the principal and essential points of the discovery, invention or improvement, accompanied by so complete, clear, and correct a description that any one acquainted with the art could obtain the result or manufacture the article if employing the means of proceeding in the manner indicated.

Provisional declarations unaccompanied by the above-mentioned description are not taken into consideration.

On the petition having been presented, the day and hour of its having been made are noted on the margin, in order to insure to the petitioner the priority of the discovery or invention.

Should the patent be in dispute between the persons, the first who had applied for it is entitled to it; and if both applications were made the same day and hour, the question is decided by arbitrators, one named by each interested party and another by the minister of the interior. Should one of the interested parties refuse to name an arbitrator, the patent is issued to the other; and should there be more than two contending parties, and these should not agree in the nomination of three arbitrators, the nomination is then made by the minister of the interior.

In the case of death of an inventor before obtaining a patent for his invention, his lawful heirs may obtain it in conformity with law.

The petitioner for a patent has to make oath to the effect that he believes himself to be the true inventor of the art, machinery, &c., with reference to which he applies for a patent.

The patent is issued by the president of the republic, and in it is mentioned the name of the inventor, and that he has made oath according to law; the art or machine, &c., invented, (fully described as above stated,) and the number of years during which he is allowed the exclusive right to exercise the industry, or manufacture the machine, or sell the article invented; the government, however, not guaranteeing the priority or merits of the invention.

The patent for a discovery, invention, or improvement, insures to the author the exclusive right to exercise the industry, or manufacture the machine, or

sell what he invented, for the number of years stated in the patent, in all the states of the republic; but in the case of the introducing of some kind of industrial invention or improvement from abroad, known in other countries, but not in use in Venezuela, an exception is made with regard to such states of the republic where such invention or improvement may have been known and in use before the patent was issued.

The owner of a patent may make such establishments or shops as may be required for the working of the patent; may employ all sorts of workmen; have partners; establish everywhere deposits for the sale of the productions of his patent, and he may freely dispose of his secret and patent and transfer it to others in legal form, although the person to whom it may be transferred, under the penalty of losing the right, is bound to inform the minister of the interior of the transfer.

A patent issued for an improvement of an invention already patented is limited to its special object, according to the distinctive points indicated in the description, and confers no right to any part of the invention that may have been the subject of a prior patent or of a process previously known; but the owner of the prior patent can not either avail himself of the improvement or the subject of the later patent without coming to an understanding with its owner.

No privileged industry can, according to law, be subjected to any national or municipal contribution or tax exceeding one per cent. per annum on the original cost of the edifice with all its machinery; and so soon as fabrication is in activity the interested party must present to the minister of the interior the documents proving the said cost, and the definitive amount is to be advertised in the gazette of Venezuela.

Primary materials required for a patented industry are exempt from all import duties for the whole period for which the patent has been granted; and, in order to avoid abuses, the patentee must inform the government, on commencing to work his patent, of the primary materials he proposes importing, and the government issues the necessary orders to the customs; and if it be proved that the patentee, abusing the exemption, has introduced such materials for sale without applying them to the patented industry, independently of his having to pay the duties for the materials sold as above stated, he loses for the future the right to the exemption from duties.

Any violation or sale of an article of the patent of invention, without the consent of the owner, is forbidden as an attack upon his prerogative, and entitles him to obtain the intervention of the police to put a stop immediately to any ulterior violation and to provisionally embargo the falsified articles, be they in the hands of the manufacturer himself, or in the hands of any one

commissioned to sell them, or be they imported from abroad, and all under penalties established by law.

The utmost duration of the exclusive rights of the patent is fifteen years, and the least is six years, to count from the date on which the patent was issued; but as regards the prohibition to sell articles of the kind of the patented industry, the term of years is to be reckoned from the date on which the patented industry is brought into operation.

In order to facilitate the trying of experiments, patents may be issued for a less time than fifteen years; and if application be made before the lesser term be completed, it is extended to the fifteen years; but if the application be not made the patent ceases.

Every one is at liberty to make use of the invention, discovery, or improvement when the term of a patent ceases, as well as whenever the inventor, discoverer, improver, or importer ceases to be considered to be the owner of the patent, which happens under the following circumstances:

When it is proved that, by adding or suppressing part of the description he is required to furnish, the patentee conceals the true means for the working of his patent.

When it is proved that he employs secret means, not comprised in the description he is required to furnish, and which he did not add to it by any subsequent declaration.

When it is proved that he applied for and obtained a patent for more than there was in reality of discovery, invention, improvement, or to be imported

When it is proved, with respect to discoveries, inventions, or improvements, that they had been in use before in Venezuela or elsewhere, or are described in some work previously published, the description being sufficiently clear and precise to enable any one acquainted with the art to carry out the invention; and, with respect to those introduced from abroad, that they had already obtained a patent in Venezuela. Also, when it is proved that the patentee has failed, in the former case, within the term of two years, and, in the latter case, within that of one year, to carry the invention into effect.

When the inventor, within six months of his invention having been freely made use of, has not applied for a patent.

When the patent has been obtained through usurpation of the discovery or nvention of another person.

When the patent has been transferred to another person, and this person has not notified the transfer to the minister of the interior.

The above points must be proved in a regular suit at law, and if proved the patent is annulled.

A register for patents issued, with other information relating to them is, according to law, to be kept at the department of the interior.

On a patent being issued, the circumstance is, according to law, to be published in the gazette of Venezuela.

When the term of a patent lapses, or when a patent is annulled, a circumstantial description of the invention is, according to law, to be published in the gazette of Venezuela.

The violation of a patent is punishable, according to law, by a penalty of from three months' to two years' imprisonment, and a fine of from 50 to 500 pesos, say $50 to $500.

Port Charges.

The following statement shows the port charges of the United States, Mexico, Central and South America:

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Wharfage of the Riochuelo, from 4 to 5 cents per ton. Port dues of entry, 10 cents to 60 cents per ton only for entrance. Steamers pay one-half. Pilotage (compulsory), $40 to $130, and $50 to $150, according to distance. Light house, 8 cents per ton. Captain of port, $20. Health visit, $25. Bill of health, $25. Port dues, national or nationalized, $3; foreign, $4.

BRAZIL.

Port and customhouse regulations are very explicit and rigorously enforced not only to prevent disorder and preserve health, but to check smuggling. Consular legalization for vessel of 200 tons and under, $6.75. The maximum charge is $15.75. Authenticating crew list and bill of health, $2.25. Consular passport, $2.25.

No vessel is allowed to remain in port more than fifteen working days unless for some good reason, when she is granted an extension of ten days, after which she must pay a fine of 200 milreis per ton.

Anchorage, 25 cents per Brazilian ton, which is an increase of 33 per cent. over an American ton. Vessels in free pratique only pay 20 reis per metrical ton.

The general charges in the principal ports of the Republic are as follows:

Rio de Janeiro.—Light and anchorage dues are collectable only six times in any one year. Port dues: Three-masted vessels, 12,800 reis; two-masted vessels, 9,600 reis. Seal dues, 40 reis for each mast. Hospital dues: Vessels of three masts, 600 reis; vessels of two masts, 400 reis. Each man on board.

400 reis. Visit of doctor, 8,200 reis. If vessel is sent into quarantine when it enters into free pratique, 8,200 reis. The official charges on a foreign vessel of 220 tons is about 210 milreis.

Pernambuco.—Pilotage compulsory: Varies, according to capacity of the vessel, from 11,000 to 34,000 reis, and 1,000 reis more for each additional 50 tons. Lighthouse dues, from 20,000 to 50,000 reis, according to tonnage of vessel. Fort pass, 6,000 reis. Hospital charges: Vessels of three masts, 6,000 reis; vessels of two masts, 4,000 reis; each person of crew, 640 reis. Stamp dues: On outward freight to Brazilian ports, on each 1,000 milreis, 2 milreis; from ports of Brazil, 4 milreis. Translation of manifest: First three pages, 5 milreis; each additional page, 3 milreis. Notarial signature, 5 milreis. Bill of health, 2 milreis. Wharfage: For each meter of vessel's length, 400 reis per diem while vessel is loading; when idle, 200 reis per diem. Mooring compulsory: Mooring boats, 8 milreis; pay of crew, 4 milreis.

Rio Grande do Sul.—The official charge of vessels of 245 tons, including pilotage, would be about 255,380 reis.

CHILE.

Crew list, $2. Hospital, 10 cents per registered ton, payable but one time yearly; but if port is entered after December, 10 cents additional per ton.

COLOMBIA.

Tonnage, $1; pilotage, $5 to $10; harbor dues, $6; lighthouse, 5 cents per ton register for first 100 tons, and 2½ cents per ton additional.

Vessels that come from other ports of the Republic only pay one-half. Mail steamers do not pay port dues. In Panama wharfage ranges from 75 cents to $3.75 per ton, according to tonnage of vessels.

COSTA RICA.

Foreign steamers are free of tonnage, and only pay $25 for entering and clearing. Sail vessels pay 25 cents per ton register and $10 for entry and clearance.

ECUADOR.

Wharfage, from $8 to $10 per day; pilotage, from $2 to $2.50 per Spanish foot. Tonnage, 50 cents per ton. Anchorage, $10. Lighthouse, 37½ cents per ton. There is, in addition, captain of port, $4; permit of entry, $6; crew list, $1; bill of health, $8; harbor dues, $4.

GUATEMALA.

Anchorage, $2; tonnage, 25 cents per ton.

HAITI.

Tonnage, $1 per ton, if there is a reciprocal treaty; if not, $1.50. Wharfage, 1 per cent. on total dues payable by vessels. Telegraph, $2 to support the line. Pilotage varies. Health visit, $5; bill of health, $1. Entry, 6 cents per ton. Loading vessel, 50 cents per ton. Anchorage, $25 if leaving port within twenty-four hours, and from $200 to $300 for privilege of going to a second port. Hire of coach, $2 per day. Interpreter, $4.

HONDURAS.

Manifest, $2. Tonnage, 25 cents per ton.

MEXICO.

Sail vessels, $1 per ton; steamers, no charge; vessels loaded with coal, no charge Lighthouse: Sail vessels, $25; steamers, $100 each entrance and $100 each clearance; vessels loaded with coal, $25.

NICARAGUA.

Tonnage, 10 cents per ton; lighterage, $1 per ton; pilotage, $3 per foot draught.

PARAGUAY.

Manifest of discharge of vessels coming from foreign ports: Not exceeding 50 tons, $5; from 51 to 100 tons, $10; from 101 to 200 tons, $20; entry and clearance for vessels of 200 tons, $25; and for each additional 50 tons, $5. Vessels navigating between ports of the Republic pay one-half of the preceding charges. Bill of health, $2; legalization of documents, $1. There are no port, pilot, anchorage, and lighthouse charges.

PERU.

Wharfage, 12 cents per ton entry, and 75 cents per ton on all cargo discharged or embarked. Tonnage, 25 cents per ton every six months. Lighthouse, 1¼ cents per ton each time vessel enters. Hospital, 4 cents per ton register every six months.

SALVADOR.

Entry, $5 to $15. Tonnage, 15 cents per ton.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Tonnage, 3 to 6 cents, not to exceed 15 cents in any one year. Entry fee: Vessels of 100 tons and upwards, $2.50; vessels under 100 tons, $1.50. Clearance: Vessels of 100 tons and upwards, $2.50; vessels under 100 tons, $1.50. Bill of health, 20 cents.

URUGUAY.

Tonnage, 10 cents per ton; vessels coming regularly, 4 cents per ton. Pilotage, conventional but compulsory, varies from $50 to $100; vessels from Buenos Ayres must carry pilot to Port Indio; the price varies according to draught, from $6 to $9. Anchorage: Tonnage from beyond seas, foreign vessels, 30 cents; national vessels, 20 cents. Pratique: Foreign vessels, $8; national vessels, $2. Lighthouse, 4 cents per ton on every vessel from or to places outside the capes. Hospital, $2 for vessel, 40 cents for captain, 20 cents for each seaman, and $1 for each passenger.

Paysandu.—Pilotage from Montevideo, $60 to $100. Light dues, 15½ cents per ton. Customhouse charge varies from $24 to $60; notarial, $4.80; bill of health, $4; stamps, $4 to $5. A foreign vessel will probably pay $70 to $80.

VENEZUELA.

Tonnage, 50 cents per ton, payable on entry and on clearance. Pilotage $4 per draught foot entry and on clearance. Lighthouse, 6 cents per ton. Wharfage, $4 to $40. These charges vary according to port. There are other charges, such as measuring, interpreter, doctor's visit, bill of health, sea pass, etc.

Consular Fees and Regulations.

The following are the consular fees and regulations of the several American Republics:

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The consular regulations of the Argentine Republic are of the simplest possible nature, with a view of facilitating the commercial relations with foreign countries. No consular invoice or other form of declaration is required, the shipper having merely to present each set of bills of lading for goods to be exported to the consul at port of exportation to receive his certificate.

Bills of lading must be presented to the consul at the port of shipment for certification. They must show:

(1) Name of the captain and of the vessel, etc.

(2) Name of the shipper.

(3) Name of the consignee, if the bill of lading is not to order.

(4) Full description of the contents of each package.

(5) The quantity of goods in each package, *i. e.*, the net weight, and, in the case of textile manufactures, the number of yards. In shipments of a large number of packages of the same class of goods the total weight may be given in bulk, and one description may be made to apply to all.

(6) Amount of freight, etc.

BOLIVIA.

Bolivia has at present no seaport in its possession. Imports from the west pass through Chile or Peru, and exports eastward pass through Brazil or Paraguay. The port preferred for importations is Mollendo, Peru, and both the Chilean and Peruvian consuls sign the manifests for this port under the regulations which govern the consulates of Chile.

BRAZIL.

A decree of the Provisional Government of Brazil, dated January 31, 1891, establishes the following fees and charges for its consulates abroad:

Legalization of the manifest or manifests of a vessel's cargo, counting the tonnage according to the regulations of the respective countries: Up to 500 tons, five and four-tenths cents per ton. Above 500 up to 3,000 tons, fifty-four one-hundredths cents per ton.	
Certificate of vessel coming in ballast	$6.48
Visé to bills of lading	.54
Legalization of consular invoices (when adopted)	2.70
Bill of health of each in such ports as have no official to issue the same	5.40
Visé to bill of health	2.70
Visé to list of crew	1.62
Indorsing clearance of a vessel	1.62
Passport granted a person	3.24
Visé to passport	1.62
Inventory of a vessel	12.96
Official inspection of a vessel	12.96
Official inspection of merchandise on board	12.96
Official inspection of merchandise on shore	8.10
Drawing up a will	10.80
Approval of a will	5.40
Official record of opening of a will	5.40
Inventory of property on account of death	16.20
Power of attorney or transfer of same	5.40
Official record of purchase and sale, and formation of partnership	5.40
Protest or declaration	5.40
Interrogation of witnesses each	5.40
Consular certificate to be used in any instance	2.16
Registration of any document in the books of the consulate, except a manifest, bill of health, crew list, and passports, per page or part of page	1.08
Recognition of signature or legalization of any document not made in the consulate	1.62
Certificate per page or part of page	1.08
Translation of any document do	2.70
Attendance of the consul at acts which require his absence from the consulate, for each day or 3 miles distance, above the expenses of the journey, if any	5.40
Money received or deposited for account of private individuals, a commission of 2½ per cent.	
Attendance of consul, when required, at any sale, a commission of 2 per cent.	
Taking charge of articles belonging to the cargo and hull of a shipwrecked vessel, on the total value or sum, 2½ per cent.	
New crew list	5.40

Authorizing the opening of a new log book and putting the official mark on every page of same, five and four-tenths cents per page.	
Appointing experts.....each..	$2.70
Changing the flag of a vessel from Brazilian to foreign, including the register and reception of vessel's papers in deposit, besides the imposts for transfer of property.....	16.20
Changing of flag, foreign to Brazilian, besides the impost for transfer of property.....	5.40
Changing of flag, Brazilian to foreign, including deposit of vessel's papers, on the annual rental, 1 per cent.	
Changing of flag, foreign to Brazilian, on the annual rental, 1 per cent.	
Appointment, or approval of appointment, of a captain, and his registration.....	2.70
Writing and registration of any contract:	
Up to $2,700, 1 per cent.	
Above that sum, ¼ per cent.	
Visé to certificate of nationality.....	1.08
Life certificate.....	2.70
Decision in arbitration, involving the determination of values:	
Up to $270.....	1.08
Up to $540.....	2.16
Up to $1,620.....	4.32
Up to $2,700.....	6.48
Up to $5,400.....	10.80
From $5,400 upwards, for each $540.....	1.08
When the determination of values is not involved, or the decision is made in reference to things without value.....	5.40
Dispatch (clearance) of merchandise by land routes (yet to be determined).	
Visé to log book.....	1.08
Changes in list of crew, for each man.....	.54
Charter party.....	5.40
Public sale of damaged merchandise or others belonging to vessel's cargo:	
Up to $540, 1½ per cent.	
Above that sum, 1 per cent.	
Any official document or instrument not named in this table:	
Not exceeding 100 words.....	2.70
Each 100 additional words.....	1.08
Contract of dissolution of partnership.....	10.80
Copy of any document written in a foreign language:	
For the first page.....	1.08
Each additional page.....	.54
Money expended for account of private individuals, 5 per cent.	
Legalization of copy or examination of translation made outside of the office, per page, first.....	1.08
Each subsequent page.....	.54

CHILE.

The consuls are authorized to collect for the various services the following fees:

For registering births, marriages, or deaths	$1.00
For other registration concerning the civil status of a person	1.00
For judicial consular services	1.00
For attending, out of his office, to take an acknowledgment, etc., if the transaction does not take more than 3 hours	3.00
For each additional hour	1.00
For writing out wills, etc	4.00
For issuing clearance papers to a ship, or a bill of health	2.00
For viséing ship's papers	.50
For receiving and returning the deposit of the papers of every Chilean ship which measures more than 150 tons	2.00
If the vessel measures less than 150 tons	1.00
For certificate of inspection of a vessel	2.00
For intervening in the fixing of the wages of members of the crew, and for authorizing same	1.00
For rendering an opinion upon questions as to passage money	1.00
For a provisional license for a vessel to take the Chilean flag and sail for some port of the Republic, to be registered there	20.00
For the sale of a vessel of more than 150 tons	20.00
For a maritime protest	2.00
If the declarations of members of the crew or passengers on the vessel are to be taken, for each declaration	.50
Should the writing exceed one sheet, for each additional sheet	1.00
For each annotation of additions to or withdrawals from the crew list, or mention on the roll of passengers, etc	.50
For a consular certificate in bottomry proceedings, etc	5.00
For procuring a loan on bottomry, ½ per cent. upon the amount of the loan.	
For his services in the sale of damaged merchandise, etc., ½ per cent. upon the value.	
For assisting in case of shipwreck or other accident to a national vessel, the traveling expenses and $5 a day for (general) expenses.	
For issuing passports	1.00
For certificates of continued life	2.00
For certificates of registration, of nationality, of destination, of disembarkation, or any other, and for viséing a passport	.50
For authenticating documents	1.00
For depositing or withdrawing documents in or from the archives of the consulate	.50
For authenticated copies of documents executed before him, or of any other document there is desired a copy authenticated by the consul, for each half-sheet	.50
For certifying manifests	2.00

COLOMBIA.

Every captain or master of vessel or steamer bound for Colombian ports must present to the respective consul at the port of shipment, to be certified by him, a manifest, signed by the captain or master, in triplicate form, which shall contain the following details:

(1) The port of clearance, the port of destination.

(2) The class, nationality, name, and tonnage of the vessel.

(3) The name of the agent, the name of the shippers, and of the consignees.

(4) The marks and numbers of each package, and the gross weight of each shipment.

(5) The number of packages of every shipment.

Merchants shipping goods to the ports of Colombia must present to the respective consul an invoice in Spanish, in triplicate form, stating therein:

(1) The name of the shipper, the port of shipment, the name of the consignee, the port of destination, and the name of the vessel or steamer.

(2) The mark, number, kind, description of contents, and gross weight of each package. In regard to packages of the same kind and contents, it is sufficient to give only their total weight.

(3) The total value of the invoice, it not being necessary to specify the value of each package.

It is not necessary to number such articles as bricks, tiles, lumber, undressed stone, wood for building purposes, grindstones, lime in barrels or sacks, sea salt, lead in sheets or bars, pig and sheet iron, rods, hoops, chains, anchors, iron stamps for mines, empty demijohns, large iron and copper boilers, and live stock.

In order to describe the contents of the packages, it is sufficient merely to specify the name, quality, quantity, and materials composing the merchandise, but when an article is classified in the tariff according to its quality, or any other circumstance which distinguishes it from any other mentioned under a different class, such quality or circumstance should be expressed in the respective invoice. The *exact* gross weight of the packages must be stated.

If a manifest or invoice not containing the above requirements is presented to the consul, he must return it, without certification, to the interested party, stating the details which are wanting; but if the interested party insists upon having the consular certification, the consul will extend it, expressing therein the circumstances under which he has done so.

The consular fees are the following:

For certifying manifests for each port of destination	$20.00
For certifying invoices of 4 packages and under	4.00
For certifying invoices of 8 packages and over	8.00

Manifests for the free ports of Panama, Colon, and Bocas del Toro are not subject to any consular fee.

COSTA RICA.

Shippers of merchandise destined for the Republic of Costa Rica are notified that invoices for each shipment of goods destined for that country must contain the following particulars: The name of the vessel; the port of destination; the names of consignees; the date; the signature of the shipper; the mark and number of each package; the quantity, both in figures and in writing, of bales, cases, barrels, bundles, or any other class of package in which the merchandise may be containe d; the name and kind of merchandise the gross weight of each package, except machinery, iron, lumber, etc., the total gross weight of which can be specified in kilogrammes. When a package contains more than one kind of merchandise, each kind must be made into a separate bundle, with its gross weight stated separately. Invoices must be made out in triplicate, two of which will be retained by the consul, and one copy will be returned to the shipper, with a receipt for the other two copies; the copy returned and the consul's receipt are to be sent by the shipper to the consignee at the port of destination; the invoices should be made out in the Spanish language. No invoices will be admitted with erasures, alterations, or interlines.

All invoices for Costa Rica presented for certification must contain, besides the marks, numbers, contents of packages, gross weight, and value of each package, in pounds or kilogrammes, as heretofore, also the amount of charges to the port of destination, such as freight, insurance, commission, etc. These charges can be added either in separate items or in a lump sum under the head of "charges to the port of destination."

There will be required from the captain of every vessel or steamer touching at any of the ports of Costa Rica a general manifest of the cargo destined for the port, made out in the Spanish language, and to contain the name, class, and nationality of the vessel; the registered tonnage of the vessel, in figures and in writing; the name of the captain, the port of departure, the port of destination, and the name of the consignee; the marks and numbers of the bales, cases, barrels, bundles, or other class of packages on board; the quantity of each, both in figures and in writing; the names of the shippers of the goods and of the consignee; the date and signature of the captain.

The Government of Costa Rica has decreed that the same fines and penalties as imposed on the captains and owners of vessels who do not present their papers and manifests in accordance with the requirements of the law of 14th

of July, 1884, will be imposed upon the owners or consignees of goods imported into the Republic in every case where the consular invoices do not express the gross weight of each package separately, or in which may be omitted any of the other requirements of said law, as to marks, numbers, specified contents, and value of the packages.

As the fines and penalties alluded to vary from $50 to $500 for each infraction of the law, attention is called to the importance of making out the consular invoices of all shipments destined for Costa Rica in strict accordance with the requirements of the law as specified.

CUBA AND PUERTO RICO.

Captains of all vessels, whether in ballast or with cargo, coming from a foreign port, be the cargo in transit, to be entered in bond, for transshipment, or for immediate consumption, are obliged, on arrival at any Spanish port, to present a manifest declaratory of all cargo, including parcels and small wares, signed by said captain, with *visé* of the Spanish consul at the port of departure, or, should there be no Spanish consul, by the local authorities of the port.

Vessels proceeding from Spanish ports shall exhibit the register and manifest viséed by the customs authorities of the place of departure.

The manifest shall be considered as the basis for all future consultations or operations, and must necessarily express—

(1) The rig and name of the vessel, her tonnage, flag, where owned, number of crew, name of captain and consignee of the vessel, and the port or ports whence she comes.

(2) Port or ports for which the cargo is destined.

(3) The quantity, class, or kind, marks and numbers, and gross weight of all packages on board, inclusive of the small wares or parcels belonging to the crew, class and kind of merchandise, name of shipper and consignee, or, if to order, each separately, and their port of destination. The numbers and weights to be expressed in figures and in writing. The terms merchandise, provisions, groceries, goods, articles, or any other equally vague description will not be tolerated.

(4) Cargoes in bulk must be declared on the manifest either by number, weight, or measure, as they may be classed according to the tariff of duties; it not being necessary to state the weight unless the article pays in accordance.

(5) Cargoes of lumber in bulk are to be declared by the number of boards or pieces which constitutes the same.

(6) Packages containing dry goods shall be declared separately, without including them with other goods, though all be shipped or destined for the same

person. If a package contains, besides other merchandise, either of those mentioned in the previous paragraphs, the kind, quantity, and weight of such must be stated.

(7) The manifest of a cargo carried by a foreign vessel may be expressed in the language of the nation to which the vessel belongs.

(8) When the ship touches at several foreign ports the captain is at liberty to draw up and have his entire manifest viséed at the last one he arrives at and from which he proceeds direct to a Spanish port, or bring as many manifests as ports for which the ship carries cargo. In the latter case the consul shall put a note on the manifest embracing the others, in order to insure the presentation of them all.

(9) The consuls shall be careful not to *visé* any manifest that does not comply with the regulations, and shall make valid, by note and seal, as many alterations, corrections, or erasures as the manifest contains, rendering useless all blank lines and sealing all the pages.

(10) Any addition, alteration, or writing between the lines shall be of no effect unless authorized and made valid by the consul.

(11) Should the owners, shippers, or consignees become aware of any discrepancy or error on the manifest, certified to by the consul, and of which the captain is the bearer, they should immediately inform the collector of customs of the port to which the vessel is bound, and it is his duty to report the matter and forward the document in question to the director-general.

(12) The director-general is at liberty to admit or not the rectification asked for, provided the vessel has not touched at any Spanish port prior to the receipt of the correction by the collector of customs to whom it may have been forwarded.

(13) If a vessel puts into a Spanish port in distress, she will not be required to present a certified manifest, but shall be obliged to make and deliver a manifest within the time prescribed by the collector.

Immediately on arrival, and on delivering his manifest, the captain must give a note specifying:

(1) The pigs of iron he may have on board for ballast.

(2) The provisions and stores on board, say, oil, fish, rum, spare anchors and chains, rice, sugar, candles, coffee, hemp, mineral and vegetable coal, fresh and salted meats, beer, cordage, chocolate, hard bread, grains, meals, eggs, dry vegetables, preserved food in tins, firewood, dressed timber for masts and spars, lard, butter, bread, potatoes, paste for soup, salted fish, salt, tallow, cider, tobacco, tea, canvas, vinegar, wine, and arms and ammunition for the vessel.

Likewise, a list of the total number of passengers on board, the amount of their baggage, and their destination.

Captains must mention, at the time of the customs visit, whether they have lost any part of their cargo on account of bad weather.

Twenty-four hours after arrival, whether a working day or a holiday, the captain must deliver to the custom-house authorities two copies of his general manifest, written in the Spanish language.

Should the vessel carry merchandise for more than one Spanish port, the captain shall present at the first, in addition to the copies already mentioned, one copy of the partial cargo destined for the said port.

One of the copies of the general manifest, authorized by the custom-house and stating thereon whether the original has been viséed or not, shall be carried by the captain and presented at each of the ports in turn for comparison with the partial manifests, and will serve as the basis in all operations, being viséed by each custom-house in transit and filed at the last port of destination.

Having presented at the first port the general manifest and corresponding copies, the captain will be obliged to present at each port, in turn, three copies of the partial cargo destined for each.

Vessels shall discharge immediately on their arrival after obtaining landing permits, embracing all the cargo declared in the manifests for each port, in the same order and form as expressed in the latter.

The discharge shall be effected within the period that the collector of customs may specify, and shall not exceed twelve working days; only in special cases and for good reasons shall the collector grant an extension of time on the solicitation of the consignee.

If the time allowed or the extension granted pass before the discharge has been effected, the collector shall order that it be made officially and at the expense of the captain.

This regulation is obligatory also with cargoes bound for one port, whose dispatch may be solicited in another, when they come consigned to order, or are to be forwarded to a foreign port, being obliged in a contrary case to leave port immediately.

Operations for discharging shall only take place between sunrise and sunset; discharging at night shall not be allowed, except in the case explained in the following article.

The interior circulation of merchandise, that is, the transportation of goods from one point to another on the island, is free.

The only authorized bonded warehouse on the Island of Cuba is that at Havana.

Foreign and domestic merchandise that has not paid a duty of importation may be admitted in the bonded warehouse.

The following shall not be admitted: Products of the island, foreign and Spanish goods that have paid a duty of importation, merchandise that is free of duty, goods liable to spontaneous combustion, malodorous merchandise that might damage other goods, voluminous effects, and inflammable materials.

CUSTOM-HOUSES IN THE ISLAND OF CUBA FOR GENERAL IMPORTATION, EXPORTATION, TRANSIT, AND COASTING TRADE.

Havana (the only one at which tobacco from Puerto Rico can be imported); Matanzas; Sagua la Grande; Cienfuegos; Nuevitas; Santiago de Cuba; Cardenas; Trinidad.

THOSE ESTABLISHED FOR GENERAL EXPORTATION AND IMPORTATION, EXCEPTING DRY GOODS, HOUSEHOLD HARDWARE, OPIUM, AND COMMON JEWELRY.

Caibarien; Gibara; Baracoa; Zaza; Manzanillo; Guantanamo; Santa Cruz.

CUSTOM-HOUSES ESTABLISHED IN THE ISLAND OF PUERTO RICO.

First grade: San Juan; Mayaguez; Ponce; Humacao; Aguadilla; Arroyo; Arecibo; Vieques.

Second grade: Fajardo; Naguabo; Cabo-rojo; Salinas; Guayanilla; Guanica.

ECUADOR.

By a decree of date September 16, 1890, the consular officers of Ecuador within the United States were authorized to charge for certifying invoices in proportion to the values invoiced, as follows:

For invoices amounting to $200 or less	$2.00
For those exceeding $200 but not exceeding $400	4.00
For those exceeding $400 but not exceeding $1,000	6.00

A charge of $10 is made for certifying a manifest for any Ecuadorian port. The invoices must specify the marks, numbers, and kinds of the packages; their contents, value, and weight in kilogrammes; the name of the ship, of the captain, and of the shippers and consignees; and lastly, the ports of departure and destination.

Manifests must be presented for certification in triplicate, and must show the following:

The kind of vessel, whether a steamer, brig, schooner, or bark; its flag or

nationality, number, and tonnage; the port of departure and that of destination; the names of the shippers and consignees, and the marks and numbers of the packages.

GUATEMALA.

All that is required by the consular regulations in regard to merchandise shipped from the United States to any port of Guatemala is for shippers to take the invoices to the Guatemala consulate for certification. These invoices must specify the number of parcels, their mark, their contents, the weight, both rough and net, and the price of the articles, whether by the pound, or the dozen, the yard, etc., as the case may be; and they shall be accompanied by the corresponding bill of lading, which shall also be signed and sealed by the consul.

Vessels sailing for any port or ports of Guatemala must present their manifests to the consul, so as to have them signed and sealed by him; and if the first port of their destination is a Guatemalan port, then the bill of health must be presented to the consul, together with the manifests.

The consular fees are $2 for each invoice and $5 for each manifest.

HAITI.

The captains of vessels proceeding to Haiti must present to the consulate at the port from which they sail four copies of the ship's manifest, declaring the same to contain a true and faithful account of all the cargo on board their vessels.

All vessels must be furnished with a bill of health.

Shippers to Haiti must present to the consulate their original invoice and four copies of the consular invoice, the original and one consular invoice being certified and forwarded by the shippers to the consignee, whose name must in all cases be given. The consulate forwards one copy to the administrator of finance at the port of destination and another to the minister of finances at Port au Prince, with copy of ship's manifest.

Documents relating to goods shipped for Haiti have to be signed at the consulate at the port of departure of the vessel. At ports where no Haitian consulate exists documents can be signed by a notary public.

On arrival in Haitian ports, captains have to enter their vessels at the custom-house, presenting manifest of cargo and consular documents, addressed to the administrator of finance at the port.

Passengers to Haiti have to be provided with regular passports, issued or viséed by the consulate at the port of their embarkation for Haiti.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

There shall be attached to all invoices of goods imported into this country from any port within the consular jurisdiction of any of Her Majesty's consuls or commercial agents, an oath and a certificate in the following form:

CERTIFICATE TO INVOICE.

I, ——— ———, of ——— ———, do solemnly and truly swear that the invoice now produced and hereunto annexed, amounting to ——— ———, contains a true and full account of the goods, wares, and merchandise therein described, at their market value at ——— at the time the same were procured, and of all charges thereon, and that the said invoice contains no discounts, bounties, or drawbacks but such as have been actually allowed.

(Signed) ——— ———.

I, ——— ———, Her Hawaiian Majesty's consul for ——— ———, do hereby certify that on the ——— day of ———, of the year ———, personally appeared before me ——— ———, who subscribed and made oath to the above; and I further certify that I am satisfied that ——— is the person he represents himself to be, and that he is a credible person, and that the statements made by him under said oath are true.

(Signed) ——— ———,

Her Hawaiian Majesty's Consul.

In addition to the above form of certificate there is required a "certificate of origin of goods," in the following form, with oath, to be attached to all invoices of merchandise free by treaty with the United States of America:

CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN OF GOODS.

I, ——— ———, of ——— ———, do solemnly and truly swear that the invoice now produced and hereunto annexed, amounting to ——— ———, contains a true and faithful account of the goods, wares, and merchandise therein described; and that the said goods, wares, and merchandise are the growth, produce, and manufacture of the United States of America.

(Signed) ——— ———.

I, ——— ———, Her Hawaiian Majesty's consul for ——— ———, do hereby certify that on the ——— day of ———, of the year ———, personally appeared before me ——— ———, who subscribed and made oath to the above; and I further certify that I am satisfied that he is the person he represents himself to be; that he is a credible person, and that the statements made by him are true.

(Signed) ——— ———,

Her Hawaiian Majesty's Consul.

And it shall be lawful for such consul or commercial agent to charge and receive from the person requiring a "certificate to invoice," as his own proper fee or reward, the sum of $1 on all invoices under $500, and $2 on all invoices of $500 and upwards; and for the "certificate of origin of goods," the sum of $2.

It shall be lawful for any collector of customs in this kingdom, on the presentation of any invoice purporting to be shipped at any port where one of Her Majesty's consuls is resident, when such invoice be not attached to the oath and certificate, or certificates, as set forth above, to cause to be added to the invoice 25 per cent., and the duties shall be collected on the said increased valuation.

The collector of customs shall be authorized to grant a further time of six months to parties not having a consular certified invoice, upon their filing a bond, with good security, to produce the same within that time, the charge of which bond shall be $2.

Every consul or vice-consul of the Hawaiian Islands in any foreign country may take and certify under his official seal all acknowledgments of any deed, mortgage, lease, release, or other instrument affecting the conveyance of real or personal estate in this kingdom, and such acknowledgment shall entitle such instrument to be recorded. Such consuls and vice-consuls shall have power to take acknowledgments of powers of attorney, to administer oaths, and to take depositions and affidavits to be used in this kingdom.

FEES.

The consul is to charge the following fees and no more, viz:

Shipping sailors, for each	$1.00
Discharging sailors, for each	1.00
Signature of ship's manifest, when required	2.00
Signature of muster-roll, when required	2.00
Ship's bill of health	2 50
Certificate of invoice of goods to be landed in Hawaiian ports, $1 on all invoices under $500, and $2 on all invoices of $500 and upwards.	
Certificate of the landing of goods exported from Hawaiian ports	3.00
Certificate of origin of goods shipped for Hawaiian ports, or of ship	2.00
Attestation of a signature, when required	1.00
Administering an oath, when required	.50
Seal of office and signature to any document, when required	1.00
Noting a protest	1.00
Bottomry or arbitration bond	2.00
Order of survey	2.00
Extending a protest or survey	1.00

Registrations in book of consular record	1.00
Every passport to parties bound for Hawaiian ports	2.00
Visé of every passport	1.00

Valuation of ships, goods, etc., 1 per cent.

Sale of ships, goods, etc., when employed to do so, 2½ per cent.

Attending such sales, in cases where there has been no charge for valuation, 1 per cent.

Attendance at place of shipwreck, or where the wrecked ship and property may be, over and above traveling expenses, 5 per cent.

Attendance on opening a will	5.00
Extending a will, where the value exceeds $100	2.00
Attesting a will, where the value exceeds $100	1.00

Administering to estates of Hawaiian subjects, when required or when dying intestate, 2½ per cent.

On amount of disbursements on account of the Hawaiian Government, when not in funds, besides interest thereon at the rate current in the place of the consul's residence, 2½ per cent.

On receiving and paying away money by order of the Hawaiian Government, 2½ per cent.

HONDURAS.

Articles of merchandise shipped from the United States to Honduras do not require consular invoices, but the manifests of the vessels must be presented to the consul for certification.

Fees are $5 per manifest.

MEXICO.

Consular invoices are to be made out in quadruplicate, and signed by the Mexican consul-general, consul, vice-consul, or consular agent at the port of shipment, and should be presented to him before the departure of the vessel; otherwise they will be refused.

To make out a consular invoice properly, great care must be taken to have the marks, numbers, number of packages in figures and in writing, gross, net, and legal weights in figures and in writing, class of goods contained in each package, place of manufacture, and value of the goods correctly stated. At the end of the invoice the shipper must declare that he "proceeds with legality and in good faith," after which the date and signature of the shipper is to follow.

In declaring the class of goods the tariff *must* be consulted, as each kind of goods pays a different rate of duty. One copy of the consular invoice, duly certified, must be sent with the bill of lading to the consignee of the goods at the port of destination.

The charges for consular services are:

For certifying ship's manifest	$10.00
For certifying manifest if ship is in ballast	4.00
For certifying each set of invoices	4.00
For certificates to captains or shippers	2.00
For duplicate certificates	1.00

NICARAGUA.

No consular certification of invoices is required by Nicaragua. Invoices are made out in triplicate, and valuation and customs duties are regulated in the custom-house of the port of debarkation. Duties are levied according to weight.

URUGUAY.

(1) In the shipment of goods for Uruguay no invoices are required. One bill of lading of each set must be left, accompanied by the fee of $1.00, with the agent of the vessel, whose duty it is to present at the consulate the bill of lading and to pay the fee for each on clearing the vessel.

(2) The bills of lading must contain marks, number of packages, and contents of same.

(3) All goods leaving a port for Uruguay, directly or otherwise, must be accompanied by certified bill of lading.

(4) The consular fees for clearing a vessel are as follows:

Papers	$8.00
Tonnage (500 tons and upward)	15.00

For each 50 tons less, $1.50 is deducted.

From 250 tons down there is no further reduction.

(5) The charge made on the certification of any signature is $2.00.

(6) A passport, whenever desired, is extended at a charge of $1.00.

(7) The consulate is open from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

VENEZUELA.

CONSULAR FEES.

For the certification of the manifest of a vessel of—	
Less than 20 tons	$0.50
From 20 to 200 tons	2.00
From 200 to 400 tons	4.00
From 400 tons upwards	6.00
Any invoice with bill of lading representing a value of—	
Less than $1,600	4.00
From $1,600 to $3,200	5.00
From $3,200 to $4,800	6.00
From $4,800 upwards	8.00

RULES TO BE OBSERVED BY SHIPPERS.

Shippers of merchandise in foreign countries, except the Antilles, consigned to Venezuela, must deliver to the Venezuelan consul, or the person in charge of the consulate, the invoice in Spanish, triplicated and signed, in which the following shall be set forth:

The names of the consignor, consignee, the place where the merchandise has been shipped, the port of destination, the class, nationality, and name of vessel, and also the name of the captain of same.

The marks, number, and kind of each package, its contents, gross weight expressed in kilogrammes, and value of package. The contents of the package must be specified, giving the name of each article, the material of which it is made, and the quality or anything else by which it is distinguished from another article of the same name that may appear in the tariff under a different classification.

ARTICLE 27. Added to these various requisites there are others to be observed, thus: The consul will not certify any invoice when the shipper fails to deliver three copies of same.

When the three copies are not exactly alike.

When on said copies there are any erasures, interlineations, or corrections, without having made the corresponding explanation on a foot note to be written before the date.

When the person signing the invoice should fail to swear before the consul that the value declared in the invoice is the one that the merchandise really has.

Travelers' Guide.

(*See also steamship lines, page 426, for additional information.*)

TO THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

To BUENOS AYRES: 8,045 miles from New York; 29 days; fare $190.

From New York (and Newport News 3 days later), United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company to Rio de Janeiro, twice a month; thence by Royal Mail, French Line, or Lamport and Holt Line, etc.

The Argentine Republic is also reached via Liverpool, Southampton, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, Havre, Bordeaux, Marseilles, and Cadiz.

TO THE BAHAMAS.

To INAGUA: 1,314 miles from New York; 4 days; fare $40.

From New York, Clyde Steamship Company, twice a month.

To NASSAU: 1,105 miles from New York; 4 days; fare $40.

From New York, New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company, every other Thursday, returning every other Monday.

TO BARBADOS.

To BARBADOS: 2,145 miles from New York; 8 days; fare $60.

From New York (and Newport News 3 days later), United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company, twice a month; Quebec Steamship Company, every 10 days; fare $50.

Connections are made at Barbados with Royal Mail steamers to Demerara, St. Vincent, Trinidad, Grenada, Tobago, La Guayra, St. Lucia, Martinique, Dominica, Guadaloupe, Montserrat, Antigua, Nevis, St. Kitts, St. Thomas, Jacmel, Jamaica, and Colon.

TO BAY ISLANDS.

From New Orleans, Oteri's Pioneer Line, four times a month.

TO BERMUDA.

To HAMILTON: 780 miles from New York; 2 days; fare $30.
From New York, Quebec Steamship Company, weekly.

TO BOLIVIA.

From New York, Pacific Mail Steamship Company, via Colon and Panama, 1st, 10th, and 20th of each month.
From San Francisco, Pacific Mail Steamship Company, 3d, 13th, and 23d of each month.

TO BRAZIL.

To BAHIA: 5,870 miles from New York; 21 days; fare $140.
From New York (Newport News 3 days later), United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company, twice a month.
To CEARA: 4,766 miles from New York; 26 days; fare $.
From New York, Booth Steamship Company, once a month.
From Baltimore, Red Cross Line, once a month.
To MARANHAO: 3,805 miles from New York; 15 days; fare $120.
From New York, (Newport News, 3 days later), United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company, twice a month; Booth Steamship Company, once a month.
To PARA: 3,460 miles from New York; 12 days; fare $100.
From New York (Newport News 3 days later), United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company, twice a month; Booth Steamship Company, once a month.
From Baltimore, Red Cross Line, once a month.
To PERNAMBUCO: 5,425 miles from New York; 16 days; fare $130.
From New York, United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company, twice a month.
From Baltimore, Red Cross Line, once a month.
To RIO DE JANEIRO: 6,730 miles from New York; 27 days; fare $150.
From New York, United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company, every alternate Wednesday: returning, leave every alternate Saturday.
To RIO GRANDE DO SUL: 8,000 miles from New York; fare $195.
From New York, same as Rio de Janeiro.
To SANTOS: 6,980 miles from New York; 25 days; fare $155.
From New York, United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company, via Rio, twice a month.
To various Brazilian ports the ships of J. H. Winchester & Co. sail from New York on the 5th of each month, and from Baltimore on the 10th; Earn Line from Baltimore once a month.
Brazil is also reached via Liverpool, Southampton, Antwerp, Bremen, Hamburg, Havre, Bordeaux and Marseilles.

TO BRITISH HONDURAS.

To BELIZE: 2,360 miles from New York; 6 days; fare from New Orleans $25.
From New Orleans, Royal Mail Steamship Company, every Thursday.

TO CHILE.

To VALPARAISO: 5,910 miles from New York; 37 days; fare $282; 5,752 miles from San Francisco; fare $297.
From New York, Pacific Mail Steamship Company to Panama, 1st, 10th, and 20th of each month; thence by Pacific Steam Navigation Company and South American Steamship Company.
From San Francisco, Pacific Mail Steamship Company via Panama.

TO COLOMBIA.

To ASPINWALL (Colon): 2,305 miles from New York; 8 days; fare $90.
From New York, Pacific Mail Steamship Company, 1st, 10th, and 20th of each month; Spanish Transatlantic Company, once a month; Quebec Steamship Company, via Barbados, every 10 days.
To CARTAGENA: 2,445 miles from New York; 12 days; fare $93.
From New York, Atlas Steamship Company, every alternate Wednesday; Spanish Transatlantic Company, once a month.
To PANAMA: 2,355 miles from New York; 8 days; fare $100; 3,254 miles from San Francisco; 22 days; fare $115. (See Aspinwall.)
From New York, Pacific Mail Steamship Company via Colon.
From San Francisco, Pacific Mail Steamship Company.
To SAVANILLA: 2,380 miles from New York; 13 days; by Pacific Mail to Colon, thence by Royal Mail or German Line.
From New York, direct by Atlas Steamship Company, every other Wednesday; 8 days, fare $70; Spanish Transatlantic Company, once a month.

TO COSTA RICA.

To PORT LIMON: 2,865 miles from New York; by Pacific Mail to Colon, thence by Royal Mail or German Line; 9 days; fare $120.
From New York, Atlas Steamship Company via Port au Prince, Savanilla, and Cartagena, twice a month; via Kingston, once a month.
From New Orleans, Costa Rica Line, once a week; 9 days; fare $50.
To PUNTA ARENAS: 2,793 miles from San Francisco; 20 days; fare $105.
From San Francisco, Pacific Mail Steamship Company, 3d, 13th, and 23d of each month.
From New York, Pacific Mail Steamship Company, via Panama, 1st, 10th, and 20th of each month; fare $115.

TO CUBA.

To CIENFUEGOS: 1,913 miles from New York; 8 days; fare $60.
From New York, New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company. semiweekly.
To HAVANA: 1,400 miles from New York; 4 days; fare $50.
From New York, New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company, semiweekly; Spanish Transatlantic Company, 10th, 13th, 20th, and 30th of each month.
From Port Tampa, Plant Investment Company, (300 miles; 25 hours; fare from New York $50.) Winter schedule every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday. Summer schedule, Mondays and Thursdays.
From New Orleans (via Port Tampa and Key West, 822 miles; 4 days; fare $35), Southern Pacific (Morgan) Line of steamers from December to May, weekly; from May to December, fortnightly.
To SANTIAGO DE CUBA: 1,550 miles from New York; 6 days; fare $60.
From New York, New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company, semiweekly; Spanish Transatlantic Company, 30th of each month.
From Baltimore, Earn Line, weekly.

TO DANISH WEST INDIES.

To ST. THOMAS: 1,650 miles from New York; 8 days; fare $60.
From New York, New York and Brazil Mail Steamship Company (3 days later from Newport News) alternate Wednesdays; Quebec Steamship Company (via Barbados), every 10 days.

TO DUTCH WEST INDIES.

To CURACAO: 2,030 miles from New York; 6 days; fare $75.
From New York, Red D Line, every 10 days.

TO ECUADOR.

To GUAYAQUIL: 3,295 miles from New York; 15 days; fare $180.
From New York (via Panama), Pacific Mail Steamship Company, 1st, 10th, and 20th of each month.
From San Francisco (via Panama), Pacific Mail.

TO GUATEMALA.

To CHAMPERICO: 3,100 miles from New York; 16 days; fare $150; 2,363 miles from San Francisco; 11 days; fare $100.
From New York, Pacific Mail Steamship Company, via Panama, 1st, 10th, and 20th of each month.
From San Francisco, Pacific Mail Steamship Company, 3d, 13th, and 23d of each month.

To LIVINGSTON: 2,495 miles from New York; 7 days.
From New York, New York and Central American Steamship Company, 10th and 25th of each month.
From New Orleans (6 days), Royal Mail Steamship Company, every Thursday; fare $30.
To SAN JOSÉ: 3,024 miles from New York; 15 days; fare $150; 2,439 miles from San Francisco; 12 days; fare $100.
(Same as Champerico.)

TO HAITI.

To AUX CAYES: 1,392 miles from New York; 10 days; fare $75.
From New York, Atlas Steamship Company, via Kingston, Jamaica, every alternate Saturday; Royal Dutch West India Mail, every third Saturday.
To CAPE HAYTIEN: 1,285 miles from New York; 7 days; fare $50.
From New York, Clyde Steamship Company, twice a month.
To JACMEL: 1,457 miles from New York; 7 days; fare $75.
(Same as Aux Cayes), and Quebec Steamship Company (via Barbadoes), every 10 days.
To JEREMIE: 1,500 miles from New York; 9 days.
From New York, Atlas Steamship Company, every alternate Wednesday.
To PORT AU PRINCE: 1,348 miles from New York; 7 days; fare $60.
From New York, Atlas Steamship Company, every alternate Wednesday, returning via Port Limon, Costa Rica; Royal Dutch West India Mail, every third Saturday.
To PORT DE PAIX: 1,240 miles; 6 days; fare $50.
From New York, Clyde Steamship Company, twice a month.

TO HONDURAS.

To AMAPALA: 2,801 miles from New York; 14 days; fare $145; 2,662 miles from San Francisco; 14 days; fare $100.
From New York, Pacific Mail Steamship Company (via Panama), 1st, 10th, and 20 of each month.
From San Francisco, Pacific Mail Steamship Company, 3d, 13th, and 23d of each month.
To CEIBA: —— miles from New York; — days; fare $——.
From New Orleans, Oteri's Pioneer Line, four times a month; Lafitte & Company's Steamship Company, twice a month.
To PUERTO CORTEZ: 965 miles from New York; 5 days; fare $30.
From New Orleans, Royal Mail Steamship Company, every Thursday; fare $30.
To TRUXILLO: Same as Ceiba).

TO JAMAICA.

To KINGSTON: 1,820 miles from New York; 5½ days; fare $45.

From New York, Atlas Steamship Company, every alternate Saturday and every fourth Saturday, returning via Port Limon, Costa Rica; Wessels Line, every Saturday except from March to November, when twice a week; Anchor Line, twice a month; Quebec Steamship Company (via Barbados), every 10 days.

From Port Tampa, 950 miles from New York; 4 days; fare $35 (fare from New York $67.50); Plant Investment Company, every alternate Thursday. Leave Kingston alternate Thursdays via ports on the north side, arriving Tuesdays at Port Tampa.

TO THE LEEWARD ISLANDS.

To ST. CROIX: 1,800 miles from New York; 8 days; fare $50.

From New York, Quebec Line, every 10 days.

To ST. KITTS (same as St. Croix)

To ST. LUCIA (same as St. Croix).

TO MEXICO.

By rail via El Paso, Eagle Pass, Laredo, and Matamoros, Texas, and Nogales Arizona.

Ship communication to Gulf ports is:—

To CAMPECHE: 2,350 miles from New York; 8 days; fare $69.

From New York, Spanish Transatlantic Company, 10th of each month; New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company (via Progreso), every Saturday.

To MEXICO CITY: From New York (via Vera Cruz), 9 days; fare $80. (See Vera Cruz.)

To PROGRESO: —— miles from New York; 6½ days; fare $60.

From New York, New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company, every Saturday; Spanish Transatlantic Company, 10th and 20th of each month.

To VERA CRUZ: 2,500 miles from New York; 8½ days; fare $75.

From New York, New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company, every Saturday; Spanish Transatlantic Company, 10th and 20th of each month.

From New Orleans, Morgan Line of steamers, twice a month; fare $40.

To PACIFIC PORTS OF MEXICO: *From New York*, Pacific Mail Steamship Company, via Panama, 1st, 10th, and 20th of each month; fare $160.

From San Francisco, are reached by Pacific Mail Steamship Company, 3d, 13th, and 23d of each month.

To GUAYMAS and intermediate ports:

From San Francisco, Pacific Coast Steamship Company, once a month.

TO NICARAGUA.

To BLUEFIELDS: 1,202 miles from New Orleans; 5 days; fare $40.

From New Orleans, Morgan Line of steamers, from December to March every 20 days, remainder of the year every 10 days.

To CORINTO: 2,685 miles from San Francisco; 18 days; fare $105.
From San Francisco, Pacific Mail Steamship Company, 3d, 13th, and 23d of each month.
Managua, the capital, is reached by steamer to Corinto, by rail to Leon, and by rail and lake steamers.

To GREYTOWN: 2,810 miles from New York; 9 days; fare $100.
From New York, New York and Central American Steamship Company, 10th and 25th of each month; Pacific Mail Steamship Company to Colon, thence by Royal Mail (13 days from New York; fare $145). Steamers leave Greytown for Granada, on Lake Nicaragua, every 4 days.

To SAN JUAN DEL SUR: 2,725 miles from San Francisco; 18 days; fare $105.
(Same as Corinto.)

TO PARAGUAY.

To ASUNCION: 10,445 miles from New York; 40 days; fare $244.
From New York, United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company to Rio de Janeiro, every alternate Wednesday, thence via Buenos Ayres. Also reached by way of Europe.

TO PERU.

To CALLAO: 4,145 miles from New York; 18 days; fare $216.
From New York, Pacific Mail Steamship Company to Panama, thence by Pacific Steam Navigation Company, 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month.
From San Francisco to Panama, 3d, 13th, and 23d of each month.

TO PUERTO RICO.

To SAN JUAN: 1,397 miles from New York; 7 days; fare $——.
From New York, New York and Puerto Rico Line, twice a month.

TO SALVADOR.

To ACATJULA: 2,964 miles from New York, 19 days; fare $145; 2,499 miles from San Francisco; 16 days; fare $100.
From New York, Pacific Mail Steamship Company, via Panama, 1st, 10th, and 20th of each month.
From San Francisco, Pacific Mail Steamship Company, 3d, 13th, and 23d of each month.

To LA LIBERTAD: 2,926 miles from New York, 17 days; fare $145; 2,537 miles from San Francisco; 16 days; fare $100.
From New York, Pacific Mail Steamship Company, 1st, 10th, and 20th of each month.
From San Francisco, Pacific Mail Steamship Company, 3d, 13th, and 23d of each month.

To LA UNION: 2,822 miles from New York, 16 days; fare $145; 2,641 miles from San Francisco; 15 days; fare $100.
(Same as La Libertad.)

TO SAN DOMINGO.

To PUERTA PLATA: 1,520 miles from New York; 7 days; fare $50.
From New York, Clyde Steamship Company via Cape Hayti, every 2 weeks.
To SAMANA: 1,700 miles from New York; 8 days; fare $60.
(Same as Puerta Plata.)

TO TRINIDAD.

To PORT OF SPAIN: 2,370 miles from New York; 6 days; fare $90.
From New York, Trinidad Line every other Saturday; Royal Dutch West India Mail service every third Saturday; Quebec Steamship Company (via Barbados), every 10 days; fare $62; United States and Brazil Steamship Company (via Barbados), every alternate Wednesday.

TO URUGUAY.

To MONTEVIDEO: 7,915 miles from New York; 31 days fare; $190.
From New York, New York and Brazil Mail Steamship Company via Rio de Janeiro, thence by Royal Mail Pacific Steam Navigation Company, or French Line, twice a month.

TO VENEZUELA.

To CARUPANO: 2,035 miles from New York; 12 days.
From New York, Thebaud Line, every 6 weeks.
To CIUDAD BOLIVAR: 2,715 miles from New York; 15 days; fare $90.
(Same as Carapano.)
To LA GUAYRA: 2,245 miles from New York; 6 days; fare $80.
From New York, Red D Line, every 10 days; Spanish Transatlantic Company, 30th of each month, via Havana, etc.; Royal Dutch West India Mail Service, every third Saturday; Quebec Steamship Company (via Barbados), every 10 days; New York and Brazil Steamships (via Barbados), alternate Wednesdays. Communications at La Guayra.
To MARACAIBO: 2,280 miles from New York; 8 days; fare $90.
From New York, Red D Line via Curaçoa, every 10 days.
To PUERTO CABELLO: 2,160 miles from New York; 6 days; fare $80.
(Same as La Guayra.)

Steamship Lines.

ATLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Pim, Forwood & Co., 23 and 24 State street, New York City.

Three services to the West Indies and South America from New York.

No. 1: To Kingston, Jamaica, thence to Jacmel and Aux Cayes (Haiti), returning to Kingston and back to New York; on this route leaving New York every alternate Saturday.

No. 2: To Port-au-Prince and other ports in the northern part of Haiti, thence to Savanilla and Cartagena (Colombia), returning to New York by way of Puerto Limon (Costa Rica); leaving New York every alternate Wednesday.

No. 3: To Kingston (Jamaica), thence to Puerto Limon (Costa Rica), returning to New York direct. Steamers on this route leave New York every fourth Saturday.

Distances from New York.

Sandy Hook to—	Miles
Kingston, Jamaica	1,448
Island of Haiti:	
Cape Haiti	1,293
St. Marc	1,310
Gonaïves	1,304
Colombia:	
Cartagena	1,824

Vessels.

Adirondack (new), 2,167 tons, Capt. J. W. Sansom.
Alene, 2,104 tons, Capt. E. J. Seiders.
Alvo, 2,009 tons, Capt. D. Williams.
Athos, 1,943 tons, Capt. H. Low.
Ailsa, 1,950 tons, Capt. J. W. Morris.
Alvena, 1,744 tons, Capt. F. Mackay.
Andes, 1,750 tons, Capt. John Evans.
Alps, 1,750 tons.
Claribel, 1,100 tons, Capt. T. M. MacKnight.
Adula (new), 771 tons, Capt. William Walker.
Arden, 544 tons, Capt. J. Howell.
Arran, 462 tons, Capt. William Owen.

CLYDE'S COASTWISE AND WEST INDIA LINES.

W. P. Clyde & Co., general agents; office, No. 5 Bowling Green, New York City.

Steamers sail every two weeks from New York.

Passage Rates.

New York to—		New York to—	
Turk's Islands	$40	Santo Domingo City	$70
Cape Haytien	50	Arua	75
Monte-Christi	50	Inagua	40
Puerto Plata	50	Port de Paix	50
Samana	60	Gonaives	60
Sanches	65	St. Marc	65
Macoris	70		

Vessels: *G. W. Clyde, Saginaw, Ozama, Panama.*

COMPANIA TRANSATLANTICA ESPAÑOLA.

Messrs. J. M. Ceballos & Co., agents; office, No. 80 Wall street, New York City.

Steamers sail from Pier 41, North River (foot of Hoboken street), New York, the 10th, 13th, 20th, and 30th of each month.

Passage Rates.

New York to—		New York to—	
Havana	$40	Puerto Cabello	$80
Progreso	65	Santa Marta	90
Campeche	69	Savanilla	90
Frontera	73	Cartagena	93
Vera Cruz	75	Colon	100
Tampico	80	Puerto Limon	105
Tuxpam	85	Nuevitas	60
St. Jago de Cuba	65	Gibara	65
La Guayra	80		

Vessels.

Baldomero Yglesias, 1,507 tons, Capt. Pedro Bayona.
Ciudad Condal, 2,576 tons, Capt. Miguel Carmona.
San Augustin, 2,359 tons, Capt. Sebastian Cardona.
Habana, 2,597 tons, Capt. Manuel Deschamps.

COSTA RICA AND HONDURAS STEAMSHIP LINE.

J. L. Phipps & Co., agents; office, 140 Gravier street, New Orleans.

Steamers sail from New Orleans every Wednesday for Puerto Limon, Costa Rica.

Passage Rates.

First class	$50	Steerage	$25
Second class	40	Deck	15

Vessels.

Hispania, 1,100 tons, Capt. U. T. Clase.
Foxhall, 843 tons, Capt. George Leslie.

HONDURAS AND CENTRAL AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

James Rankine, manager; office, 19 Whitehall street, New York City.

Steamers leave New York for Belize, Honduras, Livingston, and Guatemala.

Passage Rates.

New York to Belize and Livingston $60

Vessels.

Aguan, Capt. John Adair.
Hondo, Capt. David Pearson.

NEW ORLEANS, BELIZE ROYAL MAIL AND CENTRAL AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Macheca Brothers, agents, 36 Canal street, New Orleans.

The vessels of this line make weekly trips from New Orleans to British and Spanish Honduras and Guatemala.

Leave New Orleans every Thursday; arriving at Belize, British Honduras, Monday morning; deliver mail along British Honduras coast; arriving at Puerto Cortez, Spanish Honduras, Tuesday; Livingston, Guatemala, and Santo Tomas, Guatemala, Wednesday; British Colony, Thursday; Belize, on return trip, Friday, and New Orleans, Monday.

Passage Rates.

New Orleans to Belize:		New Orleans to Puerto Cortez:	
First cabin	$25	Deck	$18
Deck	15	New Orleans to Livingston:	
New Orleans to Puerto Cortez:		First cabin	30
First cabin	30	Deck	18

Vessels.

Breakwater, Capt. Charles Clark.
Stillwater, Capt. John McFarlane.

NEW YORK AND CUBA MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

James E. Ward & Co., general agents; office, 113 Wall street, New York City.

All steamers leave New York from Piers 16 and 17, East River (foot of Wall street).

Semiweekly service between New York and Havana.

Weekly between New York, Progreso, Campeche, Laguna, Frontero, Tampico, Tuxpam, and Vera Cruz.

Every week, alternately, to Matanzas, Cardenas, and Sagua.

Passage Rates.

New York to—		New York to—	
Havana	$50	Tuxpam	$85
Progreso	65	Vera Cruz	75
Campeche	75	Mexico City	80
Laguna	75	Nassau	40
Frontera	80	Santiago de Cuba	60
Tampico	80	Cienfuegos	60

Vessels.

Mexican Line:
Yumuri, 3,500 tons, Capt. Thomas S. Curtis.
Orizaba, 3,500 tons, Capt. J. McIntosh.
Yucatan, 3,500 tons, Capt. J. W. Reynolds.
City of Washington, 2,700 tons, Capt. J. B. Allen.

Havana Line:
City of Alexandria, 2,500 tons, Capt. A. Hansen.
Saratoga, 2,500 tons, Capt. C. B. Leighton.
Niagara, 2,300 tons, Capt. Joseph Burley.

Nassau and Cienfuegos Line:
Cienfuegos, 2,400 tons, Capt. Lodge Colton.
Santiago, 2,400 tons, Capt. George Pierce.
Nassau, 250 tons, transfer steamer at Nassau.
M. Moran (tug), transfer steamer at Progreso.
Manteo, 580 tons, transfer steamer for Campeche, Laguna, and Frontera.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

H. J. Bullay, general superintendent; office, pier, foot of Canal street, New York City.

Steamers sail from pier, foot of Canal street, North River, New York, the 1st, 10th, and 20th of each month (Sundays excepted), for Aspinwall, thence by Panama Railroad to Panama, from which port steamers of Pacific Steam Navigation Company and South American Steamship Company leave for ports on west coast of South America.

Passage Rates.

New York to—		New York to—	
Buenaventura	$129	Costa Rica:	
Tumaco	136	Punta Arenas	$115
Esmeraldas	151	Nicaragua:	
Manta	158	San Juan del Sur	130
Ballenita	158	Corinta	140
Guayaquil	180	Honduras:	
Payta	202	Amapala	145
Pimentel	207	San Salvador:	
Eten	207	La Union	145
Pacasmayo	207	La Libertad	145
Salaverry	209	Acajutla	145
Callao	216	Guatemala:	
Pisco	224	San José de Guatemala	150
Mollendo	246	Champerico	150
Arica	250	Ocos	150
Pisagua	254	Mexico:	
Iquique	254	San Benito	160
Cobija	259	Tonala	160
Antofogasta	262	Salina Cruz	160
Caldera	267	Port Angel	160
Huasco	271	Acapulco	160
Coquimbo	275	Manzanillo	160
Valparaiso	282	San Blas	160
United States of Colombia:		Mazatlan	160
Aspinwall	90		
Panama	100		

Vessels.

From New York to Aspinwall:

City of Para, 3,532 tons, Capt. J. L. Lockwood.
Newport, 2,735 tons, Capt. C. C. Lima.
Colon, 2,686 tons, Capt. F. Henderson.

From San Francisco to Panama:

Acapulco, 2,572 tons, Capt. W. G. Pitts.
City of New York, 3,019 tons, Capt. F. H. Johnston.
City of Sydney, 3,017 tons, Capt. D. E. Friel.
Colima, 2,906 tons, Capt. D. S. Austin.
San Blas, 2,075 tons, Capt. J. M. Cavarly.
San Juan, 2,076 tons, Capt. James McCrae.

From Panama to Acapulco, Mexico:
Clyde, 2,017 tons, Capt. J. M. Doyle.
Starbuck, 2,157 tons, Capt. W. H. McLean.
From Panama to Champerico, Guatemala:
Barracouta, 1,659 tons, Capt. R. Mc. Passmore.

PLANT STEAMSHIP LINE.

The Plant Investment Company, H. B. Plant, president and manager, 12 West Twenty-third street, New York. J. W. Fitzgerald, superintendent, Port Tampa Florida.

From New York to Havana, by rail to Port Tampa, Florida, thence by steamer, via Key West; triweekly service in winter, semiweekly rest of the year.
From Mobile to Havana and Kingston, Jamaica, weekly service.

Passage Rates.

From New York:	
First class	$50.00
Round trip	90.00
From Mobile to Havana, via Key West:	
First class	33.50
Round trip	60.00
From Port Tampa:	
First class	20.00
Round trip	38.00

Vessels.

Olivette, 1,200 tons, Capt. James McKay.
Mascotte, 900 tons, Capt. P. H. Hanlon.

From New York to Kingston, Jamaica, by rail to Port Tampa, Florida, thence by steamer.

Passage Rates.

From New York:	
First class	$72.50
Round trip	132.00
From Port Tampa:	
First class	40.00
Round trip	75.00
From Mobile to Kingston, Jamaica:	
First class	55.00
Round trip	100.00

Vessel.

Juniata, 1,400 tons, Capt. B. F. Hall.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

A. E. Outerbridge & Co., agents; office, 39 Broadway, New York City.

Steamers sail from pier No. 47, North River, foot of West Tenth street, New York City, about four times a month.

Passage Rates.

New York to—	
St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, Montserrat, Guadaloupe, Dominica, and Martinique:	
Single fare	$50.00
Excursion	87.50
Steerage	25.00
St. Lucia and Barbados:	
Single fare	50.00
Excursion	87.50
Steerage	25.00
Grenada and Trinidad:	
Single fare	62.00
Excursion	108.00
Steerage	31.00

Vessels.

Trinidad, 2,200 tons.
Orinoco, 2,000 tons.
Caribbee, 2,000 tons.
Iolani, 2,000 tons.

RED "D" LINE.

Messrs. Boulton, Bliss & Dallett, general managers; office, 71 Wall street, New York City.

Steamers sail from Pier 36, East River, New York City, every 10 days.

Passage Rates.

New York to—		New York to—	
Venezuela:		Venezuela:	
La Guayra	$80	Maracaibo	$80
Puerto Cabello	80	West Indies:	
Coro	80	Curaçao	75

Vessels.

Venezuela, 2,800 tons, Captain Hopkins.
Caracas, 2,600 tons, Captain Woodaick.
Philadelphia, 2,100 tons, Captain Chambers.
Valencia, 1,600 tons, Captain Miller.
Maracaibo, 1,260 tons, Captain Keith.
Merida, 660 tons, Captain Latesy.

ROBERT M. SLOMAN LINE.

Funch, Edye & Co., agents, 27 South William street, New York.

Steamships *Capua* and *Salerno* sail from New York (Baltimore seven days later) about every six weeks for Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro, and Santos, Brazil.

The vessels of this line do not carry passengers.

ROYAL DUTCH WEST INDIA LINE.

Messrs. Kunhardt & Co., agents; office, 32 Beaver street, New York City.

Steamers sail on Saturdays, from New York City, every three weeks.

Passage Rates.

New York to—		New York to—	
Haiti:		Venezuela:	
Port au Prince	$60	Cumana	$80
Aux Cayes	75	Carupano	80
Jacmel	75	Trinidad	90
Dutch West Indies:		English Guiana:	
Curaçao	75	Demerara	90
Venezuela:		Dutch Guiana:	
Puerto Cabello	80	Paramaribo	100
La Guayra	80		

Vessels.

Oranje Nassau, 1,304 tons, Captain Lorsdragger.
Prins Willem Third, 1,950 tons, Capt. H. Sluiter.
Prins Frederik Hendrik, 1,642 tons, Captain Libbelee.
Prins Maurits, 1,310 tons, Capt. F. Karst.
Prins Willem First. 1,950 tons, Capt. B. G. Stroink.
Prins Willem Second, 1,950 tons, Capt. J. F. Dorr.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTIC SYSTEM. (MORGAN LINE.)

A. C. Hutchinson, president; office, Morgan Building, corner Magazine and Natchez streets, New Orleans.

Steamers of this line sail from New Orleans for Bluefields, Nicaragua; for Havana, Cuba, via Florida; and for Vera Cruz, Mexico, via Galveston, Texas.

Passage Rates.

New Orleans to—	
Havana:	
Cabin	$35
Deck	20
Bluefields:	
Cabin	40
Deck	20
Vera Cruz:	
Cabin	40
Deck	20

Vessels.

Bluefields Line:
- *Gussie*, 576 tons, Capt. James Brown.
- *W. G. Hewes*, 675 tons, Capt. Robert Staples.
- *Clinton*, 719 tons, Capt. Frank Otis.

Havana Line:
- *Hutchinson*, 919 tons, Capt. J. McBaker.
- *Aransas*, 678 tons, Capt. George Staples.

Vera Cruz Line:
- *Harlan*, 707 tons, Capt. Thomas Morgan.

THEBAUD LINE.

Thebaud Brothers, agents; office, No. 87 Broad street, New York City.

Steamer *El Callao*, 640 tons, Capt. J. Sholtz, sails from New York City about every six weeks for the following ports: Cumana, Carupano, and Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela; passage rate $90, first class.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

J. M. Lachlan, general manager, Mills Building, 23 Broad street; Paul F. Gerhard & Co., general agents; office, 19 Whitehall street, New York City.

Steamers leave Robert Pier, Brooklyn, alternate Wednesdays, and Newport News, Virginia, alternate Saturdays.

Passage Rates.

From New York to—		From New York to—	
St. Thomas, Martinique, or Barbados	*$60	Paranagua or Antonina	*$170
Para	*100	San Francisco, Itajahy, or Desterro (St. Catherine's)	*175
Maranham	*120	Rio Grande do Sul	*190
Pernambuco	*130	Pelotas	*195
Bahia	*140	Porto Alegre	*200
Rio de Janeiro	*150	Montevideo or Buenos Aires	*190
Santos	*155		
Cananea or Iguape	*165		

* And upwards according to location.

Vessels.

Finance, 2,600 tons, Richard Zolling, commander.
Advance, 2,600 tons, James A. Crossman, commander.
Alliança, 3,200 tons, D. E. Griffiths, commander.
Segurança, 4,200 tons, J. R. Beers, commander.
Vigilancia, 4,200 tons, E. C. Baker, commander.

WESSELLS LINE.

G. Wessells & Co., agents; office, 67 and 69 Front street, New York City.

Steamers leave Pier 3, North River, New York City, every Saturday at noon.

Passage Rates.

From New York to Jamaica, West Indies (St. Ann's Bay, Port Maria, and Anatto Bay):	
Single	$45
Excursion	80

Vessels.

America, 901 tons, Captain Hvoslef.
Jamaica.

STEAMSHIP LINES FROM EUROPE TO SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

North German Lloyd: Two departures per month, Bremen to Brazil and the river Plate, via Lisbon.

Hamburg American: Four departures per month, Hamburg to Brazil and the river Plate, via Lisbon and St. Vincent.

Kosmos Line: Hamburg to Montevideo, Valparaiso, Callao, and San José, Guatemala, via Antwerp, every alternate Thursday.

Hamburg American: Hamburg to Laguayra, Savanilla, and Colon, via Lisbon and Curaçoa, with intercolonial branch to St. Thomas, Havana, and Vera Cruz, twice every month.

Royal Mail Steam Packet Company: Southampton to Brazil and the river Plate, via Vigo, Lisbon, and St. Vincent, every alternate Thursday, and on the 27th of every month a steamer direct to Buenos Ayres.

Pacific Steam Navigation Company: From Liverpool to Brazil, Montevideo, Valparaiso, and Callao, every alternate Wednesday, via Bordeaux, Vigo, Lisbon, and St. Vincent.

Lamport and Holt Company: Liverpool to Brazil and the river Plate every week, via Lisbon.

Houston Line: Liverpool to the river Plate direct, every Wednesday.

Lambert and Holt Belgian Line: Antwerp to Brazil and the river Plate, the 10th, 20th, and 30th of every month.

Royal Mail Steam Packet Company: Southampton to Barbadoes, Colon, Port Limon, Kingston, Havana, and Vera Cruz, twice every month.

Chargeurs Reunis: Havre to Brazil and the river Plate, every Wednesday and Saturday, via Madeira and Teneriffe.

Messageries Maritime: Bordeaux to Brazil and the river Plate, the 5th and 20th of every month, via Vigo, Corruna, and Lisbon.

Compagnie Générale: Havre to Colon, Havana, and Vera Cruz, twice every month, via St. Nazaire, and Sta. Cruz, de Teneriffe.

Cia Transatlantica: Santander to Colon, Havana, and Vera Cruz, the 1st of every month, via Teneriffe and Grand Canaries.

West India and Pacific: Liverpool to Colon, Havana, and Vera Cruz, the 5th and 20th of every month, via Bordeaux.

Harrison Line: Liverpool to Colon, Havana, and Vera Cruz, the 15th and the 30th of every month, via Havre.

Harrison Line: Liverpool to the river Plate, the 1st of every month, via Havre.

Marquis de Campos Line: Barcelona to the river Plate direct, twice every month.

Royal Spanish Line: Cadiz to the river Plate direct, every alternate Saturday.

Transports Maritime: Marseilles to Brazil and the river Plate, the 10th and the 25th of every month.

Co Velloce: Genoa to the River Plate, the 10th, 20th, and 30th of every month, via Barcelona.

Florio Rubatino: Genoa to the river Plate, the 1st and the 15th of every month, via Barcelona and Santa Cruz.

Austrian Lloyds: Trieste to Brazil and the river Plate, every Wednesday, via Gibraltar and St. Vincent.

Freight Rates.

TO BRAZIL AND THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Freight tariff of the United States and Brazilian Mail Steamship Company to Brazil and the Argentine Republic.

[Subject to change without notice.]

Articles.	From New York, Baltimore, or Richmond to—		
	Para.	Rio de Janeiro.	Montevideo or Buenos Ayres.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Bacon, pickled fish, provisions, sugar, etc.:			
Barrels (about 330 pounds gross).....per package..	2.00	2.25	3.50
¾ barrels (about 225 pounds gross).....do....	1.50	1.70	2.60
½ barrels (about 160 pounds gross).....do....	1.00	1.15	1.75
⅜ barrels (about 130 pounds gross).....do....	.75	.90	1.30
¼ barrels (about 100 pounds gross).....do....	.45	.60	.90
Beans, corn, pease, wheat, etc. (in shipper's bags).per bu..	.25	.30	.45
Bottled beer, candles, cooperage, shooks, soap, and straw paper (in bundles).....per cubic foot..	.20	.25	.35
Bran (in bags, 100 pounds each).....per bag..	.75	1.00	1.40
Butter, clocks, drugs, firecrackers, perfumery, plated ware, etc.....per cubic foot..	.25	.30	.40
Cartridges (on deck).....per 100 pounds..	1.10	1.50	
Cigars, instruments, pictures, teas, and tobacco, per cubic foot.....	.30	.35	.45
Fire brick (about 20 pounds each).....per brick..	.10	.15	.20
Fish (in drums).....per 100 pounds gross..	.60	.75	.90
Flour.....per barrel (196 pounds)..	.90	1.10	1.60
Kerosene (high-top cases), lubricating oil, and spirits of turpentine (on deck).....per case of 10 gallons..	.30	.43	
Kerosene (low-top cases).....do....	.28	.38	
Lard (in kegs of about 50 pounds gross)..... per keg..	.32	.30	.50
Live stock (on deck) (see last paragraph, page 438):			
Horses valued below $1,000 each.....per head..	100.00	110.00	
Cattle valued below $500 each..... do....	50.00	60.00	
Sheep valued below $250 each.....do....	20.00	25.00	
Swine valued below $150 each..... ..do....	12.00	15.00	

Freight tariff to Brazil and the Argentine Republic—Continued.

Articles.	From New York, Baltimore, or Richmond to—		
	Para.	Rio de Janeiro.	Montevideo or Buenos Ayres.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Lumber, white pine or spruce (under deck), per 1,000 superficial feet	18.00	25.00	
Lumber, white pine or spruce (on deck), per 1,000 superficial feet	15.00	20.00	
Lumber, yellow pine (under deck), per 1,000 superficial feet	20.00	30.00	
Lumber, yellow pine (on deck)..per 1,000 superficial feet	18.00	25.00	
Measurement goods (not otherwise specified and of small value)....per cubic foot	.22	.25	.35
Nails (in kegs of 100 pounds each)....per keg	.60	.70	1.10
Oars (loose)....per running foot	.02½	.03	
Oils (in barrels of about 50 gallons each)....per barrel	2.25	3.00	4.00
Rosin....per 280 pounds gross	1.00	1.10	
Safes (not exceeding 2,000 pounds)....per 100 pounds	.90	1.00	1.80
Weight goods (not otherwise specified and of small value)....per 100 pounds gross	.60	.75	1.10
Valuables....per cent. of valuation	1	1	1½
Minimum amount for which bill of lading will be signed	5.00	5.00	9.00
Parcel receipts (see third paragraph below) (no primage)	3.00	3.00	6.00

Ten per cent. primage will be added to all these rates, excepting on flour shipped at New York and on live stock.

Locomotives, machinery, and other heavy or bulky goods will be taken at special rates. No goods (except valuables) received on sailing day. Freight and primage must be prepaid upon signing of bills of lading.

Goods taken by weight, measurement, or valuation, at the option of the steamship company, subject to all the conditions in its bill of lading. When two or more classes of merchandise are contained in one package, freight will be charged at the rate applicable to the highest class. Shippers must pay the cost of elevating grain.

Parcel receipts given for single packages not exceeding 5 cubic feet measurement, 100 pounds weight, or $10 valuation.

At all ports consignees must pay all extra expenses incurred in landing articles weighing over 2 tons, and upon all goods "in transit" for ports to which this company does not issue bills of lading.

On live stock for ports to which the steamers of this company do not run, shippers must pay transfer charges, expenses while awaiting reshipment, and quarantine expenses, if any incurred, either at port of transfer or at final destination. In all cases, stalls, pens, or other fittings of sizes designated by the steamship company, must be furnished by shippers.

NEW YORK, *January* 1, 1891.

MEXICAN, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

Rates of freight from Central American and Mexican ports to New York by Pacific Mail steamers.

Articles.	Central American ports.		Mexican ports.
	Punta Arenas, San Juan, Corinto.	Amapala, La Union, La Libertad, Acajutla, San José de Guatemala, Champerico, Ocós.	San Benito, Tonalá, Salina Cruz, Port Angel, Acapulco, Manzanillo, San Blas, Mazatlan.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Bark pound..	.02 4/10	.02 6/10	.02 8/10
Balsam do....	.02 6/10	.02 8/10	.03
Cochineal do....	.02	.02	.02 5/10
Coffee do	.01	.01	.01½
Coffee in shell do....	.01	.01	.01 5/10
Cocoa do....	.01 3/10	.01 4/10	.01 6/10
Cotton cubic foot..	.50	.60	.75
Cigars do....	1.15	1.25	1.30
Cedar logs, not exceeding 2,000 pounds each, M feet..	30.00	30.00	30.00
Deer and goat skins pound..	.02	.02	.02 5/10
Dyewoods do....	.00¾	.00¾	.01
Ginger do....	.01	.01	.01½
Hides (dry), folded each..	.40	.40	.50
Hides (dry), loose do....	.50	.50	.65
Hides (dry), in square bales, compact, and well tied pound..	.01 8/10	.01 8/10	.02 2/10
India rubber do....	.01 5/10	.01 5/10	.02
Indigo do....	.02	.02	.02 5/10
Orchilla do....	.02 5/10	.02 6/10	.02 7/10
Ore (silver, copper, or tin):			
Value not exceeding $500 per ton do....	.00¾	.00¾	.00¾
Value over $500, and not exceeding $1,000 per ton pound..	.01	.01	.01
Value over $1,000, ½ per cent. additional. do....	.00¾	.00¾	.00¾
Pearl shells do....	.01 3/10	.01 5/10	.01 7/10
Plants cubic foot..	.75	.75	1.00
Ramie (and other plant fibers) do....	.40	.40	.45
Sugar pound..	.01	.01	.01 4/10
Sarsaparilla do....	.02 5/10	.02 6/10	.02 7/10
Tobacco do....	.02	.02	.02½
Wood: Mahogany, rose, and other hard woods shipped from June to January, inclusive. pound..	.00 8/10	.00 8/10	.01
General merchandise, not elsewhere enumerated pound..	.01½	.01¾	.02
General merchandise, not elsewhere enumerated cubic foot..	.75	.75	1.00
Gold, silver, and valuables on value.	1½%	1½%	1½%

All freight charged on gross weight or measurement, payable in United States gold coin. No bill of lading signed for less than $6.

Rates of freight from New York to Central American and Mexican ports.

Articles.	How charged.	Central American ports.		Mexican ports.
		Punta Arenas, San Juan, Corinto.	Amapala, La Union, La Libertad, Acajutla, San José de Guatemala, Champerico, Ocós.	San Benito, Tonalá, Salina Cruz, Port Angel, Acapulco, Manzanillo, San Blas, Mazatlan.
		Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
General merchandise, not elsewhere enumerated	Cubic foot	0.65	0.75	0.80
	Pound	.01 3/10	.01 4/10	.01 5/10
Opium	Cubic foot	1.50	1.75	2.00
Ivory goods, laces, ribbons, plate glass (released), silks, velvets	do	.90	.90	1.00
Billiard tables, cutlery, cigars, firearms, type, tea, wire cloth	do	.75	.80	.80
	Pound	.01 5/10	.01	.01 6/10
Blacking, bacon, candles, common clocks, cotton seed, dried fruits, drugs, hams, hose, hops, liquors (barrels and boxes), medicines, paints, platform scales, pickles, raisins, solder, spices in double bags, turpentine, tin, varnish, vinegar, wines (boxes and barrels), yellow metal, sulphur, wax	Cubic foot	.65	.70	.75
	Pound	.01 3/10	.01 4/10	.01 5/10
Cotton goods, canned goods, cotton duck, domestics, linen goods, sewing machines, woolen goods, yarns	Cubic foot	.65	.70	.75
	Pound	.01 3/10	.01 4/10	.01 5/10
Agricultural implements, bags and bagging, brooms, boilers (iron) with furnaces, carriages, cars, car wheels on axles, doors, earthenware, felting, furniture, glue, glass (window), hardware, insulators, kettles (iron and copper), glassware, copper, edge tools, lamps (common), machinery, oakum, oil (in cans), pumps, rope, railings, (iron), safes (iron), stoves and fixtures, sugar pans, soap, starch, shooks, shovels, sashes, shot, sugar mills, tinware, trunks (empty) nested, wire (brass and copper), wooden ware, printing paper, straw wrapping paper.	Cubic foot	.55	.60	.65
	Pound	.01 1/10	.01 2/10	.01 3/10
Butter, beef, cheese, lard, pork, rice, salt fish, tallow	do	.01 2/10	.01 3/10	.01 5/10
Axles, car wheels, caustic soda, cement, clay, fire brick, iron wire, lead, pitch, resin, roofing slate, stove castings, tar, tiles, zinc, blue vitriol	do	.01	.01 1/10	.01 2/10
Iron (band, bar, hoop, sheet, corrugated), iron pipe and tubes (small), nails	do	.01	.01	.01
Iron fence wire (barbed)	do	.01 1/10	.01 1/10	.01 2/10

Rates of freight from New York to Central American and Mexican ports—Continued.

Articles.	How charged.	Central American ports.		Mexican ports.
		Punta Arenas, San Juan, Corinto.	Amapala, La Union, La Libertad, Acajutla, San José de Guatemala, Champerico, Ocós.	San Benito, Tonalá, Salina Cruz, Port Angel, Acapulco, Manzanillo, San Blas, Mazatlan.
Lumber—		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
White and yellow pine	M. feet	36.00	40.00	44.00
Oak, cedar, mahogany, etc	do	43.00	47.00	51.00
Crackers, flour, maizena, meal, ship bread, sugar, vegetable (boxes and barrels), dried fish, lager beer (bottled in boxes or barrels)	Cubic foot	.50	.55	.60
Matches, in tin-lined cases	do	1.00	1.00	1.00
Acids and gunpowder	Pound	.10	.10	.10
Cartridges (metallic)	do	.02	.02	.02 1/10
Manufactured tobacco	Cubic foot	.75	.75	.80
	Pound	.01 5/10	.01 5/10	.01 8/10
Unmanufactured tobacco	Cubic foot	.70	.75	.75
	Pound	.01 4/10	.01 5/10	.01 5/10
Plated ware, silver ware, jewelry, watches, pistols, etc. (1 per cent. on value in addition)	Cubic foot	.60	.70	.75
Gold and silver coin, precious stones, etc.	On value	.01 1/2 %	.01 1/2 %	.01 1/2 %
Parcels not exceeding 2 cubic feet	Each	2.50	3.00	3.00

Rates of freight from New York to Panama.

		Dollars.
General merchandise, not elsewhere enumerated	cubic foot	0.50
	pound	.01
Acid (on deck) prepaid	do	.06
Agricultural implements, earthen and glass ware (coarse) in crates and boxes, common lamps, shooks, rope, whale line, carriages, furniture, trunks (empty) nested, brooms, oakum, lager beer, coarse bagging, paper (straw and wrapping), petroleum (refined), wooden ware	cubic foot	.40
Beef and pork	barrel	3.00
Do	half barrel	1.60
Do	quarter barrel	.90
Butter, lard, cheese, salt fish, tallow, rice, soap, salt	pound	.01
Cartridges, metallic	do	.01 1/2
Caustic soda, cement, brick, tiles, and clay, nails, iron castings—solid (not machinery), iron pipe, iron (bar, band, boiler, hoop, and sheet), iron wire	pound	.00 8/10
Cigars	cubic foot	.60
Copper and iron kettles, sugar pans	pound	.01

Rates of freight from New York to Panama—Continued.

		Dollars.
Flour	barrel..	2.50
Do	half barrel..	1.40
Do	quarter barrel..	.80
Flour, in bags	pound..	.01
Hardware, cutlery, edge tools, type, billiard tables, hoop-skirt materials, wire cloth, printing paper in cases, yellow metal, tin and solder, paints, shot	cubic foot..	.50
	pound..	.01
Lumber (not exceeding 20 feet in length) or in lots of 10,000 feet by special agreement	M feet, B. M..	24.00
Machinery, pumps, iron railings, iron safes, gas tubes and tanks, stoves and fixtures, iron boilers, brass and copper wire	cubic foot..	.40
	pound..	.00 8/10
Pitch, tar, and rosin	barrel..	2.00
Potatoes, in barrels	do....	2.50
Gunpowder, in metallic kegs	pound..	.06
Ship bread, crackers, etc., sugar (refined), vegetables (in crates), hay (in bales, covered)	cubic foot..	.40
Tobacco:		
Manufactured	cubic foot .	.50
	pound..	.01
Unmanufactured	cubic foot..	.40
	pound..	.00 8/10
Wire, barbed	do....	.01
Wines and liquors (boxes and barrels), candles, hams, bacon, dried fish, turpentine and oil in cases, leather hose, common clocks, stills and worms, cotton duck, linen, woolen or cotton goods, platform scales, cotton gins, blacking, shovels, pepper, canned goods, cloves in double bags, hops, cotton seed, tea, spices	cubic foot..	0.50
Parcels (not exceeding two cubic feet)	each..	2.00
Plated ware, silver ware, jewelry, watches, pistols, etc., 1 per cent. on value (in addition)	cubic foot..	.40
Gold or silver coin, dust, or bars	on value..	¼ of 1 per ct.
Yawls, boats, steam launches, ice in bulk, opium, coal in barrels or bags, etc., taken only by special agreement.		

RULES AND CONDITIONS OF SHIPMENT.

All freight must be prepaid and is payable in the United States gold. No bill of lading signed for less than $5 (to Panama $4). Goods taken as above by weight or measurement at carrier's option. Freight charged on gross weight or measurement. Special rates for car load lots (20,000 pounds or 500 cubic feet) of any one article to one consignment.

Horses, cattle, mules, and live stock, as also all packages of unusual bulk, will be taken only by special contract.

Owner's risk.—Oils and all other liquids are taken only at owner's risk of leakage. Glass and queens ware, china and crockery, earthenware, looking glasses, window glass, and all other fragile property concealed in packages, only at owner's risk of breakage. All perishable property only at owner's risk of frost, heat, and decay, and all goods in improper or insufficient packages only at owner's risk of chafing, wet, and waste. All baled goods will be carried only at owner's risk of chafing.

Dynamite, blue powder, or high explosives of any kind, not taken.

Refined petroleum taken only when put up in tin cans, boxed and strapped, and marked as required by United States law.

Shippers are required to send receipts in duplicate, giving contents, one of which will be signed, the other retained, and must accompany the bills of lading when presented for signature.

Bills of lading signed only upon company's forms furnished at the office. No other forms recognized. Bills of lading will not be signed until duly stamped by Colombian consul at New York.

Shippers of goods must comply with all consular regulations for manifests, invoices, certificates, etc., and any fine imposed by authorities at port of destination, or damage resulting from failure in this respect, or for errors or omissions therein, shall be at risk and expense of the consignees of the goods, and shall be paid by them. Freight received at pier foot of Canal street, North River, until 5 p. m. day previous to steamer's sailing, unless steamer sooner full. The company reserves the right to alter this tariff at their option without further notice.

Rates of freight from ports of west coast of South America to New York.

PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OR ATLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Produce.	Through rates.	
	From Callao, Payta, Guayaquil, Tumaco, and Buenaventura.	From all other ports.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*
Bark.....ton weight..	45.00	50.00
Coca and coffee.....do....	25.00	29.00
Cochineal.....do....	40.00	45.00
Coca leaves.....do ...	48.00	53.00
Cotton (in pressed packed bales).....do....	35.00	38.00
Copper and tin ores and barrilla.....do ...	21.00	23.00
Chinchilla skins.....ton meas't..	40.00	48.00
Deer and goat skins (in bales).....ton weight..	45.00	50.00
Granilla.....do....	25.00	29.00
Hides, dry.....do....	30.00	34.00
Hides, dry (in bales).....do....	47.00	50.00
Hides, wet (only to be received between the months of November and April).....ton weight..	32.00	36.00
Indigo.....do ...	62.00	68.00
Ivory nuts.....do....	21.00	23.00
India rubber.....do....	47.00	50.00
Iodine.....do....	40.00	40.00
Merchandise (not otherwise enumerated), measurement or weight, at the company's option....	40.00	44.00
Matico.....ton weight..	32.00	36.00
Orchilla weed.....do ...	50.00	55.00
Panama hats.....ton meas't .	52.00	60.00
Pearl shells.....ton weight..	24.00	26.00

Rates of freight from ports of west coast of South America to New York—Continued.

Produce.	Through rates. From Callao, Payta, Guayaquil, Tumaco, and Buenaventura.	Through rates. From all other ports.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*
Parcels.....cubic foot..	3.00	3.25
Quina.....ton weight..	50.00	55.00
Rhatania roots.....do....	50.00	55.00
Sheepskins (in bales).....do....	47.00	50.00
Silver ore.....do....	25.00	27.00
Sugar.....do....	22.00	22.00
Specie and valuables.....per cent..	1½	1½
Tobacco.....ton weight..	48.00	53.00
Wool:		
Alpaca and vicuña, in pressed packed bales.....ton weight..	40.00	42.00
Sheep's, in pressed packed bales.....do....	35.00	38.00
Sarsaparilla.....do....	45.00	49.00
Lowest bills of lading.....in full..	6.50	6.50

Freights to be charged on gross American weight or measurement, payable at destination in United States gold coin.

TO COSTA RICA.

Costa Rica Line, 140 Gravier street, New Orleans, La.

Freight rates are charged upon a basis of $8 per ton or 20 cents per cubic foot.

TO CUBA.

By Plant Investment Company.

Between Port Tampa and Havana freight rates range from 50 cents per 100 pounds on dry goods, furniture, and other high-grade manufactured goods to 20 cents per 100 pounds on hay, grain, beef and pork in wood, lard, etc., with 36 cents per barrel on flour. Special rates are made on commodities, fruits, etc.

TO JAMAICA.

By Plant Investment Company.

Between Port Tampa and Jamaica freight rates range from $1.25 per 100 pounds on dry goods, furniture, and other high-grade manufactured goods to 45 cents per 100 pounds on hay and grain and $1 per barrel on flour. Lumber is taken at $9 per thousand feet.

Cable Rates.

SCHEDULE OF RATES BETWEEN NEW YORK CITY AND THE PRINCIPAL POINTS IN CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND WEST INDIES.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

	Via Atlantic cables from New York.	Via Key West, Fla.	Via Galveston, Tex., from New York.
	Per word.	*Per word.*	*Per word.*
Costa Rica	$6.80	$2.33	$1.02
Guatemala	7.03	2.40	.77
Honduras	7.03	2.40	.77
Nicaragua:			
San Juan del Sur	6.74	2.28	.97
All other offices	6.80	2.33	1.02
San Salvador:			
La Libertad	6.97	2.36	.72
All other offices	7.03	2.40	.77

SOUTH AMERICA.

Argentine Republic, Buenos Ayres, etc	$1.97	$4.68	$1.82
Bolivia:			
La Paz	3.72	4.03	2.09
Other places	2.13	4.68	2.09
Brazil, Pernambuco	1.72	5.28	1.69
Bahia		5.28	1.89
Ecuador:			
St. Elena	4.62	2.61	1.74
Guayaquil	4.62	2.61	1.74
Other places	4.62	2.68	
Paraguay (Assuncion), etc	1.97	4.68	1.82
Peru:			
Arequipa	3.60	3.39	2.66
Callao	4.05		1.83
Chorillos	4.05	2.96	1.72
Islay	3.60	3.39	1.72
Lima	4.05	2.96	1.72
Mollendo	3.60	3.32	2.44
Payta	4.62	2.78	1.89
Piura	4.62	2.85	2.09
Puno	3.60	3.39	2.66
Other places		3.03	

Schedule of rates between New York City and the principal points in Central and South America and West Indies—Continued.

SOUTH AMERICA—Continued.

	Via Atlantic cables from New York.	Via Key West, Fla.	Via Galveston, Tex., from New York.
Uruguay:	*Per word.*	*Per word.*	*Per word.*
Montevideo, etc.	$2.21	$4.89	$2.00
Fray Bentos / Paysandu		5.28	
British Guiana:			
Demerara (Georgetown)		3.15	4.02
Other places		3.17	4.04
Venezuela:			
La Guayra		2.15	3.39
Other places		2.16	3.40
Brazil:			
Fortaleza		6.53	2.59
Maranham		6.53	2.59
Para		6.53	2.59
All offices between Pernambuco and Para (Region du Nord)	1.92		
Rio de Janeiro	1.92	5.10	1.89
All offices between Rio and Pernambuco (Region du Centre)	1.92	5.10	1.89
Rio Grande		5.10	2.09
Santos		5.10	2.09
Santa Catharina		5.10	2.09
All offices south of Rio de Janeiro (Region du Sud)	2.13		2.09
Chile:			
Santiago, Valparaiso, etc.	2.41		
Arica		3.50	
Iquique		3.68	
Antofagasta		3.89	
Other places		4.03	
All stations			2.25
Colombia, United States of:			
Buenaventura	4.91	2.36	
Colon	4.95	.97	.97
Panama	4.95	.97	.97
Other places		2.40	1.09

CUBA AND WEST INDIES.

	Via Key West from New York.	Via Galveston from New York.
	Per word.	*Per word.*
Havana	$0.40	$2.64
Cienfuegos	.60	2.44
Santiago de Cuba	.90	2.14
Other places		2.74

Schedule of rates between New York City and the principal points in Central and South America and West Indies—Continued.

WEST INDIES.

	Via Key West from New York.	Via Galveston from New York.
	Per word.	*Per word.*
Haiti, Mole St. Nicolas	$1.40	$2.64
San Domingo:		
Puerto Plata	1.90	3.14
San Domingo City, etc.	1.90	3.14
Jamaica:		
Kingston and Holland Bay	1.14	1.90
Other places	(*)	1.99
Porto Rico:		
San Juan	1.87	2.75
Other places	(†)	2.81
St. Thomas	1.96	2.83
St. Croix	2.01	2.89
St. Kitts	2.14	3.02
Antigua	2.20	3.07
Guadeloupe:		
Basse-Terre	2.28	3.15
Pointe-a-Pitre	2.30	3.17
Dominica	2.34	3.22
Martinique:		
Fort de France	2.39	3.26
St. Pierre	2.39	3.26
St. Lucia	2.45	3.33
St. Vincent	2.52	3.39
Grenada	2.62	3.49
Barbadoes	2.63	3.51
Trinidad:		
Port of Spain	2.73	3.60
Other places	2.75	3.62
Curaçao, Island of	1.98	3.22

* $1.14 plus 25 cents for twenty words and 6 cents for each additional five words or part thereof.

† $1.87 plus 6 cents a word for all words in the message except five in the address and signature.

TO THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

To Buenos Ayres:
From Newport News, Virginia, by the United States and Brazil Line, every 2 weeks, via Rio, thence by European steamers.
From New York, via Europe, if specially addressed.
Postal Union rates.

TO BRAZIL.

To Rio de Janeiro, Para, Pernambuco, and Bahia:
From Newport News; Virginia, every 2 weeks, by the United States and Brazil Line.
Postal Union rates.

TO BRITISH HONDURAS.

To Belize:
From New Orleans, by Royal Mail Steamship Company, every week.
From New York (specially addressed), by Honduras and Central American Steamship Company, twice a month.
Postal Union rates.

TO CHILE.

To Valparaiso:
From New York, by Pacific Mail steamers, 1st, 10th, and 20th of each month, to Colon and Panama, thence by Pacific Steam Navigation Company.
From San Francisco, by Pacific Mail steamers, 3d, 13th, and 23d of each month, to Panama.
Postal Union rates.

TO COLOMBIA.

To Colon (Aspinwall) and Panama:
From New York, by Pacific Mail steamers, 1st, 10th, and 20th of each month.
From San Francisco, by Pacific Mail steamers, 3d, 13th, and 23d of each month, via Panama.
To Savanilla:
From New York, by Red "D," Atlas, or Spanish Transatlantic Line, 4 times a month.
To Bocas del Toro:
From New Orleans, by Bluefields Banana Company, twice a month.
Postal Union rates.

TO COSTA RICA.

To PUNTA ARENAS:

From San Francisco, by Pacific Mail steamers, 3d, 13th, and 23d of each month.

To PORT LIMON:

From New York, every 2 weeks.

From New Orleans, by Costa Rica and Honduras Line, 3 times a month.

Postal Union rates.

TO CUBA.

To HAVANA:

From New York (mails are sent daily by rail to Port Tampa, thence by Plant Investment Company steamers, 3 times a week in winter and twice a week in summer), by New York and Cuba mail (specially addressed), every Wednesday and Saturday.

From Port Tampa, Florida, by Plant Investment Company, 3 times a week in winter and twice a week in summer.

From New Orleans, by the Morgan Line (Southern Pacific Company), every week.

To SANTIAGO:

From New York, by New York and Cuba Mail steamers, twice a month; Spanish Transatlantic Company, once a month.

From Baltimore, by Earn Line, every 3 weeks.

TO DUTCH WEST INDIES.

To CURAÇAO:

From New York, by Red "D" Line, every 10 days.

Postal Union rates.

TO ECUADOR.

Mails are sent, via Panama and Colon, by Pacific Steam Navigation Company, 1st, 10th, and 20th of each month.

Postal Union rates.

TO GUATEMALA.

To LIVINGSTON:

From New Orleans, by Royal Mail Steamship Company, weekly.

To PACIFIC PORTS:

From San Francisco, by Pacific Mail steamers, 3d, 13th, and 23d of each month.

Postal Union rates.

TO HAITI.

To AUX CAYES, JACMEL, JEREMIE, AND PORT AU PRINCE:

From New York, by Atlas Line, once a week; Royal Dutch West India Mail, twice a month.

To CAPE HAITIAN AND PORT DE PAIX:

From New York, by Clyde Line, twice a month.

Postal Union rates.

TO THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

To HONOLULU:
From San Francisco, by Oceanic Steamship Company, twice a month.
Postal Union rates.

TO HONDURAS.

To BAY ISLANDS:
From New Orleans, by Oteri's Pioneer Line, weekly.
To PUERTO CORTEZ:
From New Orleans, by Royal Mail Steamship Company, every week.
To TRUXILLO:
From New Orleans, by Oteri's Pioneer Line, every week.
To PACIFIC PORTS:
From San Francisco, by Pacific Mail steamers, 3d, 13th, and 23d of each month.
Postal Union rates. Letters for Tegucigalpa from all but Pacific coast should be marked "via New Orleans."

TO JAMAICA.

To KINGSTON:
From New York, by the Atlas Line, every 2 weeks, and Honduras and Central American Line, twice a month.
From Port Tampa, Florida, by Plant Investment Company, every 2 weeks.
Postal Union rates.

TO MEXICO.

Mails for Mexico are dispatched overland, via Laredo, Eagle Pass, and El Paso, Texas, daily. Steamship connection is as follows:

To Gulf ports.

To PROGRESO:
From New York, by New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company.
To VERA CRUZ:
From New Orleans, by Morgan Line of steamers, every 2 weeks.

To Pacific ports.

To ACAPULCO AND MAZATLAN:
From San Francisco, by Pacific Mail Steamship Company, 3d, 13th, and 23d of each month.
To ENSENADA:
From San Diego, California, by Mexican International Steamship Company, 3 times a week.
Postal Union rates.

TO NICARAGUA.

To GREYTOWN (SAN JUAN):

From New York, by Pacific Mail steamers, via Colon, 1st, 10th, and 20th of each month; Honduras and Central American Line, twice a month.

To BLUEFIELDS:

From New Orleans, by Morgan Line, every week; by Bluefields Banana Company, twice a month.

To CORINTO:

From San Francisco, by Pacific Mail steamers, 3d, 13th, and 23d of each month.

Postal Union rates.

TO PARAGUAY.

To ASUNCION:

From New York, by the United States and Brazil Line, every 2 weeks, to Rio de Janeiro, and thence by European lines to Buenos Ayres, and then by La Platense Company's steamers.

Postal Union rates.

TO PERU.

To CALLAO:

From New York, by Pacific Mail steamers, via Colon and Panama, 1st, 10th, and 20th of each month.

From San Francisco, by Pacific Mail steamers, to Panama, 3d, 13th, and 23d of each month.

Postal Union rates.

TO PUERTO RICO.

To SAN JUAN:

From New York, by New York and Porto Rico Line, every 2 weeks.

Postal Union rates.

TO SALVADOR.

To LA LIBERTAD:

From San Francisco, by Pacific Mail steamers, 3d, 13th, and 23d of each month.

Postal Union rates.

TO SAN DOMINGO.

To PUERTO PLATA:

From New York, by Clyde Line, twice a month.

Postal Union rates.

TO ST. CROIX.

To ST. CROIX:

From New York, by Quebec Steamship Company, every week.

From Newport News, Virginia, via St. Thomas, by United States and Brazil Line, every 2 weeks.

Postal Union rates.

TO ST. THOMAS.

To ST. THOMAS:

From Newport News, Virginia, by United States and Brazil Line, every 2 weeks.
Postal Union rates.

TO TRINIDAD.

To PORT OF SPAIN:

From New York, by Trinidad Line, every 2 weeks.
Postal Union rates.

TO TURK'S ISLAND.

To TURK'S ISLAND:

From New York, by Clyde Line, twice a month.
Postal Union rates.

TO URUGUAY.

To MONTEVIDEO:

From Newport News, Virginia, by United States and Brazil Line to Rio, thence by European steamers, every 2 weeks.
Postal Union rates.

TO VENEZUELA.

To LA GUAYRA, PUERTO CABELLO, AND OTHER PORTS:

From New York, by Red "D" Line, every 10 days; also, specially addressed letters, by Royal Dutch West India Mail steamers, once a month.
Postal Union rates.

MAIL TIME FROM NEW YORK TO POINTS IN LATIN AMERICA.

Approximate time occupied in course of post from New York to some of the more important places in Latin America, prepared by the office of Foreign Mails at Washington, D. C.

Places.	Via.	Days.	Statute miles
Acapulco, Mexico		19	3,613
Antigua, Leeward Islands	Direct	9	1,790
Arica, Peru	Panama	27	4,835
Aspinwall, United States of Colombia	Direct	8	2,305
Bahia, Brazil	Direct	21	5,870
Barbadoes, Windward Islands	Direct	8	2,145
Basse-Terre, St. Christopher Island			1,574
Belize, British Honduras	New Orleans	6	2,360
Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic	Direct	29	8,045
Caldera, Chile	Panama	31	5,455
Callao, Peru	Panama	22	4,145
Campeche, Mexico			1,777
Cape Haytien, Haiti	Direct	7	1,460

Approximate time occupied in course of post from New York to some of the more important places in Latin America, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Via.	Days.	Statute miles.
Carthagena, United States of Colombia	Panama	12	2,445
Ceara, Brazil			3,295
Cayenne, French Guiana			2,443
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela	Direct	11	2,715
Cobija, Bolivia	Panama	37	5,135
Colon, Colombia	Direct	8	2,305
Copiapo, Chile			8,775
Coquimbo, Chile	Panama	32	5,685
Corinto, Nicaragua			11,182
Curaçoa, West Indies	Direct	7	2,030
Demerara, British Guiana	Direct	11	2,605
Dominica, Leeward Islands	Direct	9	1,920
Falkland Islands	Direct	38	9,120
Fort de France, Martinique			1,980
Grenada, Windward Islands	Direct	9	2,325
Greytown, Nicaragua	New Orleans	7	2,810
Guadaloupe, Leeward Islands	Direct	9	1,860
Guatemala City, Guatemala	New Orleans	7	2,645
Guayaquil, Ecuador	Panama	15	3,295
Guaymas, Mexico	Railroad	6	3,025
Hamilton, Bermuda	Direct	2	780
Havana, Cuba	Direct	4	1,400
Iquique, Peru	Panama	28	4,965
Jacmel, Haiti	Direct	7	1,910
Kingston, Jamaica	Direct	6	1,820
La Guayra Venezuela	Direct	10	2,245
La Paz, Mexico			12,225
Livingston, Guatemala	New Orleans	7	2,495
Magdalena Bay, Mexico	San Francisco	10	4,375
Maracaibo, Venezuela	Direct	11	2,280
Maranham, Brazil	Direct	15	3,805
Martinique, Windward Islands	Direct	9	1,980
Matanzas, Cuba	Havana	4	1,152
Mayaguez, Porto Rico	Direct	7	1,830
Mazatlan, Mexico	San Francisco	10	12,050
Mexico City, Mexico	Railroad	8	3,750
Montevideo, Uruguay	Direct	28	5,814
Nassau, Bahamas	Direct	4	1,105
Panama, United States of Colombia	Aspinwall	8	10,942
Pará, Brazil	Direct	12	2,905
Payta, Peru	Panama	16	10,084
Pernambuco, Brazil	Direct	16	3,686
Port Castries, St. Lucia			1,749
Port au Haiti	Direct	7	1,600
Port au Prince, Haiti			1,372
Port Limon, Costa Rica	New Orleans	9	2,865
Port Spain, Trinidad			1,916
Puerto Cabello, Venezuela	Direct	12	1,859
Puerto Plata, San Domingo	Direct	7	1,570
Punta Arenas, Patagonia			6,997
Punta Arenas, Costa Rica			11,009

Approximate time occupied in course of post from New York to some of the more important places in Latin America, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Via.	Days.	Statute miles.
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	Direct	25	4,844
Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil			
St. Kitts, Leeward Islands	Direct	8	1,800
St. Lucia, Windward Islands	Direct	8	2,025
St. Thomas, West Indies	Direct	6	1,437
St. Vincent, Windward Islands	Direct	8	2,245
Samana, San Domingo	Direct	8	1,700
San Domingo City, San Domingo	Direct	9	1,489
San Blas, Mexico			11,964
San José, Guatemala			11,288
San Juan, Porto Rico	Direct	7	1,397
Santa Martha, United States of Colombia	Panama	13	2,315
Santiago, Chile	Panama	38	6,010
Santiago, Cuba		6	1,379
Santos, Brazil	Direct	25	6,980
Savanilla, United States of Colombia	Direct	13	1,814
Tampico, Mexico	New Orleans	7	2,032
Trinidad, Windward Islands	Direct	6	2,370
Turk's Island, Bahamas	Direct	7	1,325
Valparaiso, Chile	Panama	37	8,455
Vera Cruz, Mexico	Railroad	10	1,982
Vera Cruz, Mexico	Steamer	13	2,500

AMERICAN COUNTRIES IN THE POSTAL UNION.

Argentine Republic, including eastern parts of Patagonia and Terra del Fuego, and Staten Island; Bahamas; Barbadoes, W. I.; Bermudas; Bolivia; Brazil; British Colonies in West Indies, viz, Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Christopher, the Virgin Isles, Grenada, St. Lucia, Tobago, and Turk's Island; British Guiana; British Honduras; Canada; Chile, including western parts of Patagonia and Terra del Fuego; United States of Colombia; Costa Rica; Danish Colonies of St. Thomas, St. Croix, and St. John; Republic of Dominica (Santo Domingo); Ecuador; Falkland Islands; French Colonies in America, viz, French Guiana, Guadeloupe and dependencies, Martinique, St. Bartholomew, St. Pierre, and Miquelon; Greenland; Guatemala; Haiti; Hawaii; Republic of Honduras, including Bay Islands; Jamaica; Mauritius and dependencies (the Amirante Islands, the Seychelles, and Rodrigues); Mexico; Netherland Colonies in America, viz, Dutch Guiana (Surinam), Curaçao, Aruba, Bonaire, part of St. Martin, St. Eustatius, and Saba; Newfoundland; Nicaragua; Paraguay; Peru; Salvador; Spanish Colonies in America, viz, Cuba and Puerto Rico; St. Vincent, W. I.; Trinidad, W. I.; United States of America; Uruguay; Venezuela.

NOTES.

Mexico.—All articles of every kind or nature which are admitted to the domestic mails of either country will be admitted under the same conditions to the mails exchanged between the two countries, except that articles of miscellaneous merchandise (fourth-class matter), not sent as bona fide trade samples, are required to be sent by "parcels post," and that commercial papers and bona fide trade samples are transmissible in the regular mails at the postage rate applicable to those articles in Postal Union mails, and except also the following articles, the transmission of which is absolutely prohibited under any circumstances, viz, sealed packages, which from their form and general appearance evidently are not letters; publications which violate the copyright laws of the country of destination; packets, except single volumes of printed books, which exceed 4 pounds 6 ounces in weight; liquids, poisons, explosive or inflammable substances, fatty substances, or those which easily liquefy; live or dead (not dried) animals, insects (except queen bees) and reptiles; confections, pastes, fruit, and vegetables which quickly decompose, and substances which exhale a bad odor; lottery tickets or circulars; all obscene or immoral articles; and other articles which may destroy or damage the mails or injure persons handling them. Articles other than letters, in their usual and ordinary form, on their arrival at the exchange post-office of the country of destination will be inspected by customs officers of that country, who will levy the proper customs duties upon any article found to be dutiable under the laws of that country. Dutiable articles received in the United States under this arrangement will be treated in accordance with the regulation. Official correspondence, which is entitled to pass in the domestic mails of either country free of postage, is likewise entitled to transmission free of postage between the United States and Mexico. Any article of mail matter may be registered upon the payment of the domestic registration fee in addition to the ordinary postage thereon; and a "return receipt" will be furnished free of additional charge for any registered article which has indorsed on the cover the words "return receipt demanded," and only for articles so indorsed. The return receipt will be attached to the article by the exchange post-office which dispatches it. When "return receipts" accompany registered articles which are delivered the receipts are required to be returned to the office of origin bearing the addressee's signature. All registered articles, ordinary letters, postal cards, and other articles manifestly of value to the senders, which are found to be undeliverable, are required to be returned to origin through the dead-letter office of the country of destination; except that fully prepaid "request" letters, and fully prepaid letters which bear on the cover the sender's full address (but no request for return) may be returned direct to the dispatching exchange office, instead of being sent to the dead letter office; the former at the expiration of the time named in the "request," and the latter at the expiration of 30 days after receipt. The sender of any article may cause its return, or its address to be changed, provided application therefor be made through the Post-Office Department of the country in which the article was mailed.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

Rates of postage chargeable in the United States on mail matter for foreign countries.

[Unless otherwise stated, the absence of rates under headings of this table indicates that the correspondence designated by said headings is not transmissible. The condition of optional prepayment in the second column of this table applies only to ordinary letters; other articles must be prepaid.]

Countries or places of destination.	Ordinary letters.			Postal cards, each.	Registered matter.		Newspapers.			Other printed matter.		Samples of merchandise	
	Condition of payment.	Limit of payment.	Postage for 15 grammes, or ½ ounce.		Registration fee on letters	Registration fee on other articles.	Postal union. Postage per 2 ounces or fraction	Other countries. Limit for single rate.	Other countries. Postage for single rate.	Limit for single rate.	Postage for single rate.	Limit for single rate.	Postage for single rate.
			Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Oz.*	*Cts.*	*Oz.*	*Cts.*	*Oz.*	*Cts.*
Argentine Republic	Optional	Destination	5	2	10	10	1			2	1	2	1
Bahamas	do	do	5	2	10	10	1			2	1	2	1
Barbadoes, West Indies													
Bermudas													
Bolivia	do	do	5	2	10	10	1			2	1	2	1
Brazil													
Canada *	Compulsory	do	U. S. domestic rates.										
Chile	Optional	do	5	2	10	10	1			2	1	2	1
Colombia, United States of	do	do	5	2	10	10	1			2	1	2	1
Costa Rica													
Cuba													
Dominica, Republic of, West Indies.	do	do	5	2	10	10	1			2	1	2	1
Ecuador													

Guatemala													
Guiana, British, French, and Dutch	do	...do	5	2	10	10	1			2	1	2	1
Haiti													
Hawaiian Kingdom													
Honduras, British													
Honduras, Republic of	...do	do	5	2	10	10	1			2	1	2	1
Jamaica	do	do	5	2	10	10	1			2	1	2	1
Leeward Islands, British	do	... do	5	2	10	10	1			2	1	2	1
Mexico †	Compulsory	do	U. S. domestic rates, except as stated below.									2	1
New Brunswick (same as Canada).													
Newfoundland	Optional	do	5	2	10	10	1			2	1	2	1
Nicaragua	do	do	5	2	10	10	1			2	1	2	1
Paraguay	do	do	5	2	10	10	1			2	1	2	1
Peru	do	do	5	2	10	10	1			2	1	2	1
Puerto Rico	do	do	5	2	10	10	1			2	1	2	1
Salvador	do	do	5	2	10	10	1			2	1	2	1
Spanish colonies in America	do	do	5	2	10	10	1			2	1	2	1
Trinidad, Islands of	do	do	5	2	10	10	1			2	1	2	1
Uruguay	do	do	5	2	10	10	1			2	1	2	1
Venezuela	do	do	5	2	10	10	1			2	1	2	1
West Indies	do	do	5	2	10	10	1			2	1	2	1

* Correspondence addressed for delivery in Canada is subject to the same postage rates and conditions as if it were addressed for delivery within the United States, except that certain articles are absolutely excluded from the mails, without regard to the amount of postage prepaid or the manner in which they are wrapped, viz:

At least one single rate of postage (2 cents) must be prepaid on ordinary letters. Other printed matter for Canada is liable to domestic rates of postage.

† Matter mailed in the United States addressed to Mexico is subject to the same postage rates and conditions as if it were addressed for delivery within the United States, except that articles of miscellaneous merchandise (fourth-class matter), not sent as bona fide trade samples, are required to be sent by "Parcels Post," and that certain articles are absolutely excluded from the mails, without regard to the amount of postage prepaid or the manner in which they are wrapped, viz:

At least one rate of postage (2 cents) must be prepaid on ordinary letters.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

Table showing the rates of postage charged in certain countries on articles sent by mail to the United States.

[Five centimes, French currency, is the equivalent of 1 cent United States currency.]

Countries.	Letters, per 15 grammes, equal to ½ ounce.		Postal cards, each.		Other articles, per 50 grammes, equal to 2 ounces.		Charge for registration.	Charge for return receipt.
	Currency of country.	Centimes.	Currency of country.	Centimes.	Currency of country.	Centimes.	Currency of country.	Currency of country.
Argentine Republic	12 centavos	35	6 centavos	15	4 centavos	10	16 centavos	8 centavos.
Barbadoes	4 pence	40	1½ penny	15	1 penny	10	2 pence	2½ pence.
Bermudas	2½ pence	25	1 penny	10	½ penny	5	2 pence	2½ pence.
Bolivia, via Panama	11 centavos	55	4 centavos	20	3 centavos	15	10 centavos.	5 centavos.
Bolivia, via other routes	10 centavos	50	3 centavos	15	2 centavos	10		
Brazil	200 reis	50	75 reis	15	50 reis	10	200 reis	100 reis.
Chile	10 centavos	50	3 centavos	15	2 centavos	10	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Colombia	10 centavos	50	2 centavos	10	1 centavo	5	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Costa Rica	10 centavos	50	2 centavos	10	2 centavos	10	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Cuba and Puerto Rico	5 centimos de peso.	25	2 centimos de peso.	10	1 centimo de peso.	5	5 centimos	5 centimos.
Dominican Republic	5 centavos	25	2 centavos	10	1 centavo	5	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Guatemala	10 centavos	50	3 centavos	15	2 centavos	10	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Guiana, British	5 cents	25	2 cents	10	1 cent	5		
Guiana, Dutch	25 cts. Dutch	50	7½ cts. Dutch	15	5 cts. Dutch	10	10 cts. Dutch	10 cts. Dutch.
Haiti	10 centièmes de gourde.	50	3 centièmes de gourde.	15	2 centièmes de gourde.	10	10 centièmes de gourde.	5 centièmes de gourde.
Hawaii	5 cents	25	2 cents	10	2 cents	10	10 cents	5 cents.
Honduras, Republic of	10 centavos	50	3 centavos	15	2 centavos	10	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Honduras, British	4 pence	40	1½ penny	15	1 penny	10	4 pence	2½ pence.
Jamaica	4 pence	40	1½ penny	15	1 penny	10	4 pence	2 pence.
Mexico	5 centavos	25	2 centavos	10	1 centavo	5	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Nicaragua	10 centavos	50	3 centavos	15	2 centavos	10	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Paraguay	10 centavos	50	3 centavos	15	2 centavos	10	10 centavos	5 centavos.

Peru, via San Francisco	10 centavos	50	3 centavos	15	2 centavos	10	10 centavos.		5 centavos.
Peru, via Panama	11 centavos.	55	4 centavos	20	3 centavos	15			
Salvador, via Panama	11 centavos	55	3 centavos	15	3 centavos	15	10 centavos.		5 centavos.
Salvador, via other routes	10 centavos	50	3 centavos	15	2 centavos	10			
Trinidad	4 pence	40	1½ penny	15	1 penny	10	2 pence		2½ pence.
Uruguay	10 centavos	50	3 centavos	15	2 centavos	10	10 centavos		5 centavos.
West Indies, Danish	10 cents	50	3 cents	15	2 cents	10	7 cents		3 cents.
West Indies, Dutch	12½ cts. Dutch	25	5 cts. Dutch	10	2½ cts. Dutch.	5	10 cts. Dutch.		10 cts. Dutch.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING FOREIGN MAILS.

The limit of weight for a single rate of postage on letters for Mexico is 1 ounce. On letters for other Republics of Central and South America the limit of weight for a single rate remains at a half-ounce. Letters conveyed in vessels not regularly employed in carrying mail (commonly called "ship letters") are subject to double rates of domestic postage (now 4 cents per ounce) on delivery.

Postage can be prepaid upon articles only by means of postage stamps of the country in which the articles are mailed.

Matter to be sent in the mails at less than letter rates of postage must be so wrapped that it can be easily examined at the office of delivery, as well as at the mailing office, without destroying the wrapper. Newspapers and periodicals sent in the mails by publishers to regular subscribers in Mexico are transmissible as in domestic mails, except that packages must not exceed 4 pounds 6 ounces in weight.

Mexico is the only country to which periodicals from publishers for regular subscribers (second-class matter in domestic mails) may be sent at the bulk or pound rate of postage. Periodicals for all other foreign countries, whether "transient" or for regular subscribers, are required to be prepaid with the postage stamps at the rate applicable to "newspapers" or "other printed matter" for those countries. United States postmasters are required to notify publishers in Mexico (but not in other Republics) when subscribers fail to take newspapers or periodicals from the post-office. All packages of printed matter received from foreign countries which, from any cause, prove to be undeliverable, must be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

Postal cards are exchangeable between all the Republics of this hemisphere. The United States 2-cent postal card should be used for card correspondence with Republics of Central and South America (1-cent card being transmissible to Mexico); but where these cards can not be obtained, it is allowable to use for this purpose the United States 1-cent postal card with a 1-cent United States adhesive postage stamp attached thereto.

If the owner of any copyright granted by the United States, or his authorized representative, should file an authenticated list of publications thus protected by law with any exchange office, requesting the postmaster to prevent the forwarding of any of them in the mail, the postmaster must examine imported publications to see if any of such protected list is included, and if such be the case, should advise the person so interested, and hold the copy or copies for a reasonable time to permit proceedings for confiscation.

Packets of patterns or samples of merchandise for dispatch in the mails to foreign countries are restricted to bona fide trade samples or specimens having no salable or commercial value in excess of that actually necessary for their use as samples or specimens. Goods sent for sale, in execution of an order, or as gifts, however small the quantity may be, are not admissible at sample rates and conditions. Pairs of articles, such as gloves, shoes, socks, etc., are not transmissible by mail to foreign countries at the postage rate and conditions applicable to "samples of merchandise," but one article of a pair may be so transmitted.

Articles not specifically enumerated in postal conventions or in the United States postal laws and regulations as transmissible in the mails to foreign countries, or

which are not homogeneous with those therein enumerated, are not entitled to be sent at the reduced rates of postage fixed for correspondence other than letters, but may be transmitted at letter rates of postage, fully prepaid, provided they are not absolutely excluded from the mails by the provisions of postal conventions, or by the laws and regulations. Articles of merchandise of all lands are transmissible in unsealed packages by parcel post to Jamaica, Barbadoes, the Bahamas, British Honduras, Mexico, the Hawaiian Kingdom, the Leeward Islands, the Republics of Colombia and Salvador.

Articles other than letters and postal cards, addressed for delivery in any foreign country embraced in the Universal Postal Union, which contain writing in the nature of personal correspondence, or which do not conform to all the conditions prescribed for such articles to entitle them to transmission in Postal Union mails at reduced rates of postage, are not allowed to be dispatched from the United States unless they are fully prepaid at the letter rate of postage, viz, 5 cents per one-half ounce or fraction of one-half ounce.

Electrotypes and cuts for advertising purpose are not transmissible by mail to any foreign country except Mexico, and by parcels post to Jamaica, Barbadoes, the Bahamas, British Honduras, Mexico, the Hawaiian Kingdom, the Leeward Islands, the Republics of Colombia and Salvador, unless fully prepaid at the rate of postage applicable to letters for that country.

All correspondence with foreign governments or administrations relating to alleged losses of mail matter, of either domestic or foreign origin, is conducted through the office of the Chief Post-Office Inspector.

No sealed package can be broken open nor refused upon the suspicion that it contains unmailable matter.

The letter "T" stamped upon the wrapper of an article received in the mails from a foreign country indicates that it was considered in that country as not fully prepaid, and that additional postage is to be collected on delivery. An "O" at the side of the postage stamp indicates that the stamps were of no value for prepayment of postage in the country in which the article was mailed. Wholly unpaid letters are liable to a charge of 10 cents per one-half ounce (double the prepaid rate); and insufficiently paid articles of all kinds are liable to a charge of double the amount of the short payment, which amount is indicated by the stamp, "Due — cents," or "U. S. charges to collect, — cents," impressed thereon at the United States exchange post-office which received the article from abroad, and is required to be collected by the postmaster who delivers the article.

Mail matter of all kinds received from any country of the Postal Union is required to be reforwarded at the request of the addressee from one post-office to another, or to any foreign country embraced in the Postal Union, without additional charge for postage.

Senders are cautioned that in order to insure prompt and safe transmission to destination of articles addressed to foreign countries, they should (1) make the address legible and complete, giving the name of the country as well as that of the town or post-office; (2) avoid using flimsy paper for envelopes, as they are liable to be torn or destroyed in long transits; (3) avoid using sealing wax on the covers, as letters so sealed often adhere to each other, and the addresses of the articles are destroyed by the tearing of the covers in the attempt to separate the articles; (4) see that the

postage stamps affixed to the covers of articles of printed matter do not adhere also to the articles themselves, thus virtually sealing the packages, and thereby subjecting them to additional postage, at the letter rate, on delivery.

POSTE RESTANTE LETTERS.

The following are the regulations which determine in the different countries of the Universal Postal Union the length of time for retaining in the offices of destination unclaimed correspondence addressed "poste restante:"

Costa Rica, 10 days.

Peru and Salvador, 1 month for correspondence of domestic origin, and 2 months for correspondence of foreign origin.

Netherlands, West Indies, 1 month if originating in Venezuela or the West Indies, and 2 months when of any other origin.

Bahamas, Bermuda, Barbadoes, British Honduras, 2 months.

Dutch Guiana, 2 months for domestic correspondence. No legal limit for retention of international correspondence.

British Guiana, 2 months as a general rule, and 3 or 4 months in exceptional cases.

San Domingo, 2 months for domestic correspondence, and 3 months for international correspondence.

Jamaica, 8 weeks for international correspondence, and 4 weeks for domestic correspondence.

Brazil, Colombia, United States of; Danish West Indies, 3 months.

Guatemala, Hawaii, Mexico, 6 months.

Chile, 3 months in the office of destination, and 6 months longer in the dead letter office of the central administration.

Nicaragua, 6 months in the office of destination, and 6 months in the central administration.

Argentine Republic, 9 months in the office of destination, and 3 months longer in the central administration.

Honduras, Haiti, and Uruguay, 1 year.

Venezuela, 2 years.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING DUTIABLE ARTICLES.

When letters, sealed packages, or packages the wrappers of which can not be removed without destroying them, are received in the United States from a foreign country, and the postmaster of the exchange office at which they are received has reason to believe they contain articles liable to customs duties, he shall immediately notify the customs officer of the district in which his office is located, or the customs officer designated by the Secretary of the Treasury for the purpose of examining the mails arriving from foreign countries, of the receipt of such letters or packages and their several addresses; and if any letter or package of this character be addressed to a person residing within the delivery of his office, the postmaster shall also at the time of its arrival notify the addressee or addressees thereof that

such letter or package has been received and is believed to contain articles liable to customs duties, and that he or they must appear at the post-office at a time in said notice to be designated, not exceeding 20 days from the date of said notice, and receive and open said letter or package in the presence of an officer of the customs.

Letters and sealed packages, or packages the wrappers of which can not be removed without destroying them, which are supposed to contain articles liable to customs duties, and which are addressed to persons residing outside of the delivery of the United States exchange office where they were first received from abroad, shall be forwarded, without longer detention than 24 hours, to their respective destinations, marked "Supposed liable to customs," and upon their receipt at the offices of destination the postmasters thereof shall notify the nearest customs officer and the parties addressed in the manner and to the same effect as hereinbefore provided in the case of similar letters or packages addressed for delivery at the United States exchange office where they were first received: *Provided, however*, That nothing hereinabove contained shall authorize or allow cus oms officers to seize or take possession of any letter or sealed package while the same is in the custody of a postmaster, nor until after its delivery to the addressee; and provided further, that no letter or sealed package shall be detained at the office of delivery a longer period than may be necessary for the appearance of a customs officer and the addressee in pursuance of the notices hereinbefore provided to be given.

Unsealed packages received in the mails from foreign countries, which are found on examination by customs officers to contain articles liable to customs duties, shall be delivered by the postmaster at the exchange office of receipt to the proper officer of the customs for the collection of the duties chargeable thereon, with notice of such delivery to the person addressed. But books received from countries or colonies of the Universal Postal Union, all unsealed packages of merchandise received in mails from Mexico and Canada, and all packages received by "parcel post" from any foreign country, which are found to be dutiable, shall, when addressed to a post-office other than the exchange office of receipt, be promptly transmitted by mail to the addressees charged with the amounts of customs levied thereon respectively, which amounts postmasters at the office of destination will collect of the addressees on their delivery, and remit by first mail thereafter, under registration, to the collector of customs of the district in which the exchange post-office of receipt is situated. In case of the refusal or neglect of addressees of such dutiable books or packages of merchandise from Mexico and Canada to apply for them at the post-office of destination within a period of 30 days from the date of their receipt at said office and pay the customs duties and any postage charges levied thereon, the postmaster of said office will specially return the same to the collector of the customs of the aforementioned district; but in the case of packages received by "parcel post" from foreign countries, which appear to be undeliverable, postmasters at post-offices of destination shall, at the expiration of 30 days from date of their receipt, report to the "Superintendent of Foreign Mails, Post-Office Department," that said packages are undeliverable, giving the reason therefor, and stating the names and addresses of both senders and addressees of the packages, dates and places of mailing, dates of receipt, and what the packages are said to contain, and will hold the packages subject to the further orders of the Department.

Postmasters are instructed to collect the customs duties on such books and packages forwarded to their offices for delivery to addressees, and promptly remit the sum so collected by them to the collectors of the customs in registered letters, using penalty envelopes, and omitting the registration fee, as for all other official matter, under section 622 Postal Laws and Regulations, 1887; but the postal revenues are not in any manner to be credited or charged with such duties.

All sealed packages, other than letters in their usual and ordinary form, forwarded to the United States in the mails from Mexico and Canada contrary to the provisions of the postal conventions between the two countries, shall be immediately returned from the United States exchange offices of receipt to the Mexican or Canadian exchange offices from which they were dispatched.

Postmasters are expected to extend to customs officers, specially designated for that duty by the Secretary of the Treasury, such facilities as may be necessary to enable them to examine mail matter arriving in the mails from foreign countries in order to protect the customs revenues.

Postal clerks on railway post-offices exchanging mail with Canada are also directed to carefully examine Canadian mails coming in their hands for distribution, and to turn into the nearest exchange post-office where there is a custom-house officer all books and packages of merchandise found in such mails known or supposed to be liable to customs duty, in order that appropriate action may be taken by the postmaster, in conjunction with the customs officer, concerning their disposition.

The General Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service will see that full and explicit instructions are given to all postal clerks on railway post-offices exchanging mails with Canada as to the examination of the mails from Canada, and as to the post-offices to which all intercepted packages containing dutiable articles are to be turned in.

He will also require of such postal clerks daily reports and monthly reports to be transmitted to the Department by the superintendents of the several railway mail divisions, showing the number and character of all articles subject to customs duty which they may intercept and turn in under the requirements of this order.

Postmasters, post-office inspectors, and other postal employés will promptly report to this Department every case coming to their notice where the foregoing instructions are in anywise violated.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

The Department has not been advised what articles (other than those so designated in the preceding list of "prohibited articles") are liable to customs duties in foreign countries, and consequently does not exclude articles of merchandise from the mails for foreign countries because they may be liable to customs duties in the countries to which they are addressed.

Customs duties can not be prepaid by the senders of duitable articles; they will be collected of addressees if the articles are delivered.

Newspapers and other periodical publications received in the mails from abroad under the provisions of postal treaties or conventions are free from customs duty.

Books and printed matter bearing the address of the chief of a foreign mission

in the United States, and imported through the mails, may be delivered without payment of customs duties.

Duitable books forwarded to the United States from countries in the Postal Union are delivered to addressees at post-offices of destination upon payment of the duties levied thereon.

The Secretary of the Treasury has instructed collectors of customs that the act of March 3, 1883, imposes a duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem on all printed matter not therein otherwise provided for, without regard to mode of importation; and that under said act all printed matter, except newspapers and periodicals, and except printed matter other than books imported in the mails for personal use, is subject to the regular duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Sample copies of musical publications imported by dealers or agents of foreign publications are held to be not exempt from United States customs duties.

PROHIBITED ARTICLES.

1. To all foreign countries:

(*a*) Liquids, poisons, explosives and inflammable articles, fatty substances, live or dead insects—especially Colorado beetles—reptiles, fruits or vegetable matter liable to decomposition, confectionery, pastes or confections, and substances exhaling a bad odor, excluded from transmission in domestic mails, as being in themselves, either from their form or nature, liable to destroy, deface, or otherwise injure the contents of the mail bags or the persons of those engaged in the postal service, are prohibited from transmission in the mails exchanged with foreign countries, as are also obscene, lewd, or lascivious books, pamphlets, etc., and letters and circulars concerning lotteries, so-called gift concerts, etc., also excluded from the domestic mails.

(*b*) Certain articles other than those above mentioned, which, from their nature or form, are liable to destroy, deface, or injure the contents of the mail bags or the persons of those engaged in the postal service, may be transmitted in the mails to foreign countries, if bona fide trade samples, and exchangeable in the mails with said countries, when inclosed in the form prescribed for such articles in domestic mails.

(*c*) All articles prohibited from domestic mails are also excluded from circulation in the mails to or from foreign countries.

(*d*) Postal cards or letters addressed to go around the world.

2. To all countries of the Postal Union:

(*a*) Letters or packets containing gold or silver substances, jewelry, or precious articles. This does not apply to Mexico.

(*b*) Any packet whatever containing articles liable to customs duty in the countries addressed. This does not apply to Mexico, or to articles forwarded by "parcels post."

(*c*) Articles other than letters which are not prepaid, at least partly, or which do not fulfill the conditions required in order to enjoy the reduced rates.

(*d*) Articles other than letters and postal cards addressed for delivery in any foreign country embraced in the Universal Postal Union, which contain writing in the nature of personal correspondence, or which do not conform to all the con-

ditions prescribed for such articles, to entitle them to transmission in Postal Union mails at reduced rates of postage unless they are fully prepaid at the letter rate of postage, viz, 5 cents per one-half ounce or fraction of one-half ounce.

(*e*) Articles of a nature likely to soil or injure the correspondence.

(*f*) Packets of samples of merchandise which have a salable value or which exceed in weight or measure the prescribed limits are not transmissible at the rates fixed for samples.

(*g*) Packets of commercial papers and printed matter of all kinds the weight of which exceeds 2 kilogrammes (4 pounds 6 ounces), or the size of 18 inches in any direction, except rolls of printed matter.

(*h*) Postal cards not of United States origin, except as letters, and except also the reply halves of double postal cards received from foreign countries.

(*i*) There is, moreover, reserved to the government of every country of the union, the right to refuse to convey over its territory, or to deliver, articles liable to the reduced rate in regard to which the laws, ordinances, or decrees which regulate the conditions of their publication or of their circulation in that country have not been complied with, as well as correspondence of every kind which evidently bears inscriptions forbidden by the legal enactments or regulations in force in the same country.

3. To Mexico:

(*a*) Letters not prepaid one rate—2 cents. Articles other than letters in their usual and ordinary form, which are wrapped so that their contents can not be easily examined.

(*b*) Other exchangeable matter not fully prepaid.

(*c*) Publications which violate the copyright laws of Mexico.

(*d*) Merchandise other than bona fide trade samples, unless sent by "parcels post."

(*e*) Liquids, pastes, confections, vegetables, etc., without regard to the manner in which they are wrapped.

4. The United States of Colombia:

Books and nonperiodical publications which, to judge from their number, are not intended for the personal use of the persons to whom they are addressed, but are intended for sale, and consequently are liable to customs duties upon entering the United States of Colombia.

PARCELS POST.

Parcels post conventions having been concluded between the United States and Jamaica, Barbadoes, the Bahamas, British Honduras, Mexico, the Hawaiian Kingdom (Sandwich Islands), the Leeward Islands, Colombia, and Salvador, the attention of postmasters and others is called to the following provisions thereof, which apply in the United States to parcels of merchandise (other than samples) and all other articles not prohibited, which are exchanged between the United States and Jamaica through the post-offices of New York and Kingston; between the United States and Barbadoes through the post-offices of New York and Bridgetown; between the United States and the Bahamas through the post-offices of New York and

Nassau; between the United States and British Honduras through the post-offices of New Orleans and Belize; between the United States and Mexico, Colombia, and Salvador, through the post-offices of those countries designated as exchange offices; between the United States and the Hawaiian Kingdom through the post-offices of San Francisco and Honolulu; between the United States and the Leeward Islands through the post-offices of New York and Antigua.

POSTAGE.

For a parcel not exceeding 1 pound in weight..... 12 cents.
For every additional pound or fraction of a pound 12 cents.

The postage must, in all cases, be prepaid, and by means of postage stamps which must be affixed by the sender; and no parcel will be accepted for transmission which is not sufficiently prepaid.

DIMENSIONS AND WEIGHT.

The dimensions allowed for Mexico and Colombia are:
Greatest length 2 feet.
Greatest girth 4 feet.
The dimensions allowed for the other countries are:
Greatest length..... 3 feet 6 inches.
Greatest length and girth combined 6 feet.
The maximum weight for all destinations 11 pounds.

PARCELS—HOW TO BE PUT UP.

Parcels must be securely and substantially packed, so they can be safely transmitted in ordinary mail sacks, but must be so wrapped or inclosed as to permit their contents to be easily examined by postmasters and customs officers.

Any article admitted to the domestic mails of the United States may be sent, except those mentioned in the next paragraph.

A letter or communication of the nature of a personal correspondence must not accompany, be written on, or inclosed with any parcel. If such be found, the letter will be placed in the mails, if separable and if the communication be inseparably attached, the whole package will be rejected. If, however, any such should inadvertently be forwarded, the country of destination will collect double rates of postage according to the Universal Postal Union Convention.

No parcel may contain parcels intended for delivery at an address other than that borne by the parcel itself. If such inclosed parcels be detected, they must be sent forward singly, charged with new and distinct parcel-postage rates.

PROHIBITED ARTICLES.

The following articles are prohibited from transmission under this arrangement: Publications which violate the copyright laws of the country of destination; poisons and explosive or inflammable substances; liquids and substances which easily liquefy; confections and pastes; live or dead animals, except dead insects and reptiles,

when thoroughly dried; fruits and vegetables, and substances which exhale a bad odor; lottery tickets, lottery advertisements, or lottery circulars; all obscene or immoral articles; articles which in any way damage or destroy the mails or injure the persons handling them.

ADDRESS AND MODE OF POSTING.

Each parcel must be plainly directed, giving the name and full address of the person for whom the parcel is intended. It must bear the words "Parcels Post," in the upper left-hand corner, and the name and address of the sender.

A parcel must not be posted in the letter-box, but must be taken into the post-office, and presented at the counter to the postmaster or person in charge, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 5 p. m.

The sender will, at the time of mailing the parcel, receive a certificate of mailing from the post-office.

All parcels may be liable to customs duties, and the sender of each parcel will therefore be required to make a CUSTOMS DECLARATION, giving a general description of the parcel, an accurate statement of the contents and value, date of mailing, and the sender's signature and residence, and the place of address. This declaration must be pasted upon every parcel, upon a special form which the postmaster at the mailing office will furnish the sender. Postmasters will apply to the Department for these forms.

RETURN RECEIPTS FOR ORDINARY PARCELS.

The sender of an unregistered parcel addressed to Jamaica, Barbadoes, the Bahamas and British Honduras, may obtain a return receipt for the same by paying a fee of 5 cents in addition to the postage on each parcel, to be affixed to the parcel in stamps.

REGISTRATION.

The sender of a parcel addressed to any of the countries named in the first paragraph of this article, except Barbadoes, may have the same registered by paying a registration fee of 10 cents, and will receive the RETURN RECEIPT without special charge therefor; but the Post-Office Department will in no case be responsible for the loss or damage of any parcel.

DELIVERY OF PARCELS.

The addressee of a registered parcel must be advised of the arrival of a parcel addressed to him, by a notice from the post-office of destination. Postmasters will see that such notices are promptly given in all cases.

POSTAGE TO BE COLLECTED ON DELIVERY.

On the delivery of a parcel to the addressee a charge of 5 cents must be collected on each single parcel of whatever weight; and if the weight exceed 1 pound, a charge of 1 cent for each 4 ounces of weight, or fraction thereof, will be collected.

Postage-due stamps to the amount of this charge on each parcel will be affixed and canceled before delivery. See sections 557 and 559, Postal Laws and Regulations.

DUITABLE ARTICLES.

Duitable articles received in the United States by parcel post mails will be rated and charged with the proper amount of customs duty by the customs officer at the United States exchange post-office at which said mails are received from abroad, and these duties will be collected and remitted to said customs officer by the postmaster who delivers the article, according to section 622, Postal Laws and Regulations.

REDIRECTION OF PARCELS, AND UNDELIVERABLE PARCELS.

Parcels redirected from one address to another will be charged a fresh postage, at the prepaid rates; and an order for such redirection must be accompanied by the amount due for the necessary postage (at the rate of 12 cents a pound or fraction of a pound).

If a parcel can not be delivered as addressed, or is refused, the postmaster at the office of address will notify the Superintendent of Foreign Mails, giving full particulars, and the sender will be communicated with through this Department, as to the manner in which he desires the parcel to be disposed of; and if no reply be received from him within a period of 3 months from the date of this notice, the parcel must be returned by the postmaster, pursuant to advices from the Department, under registration, to the collector of customs, according to the second paragraph of section 622 of the Postal Laws and Regulations, to be sold for the benefit of whom it may concern.

Similar action will be taken in Jamaica and Barbadoes in respect to parcels sent from the United States.

Postmasters will take pains to assist the public to an understanding of this service and to its convenient use.

MONEY-ORDER SERVICE.

The United States maintains a direct exchange of money orders with the Islands of Jamaica, Bahamas, Barbados, Grenada, St. Vincent, Santa Lucia, Antigua, St. Christopher-Nevis, Dominica, Montserrat, and the Virgin Islands.

Money orders issued in the United States for payment in any of these islands are drawn in sterling money (pounds, shillings, pence) at the rate of $4.87 to the pound sterling.

Each order must be sent by the remitter, at his own expense, to the payee, who must present it at the paying office to obtain payment of the amount.

In the case of money orders payable in the Windward or Leeward Islands, the maximum amount for which a single order may be drawn is 20 pounds 10 shillings and 8 pence (equivalent to $100), but for orders payable in Jamaica the maximum is 10 pounds 5 shillings and 4 pence (equal to $50).

A convention for the exchange of postal money orders between the United States and the Republic of Chile, and one for a similar exchange for the Republic of Ecua-

dor, have been negotiated and signed by the Postmaster-General of the United States and the diplomatic representatives of those two countries at this capital. Each of these conventions awaits, before being put into operation, the approval and ratification of the home government.

A convention for the exchange of money orders between Mexico and the United States has been concluded and will go into operation July 1, 1891.

Negotiations are in progress for an exchange of postal money orders between the United States on the one hand and the Republic of Salvador (Central America), the British Colonies of Trinidad and Tobago, and the Bermuda Islands on the other.

SCHEDULE OF FEES ON INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDERS.

For sums not exceeding $10	$0.10
Over $10 and not exceeding $20	20
Over $20 and not exceeding $30	30
Over $30 and not exceeding $40	40
Over $40 and not exceeding $50	50
Over $50 and not exceeding $60	60
Over $60 and not exceeding $70	70
Over $70 and not exceeding $80	80
Over $80 and not exceeding $90	90
Over $90 and not exceeding $100	1.00

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